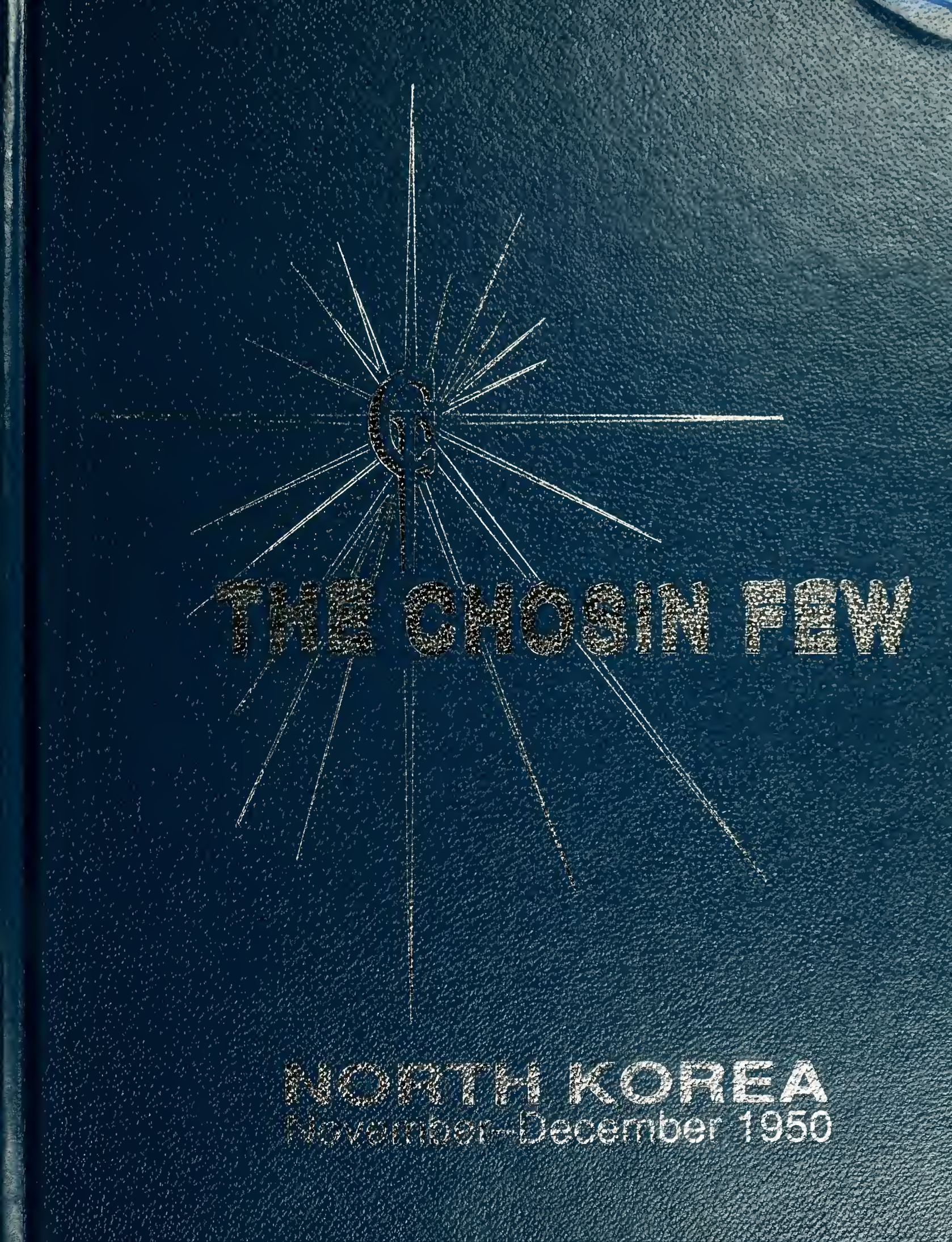

THE CHOSIN FEW
NORTH KOREA
November–December 1950



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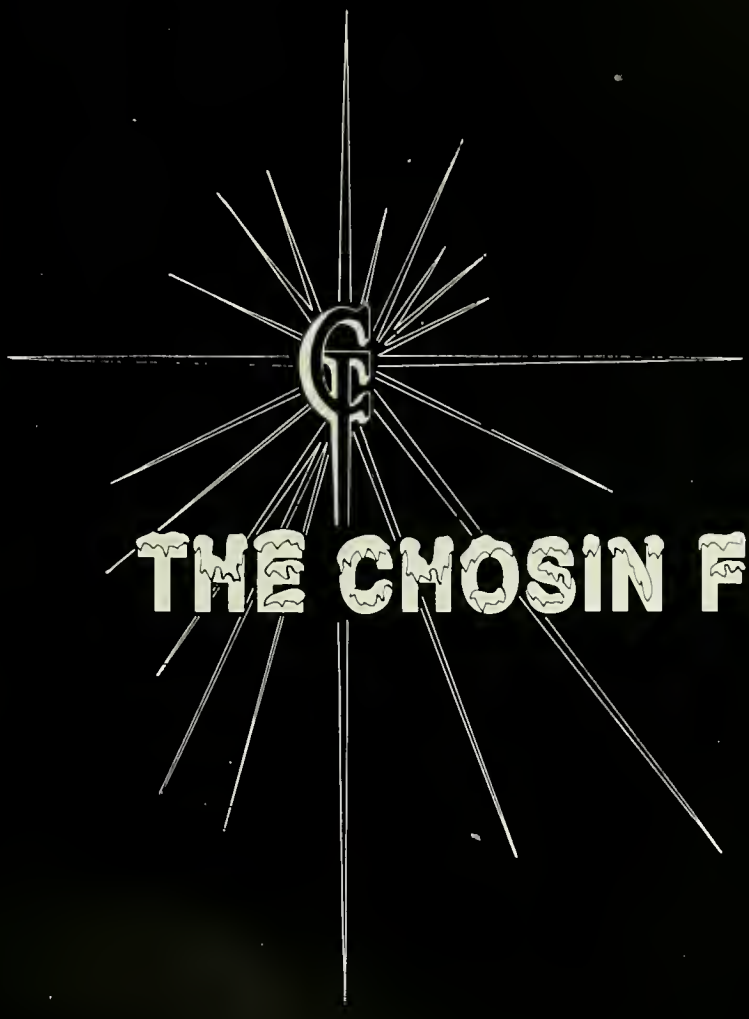
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Whatever we were in that frozen long-ago, and whatever we are now, we are bound as one for life in an exclusive fraternity of honor. The only way into our ranks is to have paid the dues of duty, sacrifices and valor by being there. The cost of joining, in short, is beyond all earthly wealth.



THE CHOSIN FEW

NORTH KOREA

November—December 1950

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Captain William Barber, USMC, 1951-(Barber)



Leathernecks of the Seventh Marines catch a few minutes rest during their heroic breakout from Chosin. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)



Christmas '50. The USS Missouri (BB 63) fires its guns, supporting the evacuation of Hungnam. (J.R. Kuelzow)



Elements of the1st Marine Division advance after successfully overcoming an enemy ambush - Dec. 6, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps / Kerr)

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Foreword



Win K. Scott, Executive Director

It is now 43 years since our epic battle in the frozen North Korean mountains but our memories say it was only yesterday. We who make up The Chosin Few are stronger than when our organization started 10 years ago. We are united in mind and spirit with all who fought those awful odds so long ago. Our goal is to leave with those who come after us a sense of how it was, what it was like to participate in one of history's great battles. To this end, we make this statement with our small individual contributions ... but as a united force, we won – and we won proud!

I think our first Executive Director, Bill Davis, said it best in the first Chosin Few History Book when he said, "We humbly dedicate this history book to our comrades who did not come back. Their courage and loyalty gave us inspiration. Each of us who returned left part of our lives in the frozen wastes of Chosin. We shall cherish forever our common bond with those we remember. They fought their best and died as heroes. As God's finger touched them, they slept."

INTRODUCTION



Edward L. Magill

Members of The Chosin Few, you are a part of military history.

Each of you earned the right to that honor by your actions during the battle of the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir, which was fought more than 42 years ago. The part that you played in that violent battle fought in the frozen, mountainous terrain of North Korea, which began on the night of November 27, 1950, and which culminated in the successful withdrawal from North Korea on December 24, 1950, ultimately qualified you to be a member of this elite group.

By turning what initially appeared to be certain defeat and annihilation at the hands of a numerically superior force into a decisive victory, you accomplished an unparalleled military feat. That battle developed slowly but furiously into an epic for historians. The will to win, fighting spirit, and indomitable courage that you demonstrated in mortal combat while decisively defeating an enemy army group secured your place among the premier warriors of all time. You established the standards against which other warriors are measured. You proved to your enemy that, as General Omar Bradley once said, "In war there is no second prize for the runner-up."

At the same time, you were responsible for making possible the greatest civilian rescue operation in the history of mankind; that permitted the evacuation of 100,000 civilians in what can only be described as an extraordinary happening in the course of human events.

When they first discussed organizing the veterans of the battle of the Chosin Reservoir, our founders, Frank Kerr and Jack Hessman, reasoned that there still existed a keen feeling of camaraderie and pride among you, that would provide the common ground upon which to build this exclusive fraternity of honor. Consequently, they issued the call to their former comrades to meet in San Diego, California in December 1985 to commemorate this savage battle and pay tribute to their fallen comrades. You enthusiastically responded to their call and this noble organization was born. One of the primary purposes of this organization has always been to remind our nation and its allies of the price paid by our fallen comrades, to achieve military success, and to provide humanitarian assistance during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

We are all bound as one in this "last man" association. We truly are an "eternal band of brothers." Each and every one of you, who fought in this momentous battle, will remain forever enshrined in military history.

It is an honor to be in your company.
Respectfully,

Edward L. Magill
President



Rev. Sam Muncy

THE STAR OF CHOSIN

Fight to Koti-ri was the word that went through the ranks of the Army on the east and through the ranks of the Marines on the west, and fight we did taking our convoys of casualties with us. Army and Marines reached Koti-Ri with God's blessing of Marine Corsairs overhead giving us support.

At Koti-Ri they all formed together for the long fight to the coast. Starting south the battles started once again and then it happened, heavy cloud cover moved in and our Marine Corsairs were grounded. Had God deserted us? Brave men begin to pray and each night eyes would search the skies looking for a star. God heard the prayers of men prepared to die, then God opened the window of heaven and showed one star as if to say, I promised you in my word, "I will never leave you nor forsake you." Hebrews 13:5

The love of God shined anew in the hearts of young boys who had become men and today they are the men of the Chosin Few – banded together in one common bond never again to be separated – an eternal band of brothers bonded by the blood of those who never returned.

As the giving of their lives brought us out, so the giving of Christ's life gives us eternal life in heaven, joining us again to those we had to leave behind.

Publisher's Message



Dave Turner, President — Turner Publishing Company

The Legacy of the Chosin Few was written by a most courageous breed of men. This history tells the story of the Chosin Few, the fight against difficult odds and ultimate victory.

Within this revised second edition is a personal examination of the exclusive fraternity of honor of the Korean War, with a general overview of the Chosin campaign, special feature stories, and the biographies featured in the first edition along with new biographies and photos, a history of the Chosin Few organization, many battle photographs, and an updated roster. This books tells the personal side of the trials and triumphs in North Korea's frozen wastelands, for it is only through the first-hand experiences that the entire picture of the bloody two-month campaign is truly developed.

Turner Publishing Company wishes to extend its gratitude to the hundreds of veterans who participated in this historic project by submitting their biographies, stories, photographs and drawings. Each of you is a part of the legacy — congratulations on perpetuating your story.

A special thank you is extended to William P. Davis for his untiring efforts in working with Turner Publishing Company on the first edition. The publisher also extends its gratitude to Frank Kerr, for generously contributing his prize photos for use in this history. Many of these outstanding photos appear in the following pages. A heartfelt thanks goes to Win and Kay Scott for their hard work, dedication and diligence with this second revised edition. Their loyalty and commitment to the Chosin Few is to be commended by all.

In this, the 40th Anniversary year of the Cease Fire in Korea, it is our honor to present to you this revised second edition of the Chosin Few history. It is our hope that by recording your memories of the past, that we will perpetuate your legacy.

Dave Turner
President
Turner Publishing Company



The 1st Farward Observer Team, Battery "F", 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division, gathers on Hill 43, Seoul in background, September 23, 1950. These Marines of "Fox One" were the artillery FOs with Company "A", 1st Marines, during the first year of fighting in Karea. All served in the Chosin area, November-December 1950. Top row (L to R) Privates First Class James Hammitt, Alan Sparks, Troy Smith and Edward Mealey; bottom row (L to R) Private First Class Homer Waite, Corparal Bobby Cavitt, Lieutenant Edwin Hakala, and Sergeant Raymand Morales. Follawing hospitalization, Sergeant Morales returned to Battery "F" at Chinhung-ni, where as local security NCO during a Chinese attack on the battery position, he performed outstanding service. (Edwin Hakala)

THE CHOSIN FEW

They call themselves the "Chosin Few" of Korea, America's forgotten war. President Harry Truman said they were extraordinary heroes. A Presidential Unit Citation praised their "valiant fighting spirit, relentless perseverance and heroic fortitude."

One of the "few" was more plain-spoken but equally eloquent: "Hell indeed froze over once upon a time - and we were there." "There" was the snowy hills above North Korea's Chosin Reservoir in late 1950. It was "Frozen Chosin" to the 15,000 Marines and soldiers who spent two weeks fighting their way out of a trap set by 120,000 Chinese troops.

Historians compared the fighting, withdrawal, and escape to the evacuation of Dunkirk in World War II. But Dunkirk happened in the warm French spring; Chosin was fought in sub-zero cold and swirling snow with foes as deadly as communist bullets. United Nations forces suffered 7,000 casualties, most of them from frostbite.

Like Dunkirk, the battle of Chosin was a delaying action designed to buy precious time for evacuation by sea. Naval forces were able to rescue 105,000 American, South Korean and British troops as well as 91,000 refugees between the reservoir and the sea. Also saved were 17,500 vehicles and 350,000 tons of



The 11th Marines ready for perimeter defense. Note the angle of the guns November 1950. (M.E. Pugh)



Marines pose for the photographer on the deck of a carrier in front of several Corsairs. (Joe Wosser)

supplies. "They never laid a glove on us," Admiral James Doyle boasted.

But Chosin was not governed by the rules of boxing. "It was one helluva battle, sorta akin to a Korean version of Custer's last stand," one veteran observed. The 15,000-man First Marine Division, which earned the Unit Citation, survived the worst fighting. The division commander, Major General O. P. Smith insisted his battered, half-frozen outfit was not retreating ". . . just fighting in a different direction." The citation read: "The 1st Marine Division Reinforced emerged from its ordeal as a fighting unit with its wounded, with its guns and equipment and with its prisoners, decisively defeating seven enemy divisions, together with elements of three others."

Historians, too, lauded the "Chosin Few." Eric Hammel, who chronicled the campaign in his book, Chosin, said the First Marine Division was "probably one of the most seasoned, experienced groups of fighting men the United States has ever fielded." Army General S. L. A. Marshall, also a military historian, wrote, "No other operation in the American book of war quite compares with this show by the 1st Marine Division in the perfection of tactical concepts precisely executed, in accuracy of estimate of the situation by leadership at all levels, and in promptness of utilization of all supporting forces."

In his book, "The Wars of America," Robert M. Leckie concluded that ". . . the fragmented units drew together, fighting from town to town, swelling in strength and ardor, until at last they broke out of the trap in what was beyond question the greatest fighting withdrawal in the history of modern arms. . . . They not only came out, but they brought with them all their weapons, their wounded and their dead."

Writing in Military Heritage of America, Army historians R. Ernest Dupuy and Trevor N. Dupuy explained that at Chosin "What might have been a major disaster would become, like the Battle of the Bulge before it, a distressing but revokable misfortune. Humiliating as any retirement is to military men, and alarming as it must be to an anxious nation, technically and professionally this one was a brilliant accomplishment."

BACKGROUND TO BATTLE

After World War II, American and Soviet troops liberated Korea from the Japanese and divided the country along the 38th parallel. North of the line was the Soviet zone; the American zone was south of it.

When the cold war started, relations between the two Koreas worsened. In 1946, the United Nations General Assembly called for elections throughout Korea to form a national government. The Soviets refused to permit elections in their zone and the communist Democratic People's Republic was established in the north. Kim Il Sung became dictator.

In the south, Koreans voted in a National assembly in 1948. It adopted a republican constitution and chose Syngman Rhee president. That same year, the U. N. recognized the southern Republic of Korea as the country's legal government.

Thus Korea was permanently divided into the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese North and the pro-American South. The withdrawal of Soviet and American troops in mid-1949 did not ease tension between the fledgling Korean governments. Both became more strident in denouncing each other. Both claimed to represent all to Korea.

The war of words erupted into occasional skirmishes across the 38th parallel. But war broke out on June 25, 1950, when North Korean troops, supported by tanks and artillery, attacked the South. On June 26, the U. N. Security Council voted 9-0 to condemn the invasion as aggression and ordered the North Koreans to withdraw. The measure escaped a certain Soviet veto because the Russian delegate had been boycotting the Security Council since January.

On June 27, Truman ordered U. S. air and naval units into action to enforce the U. N. order. The British government did likewise and soon a predominantly American multinational U. N. force was created to help South Korea.

Early on, the war went badly for the United Nations. North Korean troops drove deep into South Korea. Allied troops, mostly Americans and South Koreans, were pushed back to a 3,850-square mile beachhead in the southeast Korea known as the Pusan Perimeter.

There, the outnumbered U. N. forces held off North Korean troops until September 15 when MacArthur launched a surprise amphibious attack behind enemy lines at Inchon, the port of Seoul, South Korea's capital. The daring gamble paid off; by the end of September, the North Koreans were retreating and U. N. forces controlled all of South Korea.

Encouraged by Inchon, MacArthur sent U. N. forces into North Korea. The Eighth Army drove northwest toward the Yalu

River, which divides North Korea and China. At the same time, the 10th Corps pushed through northeast Korea. In late October, U. N. forces neared the Chinese border. But on October 25, hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops stormed across the Yalu to help the hard-pressed North Koreans.

ADVANCE NORTHWARD

Mao Tse-tung patiently kept track of U. N. forces as they swept toward the Yalu and the Manchurian border. Let the invaders think they are invincible, he thought to himself. Mao had a plan.

One of the Chinese leaders' favorite military theories was that his People's Liberation Army should follow the principal of "luring the enemy to penetrate deep." Let him overextend his supply lines, then crush him with overwhelming numbers. The strategy seemed ideally suited for North Korea; it was a strange land to the invaders and winter, horrible winter, was approaching.

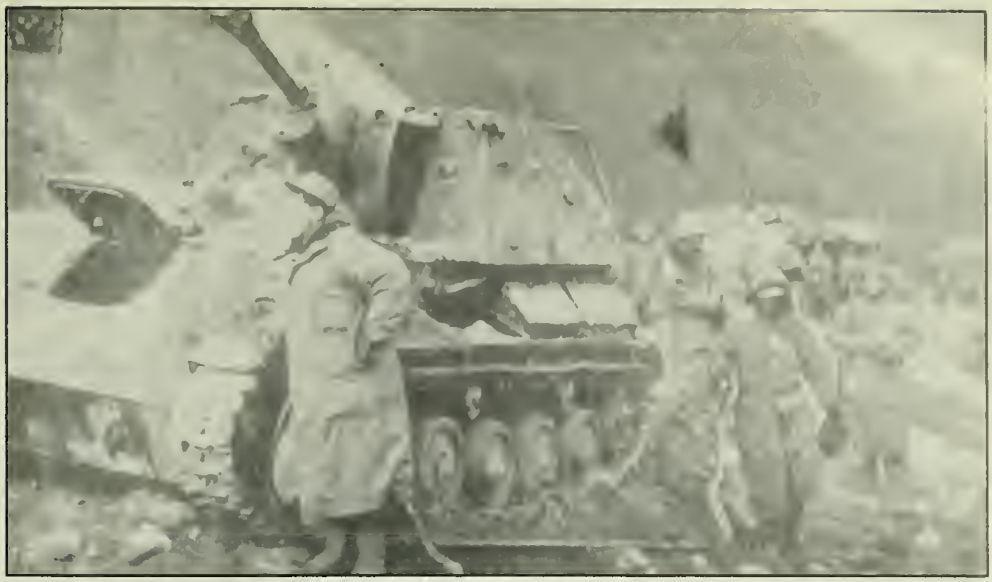
While the American Eighth Army advanced up the western side of the Korean peninsula, the 10th Corps moved up on the east. Chinese General Teh-huai Peng's battle plans were simple: he would use his huge army to pin both U. N. columns against the sea.

Peng massed his forces in Manchuria free from American air attack. Truman, not wanting to widen the war, declared China off-limits to American warplanes. MacArthur chafed at what he called the "privileged sanctuary" of Manchuria.

According to Leckie, Truman believed that a larger Asian conflict would "weaken and expose Europe to the ambitions of Russian Communism." Leckie said subsequent events in Europe (such as Soviet suppression of an East Berlin workers' uprising in 1953 and the Hungarian revolt of 1956) seemed to support the president. But he added that "few commanders in history have been so hobbled" as MacArthur.

Even so, MacArthur reluctantly accepted the strictures of limited war and sent his forces further into enemy territory. Smith, ordered to move his Marine Division north from Hungnam to the Manchurian border, had misgivings about the campaign. He wondered about pushing his troops into a rugged mountain campaign at the onset of winter. "I do not like the prospect of stringing out a Marine division along a single mountain road for 200 miles from Hungnam to the border," he wrote the Marine Corps commandant. "I believe a winter campaign in the mountains of Korea is too much to ask of the American soldier or Marine. . . ." Smith's sentiments were echoed by a young Marine officer: "It reminds me of that proverbial limb that everyone keeps walking out on."

The First Marine Division landed at Wonsan on October 26 and advanced north to Hungnam, arriving in early November. The rest of the U. N. 10th Corps consisted of the Army's Third and Seventh Infantry Divisions, two Korean divisions, and some British Royal Marine commandos.



Huddled in their winter parkas as protection from the bitter North Korean cold, 7th Regiment Marines slog past Kayoed Red tank in the hills near Ko, north of Hamhung. The Leathernecks carry shovels to free vehicles mired in icy mud. November 1950. (Joseph Snedden)



Pfc. Marlow, Barrella, Snedden and Holland search a Korean town for kindling. Into their fire went planks, logs and a teak coffee table. November 1950. (Joseph D. Snedden)

From Hungnam, the Marines swung inland. The North Koreans were beaten and demoralized. But from friendly North Koreans, the Americans heard disturbing news: thousands of Chinese were on the way to help their defeated ally.

First Division Marines first battled Chinese soldiers at Sudong-ni - town by the river - in the gorge country north of Hamhung about eight miles inland from Hungnam. The Seventh Regiment fought a Chinese division for five days before the communists troops pulled back, leaving 800 of their dead in one sector.

Colonel William J. Davis fought at Sudong-ni with the Seventh Marines, recalling that the battle began with a furious enemy artillery barrage. "We could see no enemy guns to the front, but we could see those slow-moving, low velocity rounds coming in," he said. "I dashed back toward my guns feeling like a buxom blonde in D. C. The North Koreans were whistling at me all right - with 76mm shells."

Davis survived the shelling which stopped after dark, when two surprises awaited the veteran officer. First, he heard a strange clanking noise that drowned out the distant blare of bugles and soldier shouts coming from the enemy side.

It was a Soviet-made T-34, one of the most powerful tanks of World War II. Armed with an 85-millimeter cannon, the T-34 had been more than a match for German tanks on the Eastern Front.

With a low silhouette and thick, sloped-and-angled armor, the T-34 was not easily destroyed. At the same time, the tank's simple, sturdy diesel engine and wide tracks made it ideal for operations in mud and snow.

The T-34 that rumbled toward Davis and his men evidently blew past a bazooka team at a roadblock before ending up at a command post. A tank was one thing, but Davis could hardly believe the machine poked its nose so far behind the U. S. lines without protecting footsoldiers.

The T-34, its headlight glowing brightly, stopped, its crew evidently trying to pick

out a target in the darkness. Davis and a sergeant gaped at the fearsome intruder "trying to figure out how to fight it with our carbines—I don't think there is a more futile feeling in the world than to face a tank with a carbine," Davis said.

Suddenly, the tank lurched off toward the Marines' 81-millimeter mortar positions 200 yards away. Hard-pressed Americans chased after the T-34, firing their bazookas and 75-millimeter recoilless rifles. Their aim was good; sandbags piled against the T34's turret caught fire.

"That tank crew was either as brave as hell or crazy as hell, I don't know which," Davis said. ". . . They came into our midst without any accompanying infantry, which would have been sure death except for the elements of darkness and complete surprise."

The tank was not the biggest surprise that night at Sudong-ni. Before dawn, the Marines heard strange-sounding voices from the enemy lines. It reminded one Marine of the Japanese language.

Anyway, from the sound of it, the communist soldiers were probing toward the American lines. Davis ordered an illuminating shell fired straight up.

The shell burst, lit the sky and revealed the enemy. Three Marines opened fire with M-1 rifles. Three communist soldiers slumped to the ground, dead. A fourth dropped his rifle and surrendered.

When Davis and a private saw the dead soldiers, they could hardly believe their eyes. The fallen foe were not North Koreans; they were Chinese.

"I knew a ChiCom when I saw one," Davis said. In the winter of 1948-49, Davis and his rifle platoon were the embassy guard for American ambassador J. Leighton Stuart in Nanking. They stayed after Mao's forces pushed Chaing Kai-shek's army off the mainland to Formosa. Through binoculars, Davis had watched Chinese artillerymen digging in across the Yangtse River from Nanking.

Meanwhile, another Marine veteran of China duty ran up, saw the bodies and agreed with Davis. "The word spread like wildfire," Davis said. "We heard the scuttlebut' the day before about 'em being on the Yalu, but there they were below Sudong-ni now!"

Davis said the Chinese were from the Fourth Route Army. Their uniforms, green or khaki quilted jackets and trousers, were distinctively Chinese. But many were armed with U. S. or Soviet-made submachine guns, deadly-accurate and fast firing.

Despite their defeat at Sudong-ni, the Chinese troops would prove to be tough, resourceful enemies. The People's Liberation Army private, according to Chinese journalist Yukon Chang, could survive on a minimum of food and supplies, which contributed to his great mobility and worth as a combat soldier. Chang, a staunch anti-communist editor in China before Mao's victory in 1949, claimed that PLA troops "have been known to cover approximately a hundred miles on foot in twenty-four hours."

Chang said one PLA detachment went into battle after a forced march of more than 150 miles. They were not slowed down by bulky mess gear. "They eat with their hands," he wrote. "Mess equipment is not carried."

Neither were canteens; water was drunk from ditches and available wells, Chang said. "Extremely hardy, the Red soldier is not affected by foul water that might knock out the ordinary man."

Water washed down meals of steamed millet, salted turnips and sometimes vegetable soup, Chang said. Near towns, soldiers foraged meat or fowl.

Despite their use of the excellent T-34 and modern Soviet artillery and small-arms, the PLA mostly relied on superior numbers, not superior weapons, Chang said. In combat, he added, "each wave flings itself into battle at the command of 'Charge!' Seldom is there another command after the first 'Charge!' There is also no retreating or slowing down."

Penalties for slackers, he said, could include on-the-spot executions. "In the Red Army the command of a superior is absolute. . . . Discipline in the Chinese Red Army is harsh. The simple peasant soldiers are inculcated with the idea that courage and obedience are the great virtues of society. There must never be any faltering."

Initially, Tenth Corps headquarters and MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo were skeptical about the Seventh Regiment's battle against Chinese troops. The brass, according to then-Col. Alpha L. Bowser, "acted like we made this all up, that we wouldn't know a Chinese soldier when we saw one." So the Seventh Marines showed Chinese prisoners to a general from MacArthur's staff. The general said the captives were just a few volunteers who crossed into Korea to help their communist allies.

Bowser, who retired as a lieutenant general, knew better. The prisoners admitted they came from Chinese divisions and even identified, by number, their regiments and battalions.

Bowser added that in many ways, it was unfortunate that the Chinese did not continue to fight the Marines as they drove toward Chosin Reservoir. "If they had, our advance would have been slowed, and we would have been able to develop a 'feel' as to what we would be facing later," he said. "We probably would not have found ourselves up the proverbial creek without a paddle, as we did in late November - early December."

He also said the absence of further enemy contact in early November lulled MacArthur's headquarters into a false sense of security. "Thus by the end of November we found ourselves out on the end of a long, cold and snowy limb, enroute to the Yalu and Manchuria. The limb that we perched on was 65 to 75 miles long, depending on where you started to measure it and where you stopped."

Bowser concluded that the "limb" was supported only by a narrow, winding road. "Both our flanks were wide open, except for elements of the Army 7th Division to the east of the reservoir. In a sense, our rear was also open."

On November 10, the First Division marched into Koto-ri. "That night," Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Greer recalled, "there was snow and the temperature fell to four degrees below zero." The miserable weather was a presage of days and nights to come.

Five days later, the Seventh Regiment arrived on the southernmost shore of the big artificial lake. "At midnight the temperature was 11 degrees below zero and the Chosin Reservoir. . . was a sheet of blue ice that would support a truck."

Patrols clashed with enemy troops and there was some skirmishing. But there was no major enemy resistance after the bloody fight that began November 2. But friendly civilians continued to warn the Americans about large communist Chinese troop concentrations in the hills east and west of the Chosin Reservoir.

The First Division, made up of the First and Fifth Regiments as well as the Seventh, plus support units, was to drive up the Korean peninsula to the Manchurian border, destroying any enemy units encountered along the away. The route was mapped along the east side of the reservoir, then northward to Chanjin.

Bowser, at First Division headquarters, knew his men were in grave danger. "But since the Chinese forces had not yet shown themselves in strength, we could not convince higher headquarters that we should ease back and feel our way forward to find out what might be in store for us."

He said everybody at division HQ pulled "every trick in the bag to slow our advance, hoping that the enemy might show his hand before we got too spread out. At the same time, we were using time to build up levels of supply at selected points along the main supply route and to setting up defenses at places like Chinhung-ni, Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. The fact that we did so proved a godsend during our withdrawal."

On November 25, the Tenth Corps shifted its drive westward, apparently in support of the all-out attack launched by the Eighth Army the day before. The new route was toward Yudam-ni, a village on the west-central shore of the Chosin Reservoir. It also was to run westward to Mup' Yong-ni, about 50 miles away. The final advance to the Yalu was to be through Kanggye, a communist stronghold.

Tenth Corps headquarters pressured Smith to move faster. "But he was not willing to stick his neck out for the good of the division," Bowser remembered.

Smith had a defender who was at Tenth Corps. In his book, Hammel quoted Army Major General Clark L. Ruffner, corps chief of staff: "The decision of X Corps to attack through the Chosin Reservoir westward to hook up with the 8th Army was made at GHQ-Tokyo. It was an insane plan."

Marine infantryman Billy J. Ogan had no

idea what the brass had in store for "lowly ground-sloggers" like himself. "We were here to follow orders and do what our officers ordered us to do," he said. "Our major problem, for this time and place, was to try to keep from freezing to death."

It was no easy task. The cold was no respecter of rank; officers, non-coms and lowly privates shivered in common misery. Chosin survivor Lee K. Bergee said Marines and soldiers who fought at Chosin probably recall the terrible cold more than combat. "What was it really like. . . to be fighting in sub-zero temperatures? Those long nights in a foxhole or a ditch, the thermometer hanging around thirty degrees below zero will long be remembered."

He recalled the prized Sheaffer fountain pen tucked in a breast pocket. The ink froze, bursting the pen. Worse, precious water froze inside metal canteens. ". . . You had to work the bolt of your M1 every now and then in order that it wouldn't freeze shut," he said. "Beads of ice formed in your beard and there were some who had to go back to a warming tent and have ice removed from their nostrils."

Standing watch, Marines and soldiers grimly stamped their feet constantly or wiggled their toes inside their ice-clogged shoe pacs. Standing still invited frostbite. But the miserable cold could not be escaped. It "seeped through your clothing and you were constantly in misery," Bergee said. "The wind hit your face until it was raw and the driving snow half-blinded you as you searched for enemy activity."

He said everybody dreamed of curling up close to a cheery, crackling fire. Desperate for warmth, Bergee and some of his buddies even set a boxcar ablaze on a nearby railroad then climbed inside until the flames drove them out. "Today. . . I think of the Chosin campaign when I am outdoors in a St. Louis blizzard and hear people complaining about how cold it is. I chuckle to myself and think: 'Mister, you should have been at the 'Reservoir' in 1950, if you think this is cold."

But Bergee said he never felt he was a hopeless victim in a hopeless battle. "I only felt complete confidence that I was a Marine, with other Marines. . . I only knew that we were engaged in one hell of a fight and that the First Division would not be licked."

The Chinese, too, found the cold a stern adversary. In post-battle analyses, PLA commanders admitted that the terrible weather took a toll in Chinese ranks, putting more than 10,000 soldiers out of the battle; frostbite was common on both sides.

PLA officers reported that when their troops camped for the night on snowy ground, the men's hands and feet sometimes froze into icy balls. Other times, their hands were so cold they could not unscrew the caps on hand grenades.

Skin from exposed hands stuck to mortar shells and mortar tubes, which sometimes shrank in the cold. Seventy percent of Chinese mortar shells did not explode, according to the PLA; neither did many hand grenades.

ARMY

On November 21, the Seventh Division's 17th Infantry Regiment reached the Yalu. But the rest of the division was strung out for what would have been 80 miles in a straight line. But road distances, maddeningly slow and twisting, were much farther. Despite limited enemy resistance in early November, terrain and weather were formidable obstacles.

Army historian Russell A. Gugeler cited sub-zero temperatures, howling winds and dry, powdery snow that, mixed with road dust, churned by columns of trucks and created swirling, yellowish clouds. "Tundra-like, bleak and without vegetation in most places," he wrote, "the land was depressing."

Like the Marine Division, the GIs suffered and cursed the cold. Soldiers riding in trucks pounded their feet against floorboards in futile attempts to keep warm. "Most of them wore long woolen underwear, two pairs of socks, a woolen shirt, cotton field trousers over a pair of woolen trousers, shoepacs, pile jacket, wind-resistant reversible parka with hood, and trigger-finger mittens of wool insert and outer shell," Gugeler explained.

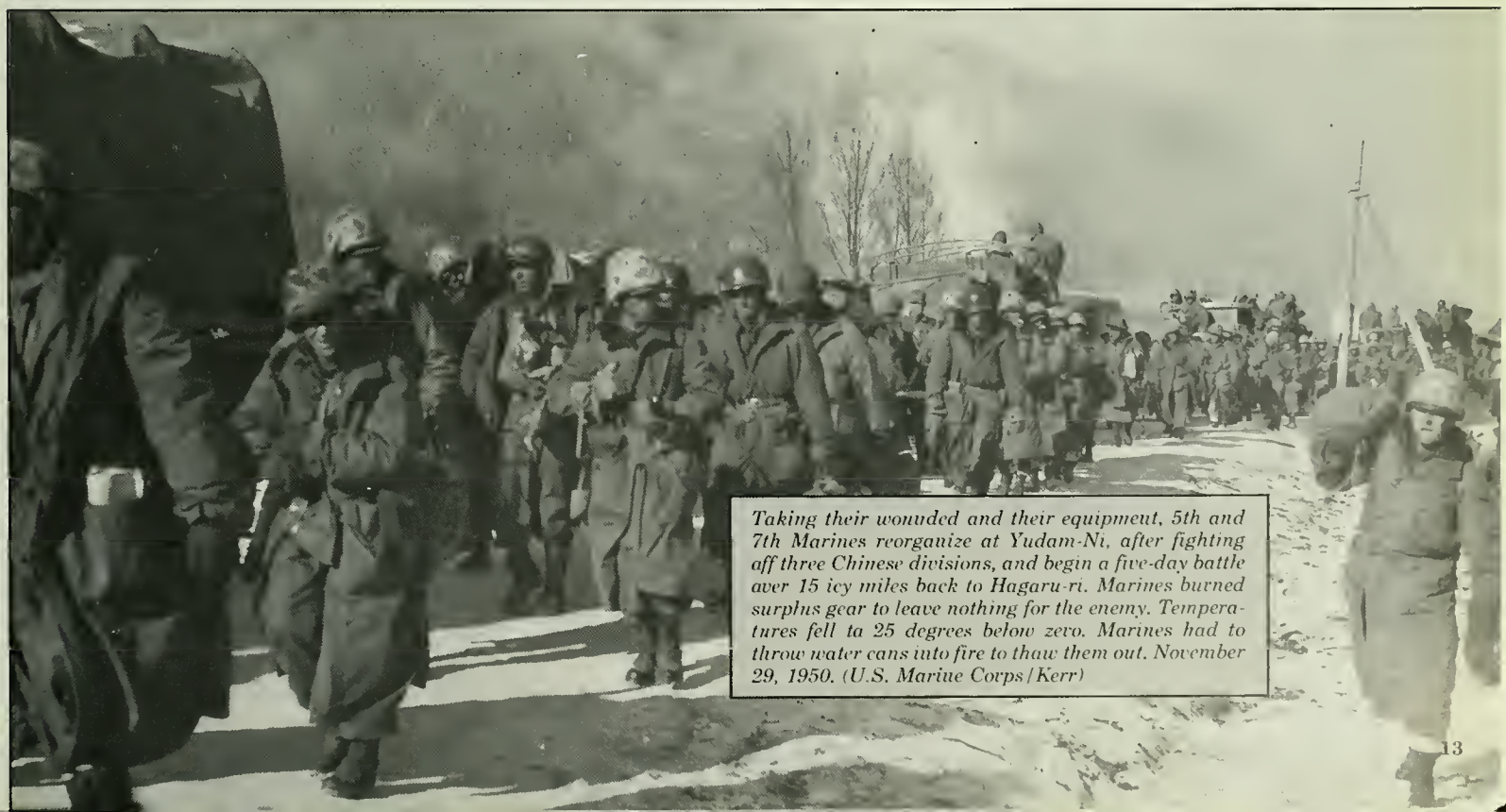
That was not enough to beat the Korean cold. "To keep their ears from freezing they tied wool scarves around their heads underneath their helmets," Gugeler wrote. "Still the cold seeped through. Occasionally the entire column ground to a halt to permit the men to dismount and exercise for a few minutes."

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army struck north on a three corps front: left-to-right, the U. S. First and Ninth and the Korean Second. The allies attacked after a heavy artillery barrage and made good headway. Spirits were high; a report from MacArthur's headquarters said they would be back in Japan for Christmas.

But on November 25, the communists began probing attacks, found the remnants of the Korean Second Corps they had battered in October and struck that night under a cold, bright moon. The South Koreans fled in confusion; suddenly, the Eighth Army had no right flank, just a gap 40 miles across.

The triumphant Chinese rushed forward, hoping to swing west and drive the other two corps into the Yellow Sea. Turkish and British troops tried to stop the enemy, but failed. Roads south were clogged with soldiers plodding rearward.

The defeat probably would have been worse had it not been for American airpower. Inexplicably, Chinese MiG fighter



Taking their wounded and their equipment, 5th and 7th Marines reorganize at Yudam-Ni, after fighting off three Chinese divisions, and begin a five-day battle over 15 icy miles back to Hagaru-ri. Marines burned surplus gear to leave nothing for the enemy. Temperatures fell to 25 degrees below zero. Marines had to throw water cans into fire to thaw them out. November 29, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)



In five days and nights of below-zero winds and icy roads from Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, these Marines fought back 15 miles through Chinese hordes to Hagaru-ri where they reorganized for the epic 40 miles fight down mountain trails to the sea. (Courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

planes did not bother the U. N. troops. But American planes roamed the skies almost at will, bombing and strafing the Chinese attackers. In the end, the Chinese were unable to trap the Eighth Army against the sea.

ADVANCE IN THE EAST

Across the narrow Korean peninsula, the First Marine Division was about to feel the enemy sledgehammer, but not before the Seventh Regiment seized Yudam-ni from an enemy force estimated at a battalion. The Marines struck northward from Hagaru-ri.

"We moved out in colorless dawn," Chosin veteran Joseph R. Owen remembered, "and the men beat their hands against their sides after the finger-numbing ordeal of strapping gear and checking weapons in the subzero darkness. They are helmeted, shapeless figures in their long, hooded parkas, showing only a patch of face to the north wind that can numb exposed flesh in seconds."

A rifleman grumbled, "Nothing but Chinamen from here to Mongolia." He walked backwards, trying to beat the bitter north wind. "There is little response from his comrades, perhaps a few listless profanities," Owen wrote. "Until we meet the Chinese, dug in and waiting for us up the road, the cold is our enemy."

Owen and the rest of Baker Company hunched forward against the stinging wind. Perhaps some took a little comfort from the fact that the outfit was leading the whole division north.

The Marines were 200 yards from the Chinese, dug in on Toktong Pass, when the enemy opened fire. The Marines shot back with rifles, machine guns and mortars. "The cold has been forgotten," Owen said. "We sweat heavily with the strain of moving quickly through the deep snow."

Squad leaders yelled strange commands to men firing from prone positions in the snow: "Keep your toes wiggling!" Owen explained: "Sweat-soaked socks inside airtight shoe-pacs will freeze within a few minutes of inactivity and cause frostbite. Frostbite discipline has become a primary responsibility of every unit leader."

The going was hard up steep, slippery slopes blanketed with snow: faces and throats burned from the cold. Boots and weapons seemed made of lead. But friends soon appeared in the sky; the ground-bound air liaison officer called in a flight of F4 Corsair fighters with rockets and napalm bombs slung under their broad v-shaped wings.

The propellor-powered World War II-vintage planes zoomed low, shooting rockets and 50-caliber machine guns. Marine artillery had failed to dislodge the Chinese; so did the airborne firepower at first.

The ground Marines marked the Chinese positions with white phosphorous shells and the Corsairs returned, zeroing in on the columns of smoke. They would try napalm.

"Friendly napalm, precisely laid against a stubborn, dug in enemy is a spectacle of beauty to a rifle company in the assault," Owen wrote. "The red flames and black smoke billow against the white snow. There is a sudden, paradoxical silence. The Chinese cease firing and our weapons are almost quiet. I think we are all awed by the power of that close-in napalm strike."

There was no more resistance from the Chinese, who retreated in good order, taking their wounded and weapons. When the Marines reached the abandoned enemy positions on high ground above the pass, they found a grisly site: several Chinese bodies charred by the napalm. "Toktong Pass, going north, has been an easy fight, thanks to air," Owen said. "We will return to this position within several days. By then it will be known as Fox Hill and it will be a much more difficult time."

As they moved north to Yudam-ni, about 14 miles northeast of Hagaru-ri, the Marines daily sent out company-size patrols. At night, reinforced company perimeters were routine. Owen said rifle companies became almost self-sustaining. Rarely were one company's flanks tied to flanks of other companies.

"We dig in on the last hill we take or climb each day," he said. "By late November the ground is frozen hard. Digging in is a matter of chipping a shallow pit in the unyielding earth beneath the snow, then barricading it with rocks or tree branches brought up from the road. To make level platforms for their guns, the mortarmen take turns attacking concrete-like dirt with combat knives and entrenching tools."

After the company dug in and fired for registration, an ammunition detail was sent down the hill for the night's ration of ordnance. The Chinese were not alone in losing shells to the cold weather. "Because of a high proportion of dud ammunition, especially illumination, we draw a double allotment, and it is often necessary for the ammo bearers to make two runs," he said.

The trip was not pleasant duty. "The night within Baker Company's perimeter is filled with the sounds of cursing, snarling Marines slipping, sliding, falling up steep icy paths under their loads of ammo," he said.

Lieutenant Joe Kurcaba, the company executive officer, heard the "threatening mob sounds of the men," Owen wrote. The officer declared: "No worry about morale when the troops are bitching."

Evening meals were cans of cold rations gobbled down in a cold foxhole. "To keep the rations thawed we carry them inside several layers of clothing," Owen said. "Infrequently there is a 24-can carton of peaches or pineapple, always stolen from another outfit, and this is an occasion of joy and celebration."

Captain Myron E. Wilcox, company commander, made final perimeter inspections in the dark. "Invariably the troops will ask him about the rumor that specially-trained Army cold-weather troops are on the way to relieve us," Owen said. "Other scuttlebutt has it that Gen. MacArthur would have us home by Christmas; that any reservist (which several men in the company were) who has not yet been through boot camp is to be relieved from combat duty; that the Chinese have asked for a truce until springtime."

Gunnery Sergeant Robert F. Buckley was with the C.O. He carried a knapsack stuffed with clean, dry socks. "He gives these to the men for the next day. The lieutenants and NCOs have already checked each man's feet and seen that dry socks are on for the night. The word now is that our regimental commander, Col. Homer Litzenberg, himself, will write the fitness report of any lieutenant who loses a man to frostbite. We are very careful about frostbite."

On November 30, Baker Company was part of a composite battalion that fought in the hill country southeast of Yudam-ni. They spent the whole day climbing Hill 1419. "For us, the climbing is worse than the fighting," Owen said. ". . . We take our final objective, the crest, just before nightfall. The stop-and-start climb in the extreme cold has made it a long, exhausting day."

The night was a rough one, too; Baker company pulled after-dark patrol duty. "The men are lethargic from cold, physical exertion, and lack of rest," Owen said. "Before we move out in column we have them double-time in place. This lets us check for noisy gear, and it gets their blood moving."

The route was up and down sharp rises and dips; the troops were guided by star shells. The men stumble in the dark, slipping on snow and ice, but keep moving ahead. "To us it is miraculous that the Chinese do not detect our column, for by now we can hear them clearly talking among themselves in quiet tones. If they are aware of us, as they must be, it is most likely that they think we are a detail of their own people moving back."

After several hours, the patrol reached a meadow strewn with several large rock outcroppings. By then, the Chinese were alerted and started shooting at the Americans. But the fire was confused and erratic.

Lieutenant Chew Een Lee, in the front of the Marine column, contributed to the confusion by calling out to the enemy in Chinese. Several revealed themselves to him and were quickly shot by the Marines. The fight on the snowy, rocky, dark meadow is short and sharp," Owen said. "The astonished Chinese are unable to organize. Much of the fighting is man to man, with the Marines enjoying the momentum."

Owen, a lieutenant, concluded: "The men of Baker Company slip exhausted into the vacant Chinese holes. There will be three hours rest before we jump off again at first light. Fox Company is still holding out, less than a mile from us now. We know that we will break through to them tomorrow. Morale in Baker Company is excellent."

Captain Earl A. Pike was also with the Seventh Regiment when it moved out from Hagaru-ri. "We had the usual Thanksgiv-

ing dinner—turkey and all the trimmings plopped into mess kits and canteen cups...The chow was good," he said. "Full bellies and bright expectation — the word was we'd be home for Christmas — were a comfortable insulation against the fierce Korean winter that had already frosted the bones of us members of the First Marine Division, now huddled on the doorstep of Chosin Reservoir. But a little more moping up to do, and the war would be over. And then it would be home again."

Pike said nobody knew what really was coming: "that all around our positions the stage was feverishly being set for what historians would subsequently term one of the most savage battles of the century. There were some hints of things to come in disquieting reports of Chineses forces along our front and flanks. The sightings did not raise doubts."

Victory, Pike explained, was too strong a task in Marine mouths to be soured by the prospects of fighting more Chinese. "We already engaged one of their regiments at the base of Toktong Pass on the way up to the reservoir, and had drubbed them so thoroughly they never got back in the game. If the Chi-Coms had any more troops they wanted to lose, we were willing to oblige."

After the turkey, mashed potatoes and cranberry sauce, the Seventh Marines headed over the mountains to Yudam-ni. The Fifth Marines set up a perimeter west of the Seventh; division headquarters protected the base at Hagaru-ri and the First Marines were dug in at the top of Toktong Pass. Keeping the Marines company was a regimental combat team from the Seventh Division.

Melvin L. Ferris of the Seventh Division also enjoyed Thanksgiving — "turkey and a lot of stuff." But he griped about the foul weather, too. "It is trying to rain now," he wrote in his diary, "probably will before the day is over or snow." Ferris concluded by asking for photographs from home. "I'll put them in my helmet; easier on my head."

But nothing would be easy for the soldiers and Marines of Yudam-ni in the days ahead. To be sure, at 8:30 a.m. on November 27, the Second Battalion of the Fifth Marines and the Third Battalion, Seventh Marines, attacked westward from Yudam-ni on schedule. But some of the hardest fighting of the Korean war was hours away as thousands of Chinese troops would suddenly fall on the Americans. Where the Marines would kill one enemy soldier, four more would step forward, ready to take his place. Soon it became obvious that the drive to the Yalu was ill-fated, as it had been for the Eighth Army on the other side of Korea.

THE CHINESE ATTACK

Geer recalled that for the First Marine Division, the fight near Yudam-ni would be a struggle just to survive against what seemed like impossible odds. "Captain Walter Phillips' company on the northern rim of the Yudam-ni perimeter defense caught the full fury of the attack," he wrote.



"Shortly before midnight, to the crash of cymbals and the blare of bugles, the Chinese swept down from the north. The Marines waited until they could see the moonshadows of the enemy before opening fire, and their tracers laced an angry serpent of death across the snow. But still the enemy came on."

Phillips commanded Company E of the Seventh's Second Battalion on Hill 1282. As soon as the battle started, Phillips ran to where the Chinese were attacking. He found Lieutenant John Yancey, First Platoon leader, running from man to man with extra ammunition and hand grenades. A Chinese grenade fragment had cut Yancey's nose and he was coughing and splitting blood just to breathe.

Marine casualties were heavy; Phillips was hit in the leg and shoulder but stayed in command, according to Geer. He kept shouting to his men, "You're doing well! Stay loose, you're doing well!

The temperature was about 30-below-zero when the Chinese attacked, Hammel said. "So all but the regular watchkeepers were snuggled in their soft down sleeping bags, shoeless and exhausted by the day's prodigious physical exertions in the subzero chill."

The Yudam-ni valley was too large to be defended by a continuous line, so the job fell to D and E companies of the Second Battalion. At first, Phillips had only two platoons to defend his bleak, snow-dusted hill. They were deployed in arcs at the top; one faced northeast, the other northwest, Hammel said. A third platoon, which had spent the day guarding the command post, arrived on the evening of the 27th. It was placed on a spur south of the hilltop behind the other platoons' lines. Hammel said it must have looked like a tail sticking out from the main body of the company.

"Though they received no official warning of an impending attack," Hammel said, "the troops routinely set out tripflares along the entire front, and all weapons were registered upon every reachable approach to the



The road back-Astonished Marines of the 5th and 7th Regiments, who hurled back a surprise onslaught by three Chinese communist divisions, hear that they are to withdraw. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

company lines." D Company, on Hill 1240, was just as vigilant, though its position was a little below the hilltop and possibly hidden from the Chinese.

The enemy troops from the 79th PLA Division had three regiments and three objectives: Hills 1384, 1240 and 1167. But the terrain forced the Chinese to change their plans, Hammel wrote. Hill 1167, unoccupied, was not assaulted; the regiment bound for it switched to 1240. The regiment that was to hit Hill 1240 blundered toward 1282, he explained.

The Chinese began by probing the Marine positions. Yancey was not especially worried; he told his men to hold their fire to avoid revealing their positions. But soon the silence was broken by the sound of thousands of sneakers crunching through the snow. In the distance, Yancey and his men could hear the rhythmic chant of a single voice. It was English, but heavily accented: "Nobody lives forever. You die!"

Yancey called company headquarters on a field telephone and asked for mortar fire to light up the sky and pound the Chinese. There was a shortage of 81-millimeter mortars, Yancey heard.

Yancey's platoon waited as the Chinese moved closer. Again, it was the sound of sneakers and the chant: "Nobody lives forever. You die!" Hammel vividly described the Marines bracing themselves for battle in the darkness: "Index fingers lightly traced the outlines of triggers and trigger guards. Moments passed, and those fingers toyed with the first pull, then tensed and froze before squeezing through the final pull. It was midnight."

The first tripflares exploded; in the eerie light, the Chinese looked like motionless silhouettes, Hammel said. "The picture that was burned into memory cells of Yancey's marines was unprecedented, horrifying," he added. "The Chinese ranks stretched endlessly it seemed. Each was a precise 15 yards from the one in front, as far as the eye could see. Leading the mass of white-clad infantry was a lone officer who yelled over and over, 'Nobody lives forever. You die!'"

Yancey stood up and yelled back at the Chinese officer, but his taunt was lost in the din of Chinese chants, whistles, bugles and shepherd's horns. He got back on the phone and asked for the mortar crews to open fire. Then he pointed his carbine at the Chinese officer and blasted away with a full clip.

Yancey's men opened fire with their rifles as mortar shells began dropping on the attackers. Because shell supplies were limited, the mortar fire soon stopped.

"While Yancey moved one way, Phillips moved the other, shouting encouragement, seeing to the evacuation of wounded, calling up meager reinforcements from the company CP area," Hammel wrote. Meanwhile, First Lieutenant Bill Schreier, the company mortar officer, saw six Chinese infantrymen coming straight for him. He grabbed his carbine and fired, momentarily stopping the attackers before grenades forced him to duck.

"Grenades were bursting in batches, like firecrackers," Hammel said. Schreier figured the enemy soldiers were dragging baskets of concussion grenades, stopping now and again to toss whole clusters of them. Two or three exploded almost on top of Schreier and he was wounded in the arm, wrist and chest.

The Chinese attack slowed, then stopped. "In time, it was nearly quiet but for the desultory discharge of weapons frightened men from both sides fired at targets, real and imagined," Hammel wrote. "It seemed to Marines on the line that hundreds of dead and dying Chinese had been stacked up within 10 yards of Yancey's lines and throughout the perimeter."

Phillips phoned the first Battalion commander, explaining that the attack had been stopped, but that the Marines had suffered many casualties and needed help. The First Battalion of the Fifth Marines was ordered to the rescue.

Second Lieutenant Nick Trapnell's platoon was closest to the hill; his were the first Marines sent to aid Phillips' hardpressed platoons. The night battle began for Trapnell's bunch when a fire team leader burst into the platoon command post yelling, "They're coming! They're coming! There're thousands of them." Not wanting to be caught on low ground in the dark, Trapnell immediately reformed his troops on higher ground.

Trapnell had 35 men, probably fewer than the losses "Easy" company had suffered in the first attack, Hammel said. The platoon's trek up the hill was terrifying. "Tracers passed overhead," Hammel wrote, "but the reinforcements did not hear the sound until they were virtually on top of the besieged summit. Not sure of the way or if E Company still existed, Trapnell's Marines clambered up the slop calling, "Eas-ee Companee! Eas-ee Companee?"

Yancey was talking with Lieutenant Leonard Clements, right flank platoon leader, when the Chinese returned out of the dark-

ness. The two Marine officers were trying to coordinate a defense, Hammel said.

Suddenly, a large hole appeared in the front of Clements' helmet. He and Yancey were friends; so were their wives. Yancey figured the hole meant a fatal wound. Miraculously, Clements was only knocked out, Hammel said. The bullet grazed his head and spun around harmlessly in the helmet liner.

It had been half-an-hour since the first attack. The second assault crashed against one Marine flank, then the other. "Marines were deafened by the discharge of bullets and the close-in burst of their own and Chinese grenades," Hammel wrote.

Yancey was wounded again; a jagged grenade fragment tore into his mouth. Phillips was hit by machine gun fire as he stabbed a bayonetted rifle into the frozen earth. "This is 'Easy' Company and we hold fast here!" he promised, then fell dead.

First Lieutenant Ray Ball, the company executive officer, was too badly wounded to take over, Hammel wrote. He propped himself into a rifleman's sitting position and kept firing as blood oozed from his body and froze in puddles. Ball, too, slumped over and died.

Trapnell's platoon of "Able" Company, Fifth Marines, reached the rearmost "Easy" Company platoon, the Third, commanded by First Lieutenant Bob Bey. Bey did not know how much trouble his company was in and suggested that Trapnell and his men move right to cover open ground between hills 1282 and 1240. Trapnell did not have enough men, but he led them into the gap anyway, posting the Marines two at a time until he was alone on the dangling flank, Hammel explained.

The next "Able" Company platoon — the fifth up Hill 1282 — came in right behind "Easy" Company and was raided for men to fill out Yancey's and Clements' embattled platoons. The first word of "Easy" Company's predicament reached Bey when a squad leader and four riflemen from Yancey's platoon slipped off the summit and almost fell into the arms of Bey's platoon Sergeant, Staff Sergeant Daniel Murphy.

Murphy asked permission to gather up some men to help "Easy" Company. He scrambled up Hill 1282 with a corpsman, 12 riflemen and the five First Platoon stragglers.

The Chinese attacked again. Murphy passed out the last of the grenades and started taking apart Browning Automatic Rifle magazines to stretch out .30-caliber rifle ammunition, which was running out. Yancey had nine Marines who could fight and the lieutenant rallied them with a Marine battle cry he learned in World War II: "Gung Ho!" The enemy soldiers would have understood. "Gung Ho" means "work together" in Chinese.

The ten Marines fixed bayonets as the wind howled around the cheerless hilltop and the Chinese kept coming. An enemy soldier fired an American-made Thompson submachine gun at Yancey; hit in the face, he crumpled to his knees. It was another miracle; Yancey's wounds were not fatal.

As the thin Marine line melted away, help arrived. Marines of "Charlie" Company, Fifth Regiment, scrambled to the hilltop.

Another "Charlie" Company platoon had been dispatched at midnight to help "Dog" Company on Hill 1240. The rest of "Charlie's" men were sent up behind two "Able" Company platoons that began climbing the hill earlier, Hammel said.

It was tough going. It took "Charlie" Company two hours to get within range of the little hilltop battleground. Captain Jack Jones knew he had arrived when he was greeted with a long burst of machine gun fire.

Jones found Murphy about 100 yards below the summit. By then, Murphy's tiny band had been shoved onto a spur near what had been the main company line. Trapnell's platoon was farther on, Hammel wrote.

Murphy was trying to re-form about 20 "Easy" Company Marines for a stand across the middle of the spur. He told Jones that other Marines were on the far side of the summit, possibly with survivors of the "Able" platoon that had followed Trapnell's men up from the valley.

"The main body of 'Charlie' Company could not have been operating under worse conditions," Hammel said. "None of the men had seen the ground in daylight, and not one knew the effect supporting fire might have upon troops who might or might not be hiding or holding isolated positions indeterminate distances beyond an enemy force of unknown size," Hammel wrote.

"Charlie" Company had suffered casualties approaching the summit. In the darkness it was a little disorganized. But Jones deployed his men. An air strike was on the way, but the planes would not arrive before sunrise.

The Corsairs indeed showed up at daybreak, raking the Chinese on the hilltop with 20-millimeter cannon fire. Corsairs and AD Skyraiders unleased 500-pound bombs and napalm.

Jones then led his men up to the bombed and scorched hilltop where about 50 Chinese waited with machine guns and hand grenades. The Chinese put up a storm of fire but the Marines would not be stopped. They reached the summit and fought hand-to-hand with the Chinese, all that remained



First Marine Division soldiers, British Royal Marine Commandos, and Republic of Korea troops move out of Koto-ri to fight their way to the sea. (U.S. Marine Corps / Kerr)



These war-weary Marines slowly make their way out of the Chosin after discovering they are to withdraw. They brought out their wounded and their equipment. Nov.-Dec. 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

of the night attacking force. The men of "Charlie" Company and the remnants of "Easy" Company wiped them out, with the last fresh "Able" Company platoon showing up to help finish the job.

Hammel concluded: "1st Lieutenant John Yancey emerged from the 'dead.' He was bleeding from untreated shrapnel wounds across the bridge of his nose and the roof of his mouth. His jaw had been shattered by a .45 caliber bullet, and one eye was whirling crazily in its socket.

"The former Marine Raider formally requested relief from the first officer he could find. Then, quitting his last battle, John Yancey led the 35 walking-wounded Marines who were 'Easy' Company slowly down the defile toward the valley." Yancey's heroism did not go unrewarded; he won a second Navy Cross.

At the same time Chinese troops attacked Yudam-ni, other strong enemy forces hit Hagaru-ri to the south, cutting the main supply route in four places. Lieutenant Forrest L. Tozer recalled a series of Chinese night attacks that cost the enemy many men: "...A dark shadow moved over the ridge line and slid down the snow-covered ground towards us. Star shells, thrown up as soon as it appeared, showed the shadow to be yellow-brown and solid from the ridge line to the front, like butterscotch syrup sliding down vanilla ice cream. They were far enough away that we could see only the mass and too far away for our long range M-1 rifles to reach them with any effect; nevertheless, with their short-range automatic weapons they were firing at us as they came.

"Before any of their rounds could reach us, the mortars and artillery behind us opened fire and punched ragged holes in the brown wave, but each hole filled quickly again and the wave continued solid down the slope until it thinned and stopped as our rifles and machine guns took effect about 200 yards in front of our line. From beginning to end, the attack had lasted perhaps five minutes, and the mortars continued firing at and over the ridge line for five minutes more. We had no casualties and there was nothing to indicate that any Chinese bullet had even reached our position except for two surprising bullet holes in one of the warming tents."

Tozer said everybody stayed put and for about an hour it seemed like nothing else would happen. But the Marines heard and saw what preceded the first assault: horses and another green flare.

The Marines shot up star shells as soon as they heard the horses. But this time, the Chinese also blew bugles and the Marines listened to what Tozer said sounded "like a hundred Chinese gongs going off at once in different keys." A red flare followed and the attack began anew.

The Chinese got a little closer, but were driven back. "We had a few bullet wounds this time, but now we felt invincible and we thought the Chinese casualties had been so great that they surely wouldn't attack again tonight," Tozer said. "So when the casualties had been taken care of and new ammunition had been spread around, one-third of the men were sent to the warming tents in relays."

Twice more, the Chinese attacked, charging over heaps of dead bodies from the other futile charges. The enemy never got closer than 100 yards from the American lines.

At dawn, a company of Marines moved out toward the Chinese positions. There were some fierce skirmishes at first, but enemy resistance petered out.

Marine souvenir hunters found mostly abandoned machine guns, out of bullets, and many American hand grenades on dead Chinese soldiers. One of Tozer's sergeants picked up a little can of oil with a brush stopper. The stuff worked miracles, Tozer said.

I had found that the firing pin of my carbine was frozen in the bolt, and I couldn't get the bolt apart. A little of that Chinese oil painted on the face of the bolt had unfrozen the pin in minutes and kept it lose. We had nothing like it."

He said American rifle oil became "axle grease" in the bitter cold, adding that the Marine rifles and guns recoiled so sluggishly that their rate of fire was down fifty percent or more from what it should have been. "The Chinese oil changed all that, so we sent troops out...to pick up all of it they could find. This may have been the first officially sanctioned souvenir hunt in Marine Corps history."

The Chinese attacks increased in intensity on November 28 when what was feared became apparent: the Chinese meant to encircle the Americans. At the same time, intelligence officers discovered that the Chinese force was larger than had been thought. The enemy had an estimated six divisions, totaling 60,000 men.

Meanwhile, the First Battalion, 32nd Army Infantry, had been moving north from Hamhung. As part of the Seventh Infantry Division, their mission was to relieve Marines at the Chosin Reservoir and continue the attack to the Yalu River. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Don C. Faith, the battalion truck convoy reached Hagaru-ri on November 25. Faith was ordered to secure the vital road running along the east side of the reservoir.

On November 27, Faith loaded his men back onto trucks and headed north. That night, the soldiers dug in; after grubbing



Village af Hagaru-ri fram the Sauth. Taken befare the advance North. (Lt. Gen. Edward A. Craig, USMC, Ret.)



Village of Hagaru-ri taken befare the advance Narth. (Lt. Gen. Edward A. Craig, USMC, Ret.)



View af "The Raad." Nate wrecked helicapter in foreground. (Lt. Gen. Edward A. Craig, USMC, Ret.)

through about 10 inches of frozen earth, the going was fairly easy because the ground was not rocky.

The battalion adjutant, having driven 150 miles from division headquarters at Hungnam arrived with two weeks' mail. Messages from home would be welcome on a cold night far from home.

Faith called his company commanders at about 9 p. m. to go over the next day's attack order. Mail orderlies also reported to the C.O. But the meeting was cut short by the sound of gunfire; the Chinese were attacking.

Probing patrols came first. The main assault came just after midnight. One Chinese company struck south along the road; another rushed from the darkness.

"The defensive perimeter began to blaze with fire," Gugeler wrote. "In addition to directing steady mortar and small-arms fire against Colonel Faith's battalion, the Chinese kept maneuvering small groups around the perimeter to break the line." One enemy group climbed a steep ridge toward a heavy machine gun manned by Corporal Lee Armentrout. He discovered he could not depress the gun enough to hit the enemy soldiers, so he picked up the weapon, tripod, and all, cradled it in his arms, opened fire and drove the Chinese away, Gugeler wrote.

Other Army positions held even though the Chinese seized some high ground. Faith's battalion was in place at daybreak even though there were gaps in the line.

Faith could not attack as ordered, Gugeler explained, because the Colonel had his hands full holding his defensive perimeter and regaining ground lost in the night. Gugeler said the strength and determination of the Chinese attack hurt American morale. "It now appeared to Faith's men that, in addition to the severe weather, their troubles were to be compounded by fresh enemy troops," he wrote.

There were no warm-up tents inside the battalion defense perimeter. So when they were not fighting the Chinese, the GIs tried to stay warm by pulling their sleeping bags up to their waists in foxholes. At the same time, light machine guns did not work well in the cold, especially at night when temperatures nosedived. The guns would not fire automatically and had to be jacked back by hand just to fire single rounds. However, the heavy machine guns had antifreeze in their water jackets and worked fine.

Four miles south of Faith's men, the Chinese also attacked Colonel Allen MacLean's Army task group. The enemy overran two company positions and reached the artillery before they were driven back. The Chinese retreated at daylight. But MacLean had another cause for worry; the regimental reconnaissance platoon had not returned from patrol after 12 hours.

Thomas F. Marker was among early Army arrivals at the Chosin Reservoir. "On the radio, word came through that the rear guard was overrun by Chinese and was fighting for its life," he wrote. "In front of us the

spearhead was hit hard and falling back. I could get no word from our forward observers with the spearhead. They are the people who send the firing data back to guns, which in turn support the infantry with their firepower."

A lieutenant asked a front-line infantry major to report the firing, but he replied that he did not understand mortar firing missions. "The infantry major could be replaced with half a jackass," Marker declared. So the lieutenant strapped on a radio, went forward and directed the fire himself.

"We fired our mortars most of the night and doing so, some of them cracked in the base plate because the frozen earth was too hard for the weapons' recoil," he wrote. "One other problem was that some of the shells would not fit into the mortar tubes because the shells had expanded...The chemicals in them froze and the cold weather caused the tubes to contract. The temperature was 30 below zero."

Ferris, in his diary, also described the savage night fighting. Hoffenberger, his tent mate, was killed. "He was a BAR man," Ferris wrote. "I had my mitten off and was reloading my rifle when they threw a potato masher (grenade) at us. It lit between me and Sergeant Taylor but didn't go off. Sgt. yelled 'let's get out of here' and we ran leaving my mitten behind. We went back down the hill and regrouped and went back up the hill to get the men who were shot."

The Chinese already had stripped the dead Americans of rifles and ammunition. "I carried and dragged Hoffenberger off the hill," he wrote. "We took the men back to the road to where the Company was set up...We dug in and the artillery shot point blank at the Chinese all night long."

Faith had the First Battalion of the 32nd Infantry. "Faith's command beyond the northeast shore of the reservoir engaged in five days of hellish combat which earned them a place along side the heroes of Valley Forge and Bataan," a 1955 "Saga" magazine article said. "They suffered immeasurably more hardship than the valiant men of the 'Lost Battalion' of World War I fame. Fighting in the cruelest of weather, surrounded, vastly outnumbered and outgunned, knowing full well that no help could come, they fought gamely and doggedly."

MacLean, commander of the 31st Infantry Regiment, had the Third Battalion from his outfit, his heavy mortar company, the 57th Field Artillery Battalion and a handful of self-propelled automatic weapons. MacLean's battalion, in five days, suffered as many casualties as the 31st Infantry had on Bataan in World War II.

After one particularly fierce battle near the reservoir, the Chinese drove a wedge between Faith's and MacLean's men, surrounding them. MacLean and Faith were conferring at Faith's headquarters when the enemy struck; they decided to launch a counterattack. In the battle that followed, MacLean disappeared. His soldiers later learned their commander was taken prisoner.



Hagaru aflame. Marines of the First Division burn anything which might be of value to the Communist forces. Dec. 6-7, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps)



Tanks of the U.S. First Marine Division move forward after successfully freeing themselves from an enemy trap during bitter fighting. Dec. 6, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps)

Above: The U.S. Marine Air and Ground units are highly coordinated as they fight the Chinese Communists in Korea. A Marine Corsair zooms skyward through the smoke after dropping Napalm on a Red concentration. Dec. 6, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps)

Right: Elements of the First Marine Division rest on a snow-covered Korean roadside after successfully overcoming an enemy ambush. Dec. 6, 1950 (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)





First Division Leathernecks counter fire with fire when attacked by well entrenched Chinese Reds during the Division's heroic breakout from Chosin. Dec. 7, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)



Close air support of U.S. Marine Airmen played a major role in paving the way. Dec. 6, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

Faith's soldiers reached MacLean's embattled command just as the Chinese were getting ready to attack the artillery batteries. The Americans hit the Chinese from behind and drove away more than 60 enemy soldiers. Afterwards, Faith combined the two Army outfits and decided to "attack to the south" to reach Hagaru-ri.

"His tattered, frost-bitten soldiers were in miserable condition," "Saga" explained. "Most of them were walking wounded, some were forced to use their weapons for crutches. A captain, blinded in one eye, his leg in shreds, supported himself on a mortar-aiming stake as he led his men. Faith, a GI blanket around his shoulders, rallied the dispirited men and led them down the road toward the enemy strong point which threatened to wipe them out."

Faith was in command all the way. His bone-weary men, almost ready to collapse after five days of hard fighting, followed Faith to the Chinese roadblock. Rifle and machine gun bullets whistled around the colonel; hand grenades came toward him in clusters. He was knocked down and got up. He was hit again and killed. "But his men, inspired by their commander, overran the enemy position and found themselves momentarily out of contact with the enemy," the magazine said.

Almost no officers or non-coms were left. "The remains of the task force dissolved into small groups for the last ten miles down to Hagaru-ri. It was only ten miles. It might have well have been ten thousand for some of them," "Saga" said.

The dazed and bloody GIs started straggling in during the night of December 1. When the last survivors of Task Force Faith reached Hagaru-ri December 4, the First Battalion, 32nd Infantry could muster only 181 officers and men. It had headed north on November 25 with about 1,000 men, according to the magazine.

Chester L. Bair, a Task Force Faith survivor, tried to forget. But he still sees "the blood on the snow, the dead and the wounded. I hear the crying and praying of the dying. Feel the cold still in my bones, and the desperate desire to get out of there alive and well."

A sergeant, Bair drove a truck. But his cargo was not always ammunition and equipment. On November 29 and afterwards, it doubled as a hearse. He stacked the dead in the back "crossways. I had to break a few arms and legs so I could stack them neatly, row upon row."

The cold was a bitter enemy, too. "There were a few warm up tents and houses in the area, but you could only stay a short time," Blair said. "The mess halls were serving hot coffee, soup, and heating up C-rations. You were lucky to get three or four hours sleep in a 24 hour time frame. While on guard duty one night, I was standing beside a friend talking away. When our relief came I called my friend to come with me, but he didn't move. He had been wounded earlier.

I went back and shook him, but he fell down. Sometime while I was talking about the town of Saxton, Pennsylvania, my birthplace, he died."



First Marine Division takes to the road on withdrawal from Koto-ri. Dec. 8, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/ Kerr)

There were more dead and wounded to carry in his truck November 30. "There were so many wounded that I went to the rear of my truck and threw off the dead, and let them lay where they fell."

Bair was responsible for five trucks. The cold and rough roads took their toll even on sturdy Army vehicles. Bair sometimes asked nearby soldiers to help him keep the trucks moving. He remembered one GI who sat down against a back tire just as Bair tried to replace a flat front tire.

"I went to the soldier — I called him earlier — but he didn't respond," Bair said. "It was getting very difficult to get anyone to do anything anymore. I reached down and shook him. He fell forward hitting his face on the road. His back appeared ripped apart, yet I never heard him make one whimper or sound. How could a man withstand that without a groan or something? I dragged his body to the ditch and with renewed strength raised the wheel, and put on the lug nuts myself."

The Chinese were closing in on the harried, slow-moving American column. The road back to Hagaru-ri was littered with blasted and broken-down vehicles; drivers of those still moving had to dodge bumps, ruts and shell craters, too. The cold made everything harder, even when the Chinese were not shooting at the Americans.

Bair's clothes were soaked with blood from the many wounded he had helped. "We were a miserable lot...some of the blood drenched through my clothes, so that they stuck to me, chilling my body even more."

Meanwhile, Bair said that before Colonel Faith died, the officer "was everywhere...Task Force Faith was dying, and no one knew this more than Colonel Faith himself...Colonel Faith, still determined to fight his way southward, regrouped his command, and made a last ditch effort."

Bair said Faith, even when mortally wounded, refused medical aid and was placed in the cab of a 2 1/2-ton truck, where he bled to death. Faith was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor."

As the Army column limped along, Bair looked to the rear and saw a terrifying sight. He said Chinese were bayoneting badly wounded Americans left behind and forcing other wounded men to stand up on the road.



Some GIs feebly raised their hands in surrender.

It seemed the end of the line for Bair. "I had decided earlier I would not be taken prisoner, way up here this deep in enemy territory." he said. Bair saw several mortar craters and hid in one that was strewn with the dismembered bodies of dead GIs. He played dead as Chinese soldiers passed him by. "The blood on my clothes helped he at this point, at least the CCF (Chinese Communist Forces) bought it, and they were professional soldiers."

Bair feared it was only a matter of time until his ruse was discovered by other enemy soldiers. He pulled his .45 caliber pistol. "I would commit suicide before joining those POWs."

Bair thought his time had come. He heard movement nearby. But his luck was holding; they were friendly troops — an Army officer and a private first class and a Marine captain.

The four decided to try to get away across the frozen reservoir. Suddenly, Chinese troops appeared and they were captured.

Bair, however, would not be marched away to a Chinese prison camp. "Fortunately for us, automatic firing started nearby and our captors ran for cover," he said. He ran the other way — straight for a 300-foot cliff, "leaping over its side, falling, sliding, rolling and whatever it took to get me to the bottom. I landed in a snowbank, cushioning my fall, but covering me up completely."

Bair dug himself out, brushed the snow from his grimy, blood-stained uniform and headed for the reservoir. Darkness was falling but the frozen lake was just 100 feet farther. Incredibly, he found the two GIs, but not the Marine. They saw other Americans fleeing across the ice, but did not join them. Bair said larger groups were more apt to draw enemy fire.

The temperature was 40 degrees below freezing; a 25-mile an hour wind whipped across the ice, but Bair plodded on, vomiting blood from his ordeal. He made it; on December 3, he and the two other soldiers stumbled into a Marine outpost. After a debriefing, the Marines turned the exhausted but happy to be alive GIs over to the Third Infantry Division. Bair and the other two wound up in an Army hospital in Japan.

Ed Reeves of the Seventh Division was in a truckload of wounded left behind. At first the Chinese ignored them, according to an article about Reeves in "Pacific Garden Mission" magazine.

Before the Chinese arrived, Reeves watched a group of Korean civilians walk past the stalled truck with its helpless human cargo. When they saw the GIs, they bowed solemnly three times before walking on down the road. Farther up the road, Reeves said, Chinese soldiers appeared. They drained the gas tanks of other trucks filled with wounded, drenched the trucks and set them on fire, killing the wounded.

Reeves figured his truck was also doomed. He prayed: "Lord, I'm scared. Just let me die like a man, and I know that then I'll be seeing you. In Jesus' name. Amen."

Reeves said the prayer put him at peace; he calmly awaited a horrible death in a blazing truck. Minutes later, the enemy soldiers reached Reeves' truck, but they could not set it on fire. The gas tank, riddled with bullet holes, was dry.

Reeves said a Chinese soldier pointed a rifle at wounded men under the truck and shot them all dead. Another, at the tailgate, shot the Americans inside. Reeves' turn was last. He stared down the barrel of the enemy's carbine and uttered what he figured were last words: "Lord, here I come."

The soldier fired his rifle; the bullet knocked Reeves flat. But he sat up and looked the Chinese soldier squarely in the eyes. Incredibly, the man turned and walked away.

The bullet only grazed Reeves' skull, the magazine said. Also, a few of his wounded mates were still alive. Reeves could hear them breathing. But late on December 1, he was the only one breathing.

Reeves laid among the dead for two more days and three nights. He was badly wounded, the cold was numbing and there was no food. Every night, Chinese soldiers would search the cold, still bodies searching for Army boots. Each night, Reeves played dead.

On December 4, a Chinese detail showed up to strip the bodies. The soldiers found Reeves alive, threw him to the ground and rifled his pockets. A soldier found the GI's cigarette lighter case; stuffed with Army scrip, the case popped open, frightening the soldier.

The soldier feared the case was booby-trapped. When the soldier found it was harmless, his mates started laughing at him. Enraged, the soldier threw Reeves on the pile of corpses and beat his skull with a rifle butt. Reeves tried to roll to escape the blows. Finally, the man lifted Reeves' head by the hair; the GI stared back without blinking. Convinced the American was dead, the soldier let him drop and the detail left.

Reeves crawled to a roadside ditch, tried to stand and fell back. He prayed again, according to the magazine: "Lord, if the shell (which first wounded him) didn't kill me, and the shot didn't kill me, and the beating didn't kill me, You must want me alive. But I can't walk."

So he started crawling — up a hill, across railroad tracks, up an embankment through snow-covered fields. At last, he felt something hard under his elbow and brushed away the snow. It was the ice of Chosin Reservoir.

Onetime, Reeves rolled into a ball and tried to sleep with his frozen hands stuffed in his armpits. He was awakened by a Chinese soldier, armed with a machine gun. Reeves flung out his arms and shouted, "Oh, no!" It frightened the soldier, who ran away.

Reeves crawled out on the ice and found another GI, wounded but able to walk. Reeves told him to stamp out "HELP" in the snow. The GI did it and a Marine Corsair pilot saw the distress signal. A party of Marines drove out on the ice in a Jeep and Reeves was rescued by the driver, a lieutenant colonel. "What's you name, sir?" Reeves asked on the trip to an airstrip for the trip to a field hospital. "Beale," the colonel replied. Reeves smiled. "Well, Colonel Beale, sir, you look like Santy Claus to me."

Reeves lost both feet and fingers of both hands to frostbite. Doctors feared he would die; Reeves weight dwindled from 165 to 85 pounds.

Reeves was from Joliet, Illinois, and his hometown paper gave his case much publicity. He got several letters proposing marriage. He threw them away, except one that seemed different. It was from a high school girl who said, "I think you deserve my thanks and the thanks of everyone else, but I'm afraid most of them won't take the trouble to write."

When Reeves was taken home to ride in a Memorial Day parade, he went to see the letter's author. Her name was Beverly; Reeves thought she was as pretty as she was thoughtful. With Reeves in a wheelchair, they were married.

But the Chinese were not always cruel or callous, according to Gugeler. On December 2, Private First Class Glenn J. Finfrock, a wounded machine gunner, woke up after passing out from loss of blood. He walked down the road and found several wounded men trying to build a fire beside the truck in which Faith had died. His frozen body was still inside.

Finfrock and another man tried to start the truck. But the vehicle would not budge. As they tried to get it running, some Chinese approached. Several of the men ran toward the reservoir; others were captured. "The Chinese gave morphine to several men, bandaged their wounds and, after caring for them for several days, freed them."

Other soldiers had incredible survival stories. Ferris saw Chinese soldiers tossing hand grenades into abandoned Army trucks laden with dead and severely wounded men. Ferris had been hit in the finger of his right hand, but he was luckier than many — he could walk, for the time being.

As the Chinese pressed their attack, Ferris suddenly fell. He thought somebody kicked him, but a bullet felled the GI. "I crawled about 10 feet but they were shooting at me," he wrote. "Bullets were hitting in the snow all around me so I just layed there awhile. Apparently they thought they'd killed me and quit shooting, so I got up and moved over the hill."

The soldiers regrouped. A sergeant named McClure was wounded in the shoulder before they headed onto the reservoir ice, single-file. He had yet another brush with death. A bullet glanced off the helmet of the soldier in front of him. The round sent up sparks but the GI was not hurt. "Most of the bullets and tracers were way over our head," he said.

As they reached land, the soldiers were shot at again — by Marines who mistook them for Chinese. Quickly, the shooting stopped and Marines led the Army refugees through mine fields. Ferris made it to safety and joined a steady stream of casualties bound for Japan.

The soldiers were hardly home safe when they reached Hagaru-ri. True, the Marines had a solid perimeter that included an airstrip. There was also food, ammunition and medical supplies. But the Chinese still controlled much of the road between Hagaru-ri and Hungnam. Marine historians said that if there was any reaction that followed the grim news of encirclement it was confidence. It was not cockiness; each Marine knew hard fighting was ahead. Nor were there dramatics; there was a quiet, widespread certainty that the First Marines would somehow get through.

But Yudam-ni seemed ideal for the sort of trap the Chinese had in mind for the Americans. "Steep-sided valleys led to it along a narrow, ice-glazed road," Marguerite Higgins wrote in the "Saturday Evening Post." Atop the ridges, the Chinese had clear targets. The enemy soldiers quickly adapted to the up-and-down terrain. "The trouble was, they are so tricky and there are so many of them," Private First Class Carroll Brewer of Des Moines, Iowa, told Higgins. "They'd let our platoon take the forward slope of a hill and disappear on the other side. Then in the dark, they'd come charging down on you.

"It wasn't no banzai stuff like the North Koreans. The Chinese'd wait till they were practically in your foxhole before they'd shoot or throw grenades. They were swarming all over, like flies. Some would shout in English. They learned to yell, 'Medic, Medic,' and trick us into revealing our positions."

Lieutenant John Theros of Oakland, California, was also with the Seventh Marines at Yudam-ni. He told Higgins that the fighting was hard to explain "...except to say that everyone in the valley either came out of it with a Purple Heart or came within inches of having one. Look at me. My pants legs got two bullet tears and the canteen (which he carries on his hip) is an old sieve. The Chinese headed for the command posts, trying to get the officers and disorganize the men. They like killin' colonels as much as killin' privates."

As the Fifth and Seventh Marine Regiments fought their way back from Yudam-ni, they found "Fox" Company of the Seventh. The band of Marines was surrounded for five days on a hilltop at Toktong Pass. The heretofore nondescript, barren high ground was dubbed Fox Hill; the bloody battle fought there became synonymous with the courage and determination of "Chosin Few" Marines.

Captain William Barber's company had fought off an almost ceaseless attack from two Chinese regiments. Casualties were heavy among attackers and the attacked. Dead and wounded outnumbered the able-bodied in "Fox" Company. Barber was shot in the legs on the second night and he directed the hill's defenses from a stretcher. As the siege of the little hilltop wore on, the Marine brass worried that the forlorn company could not hold the hill much longer.

"Fox" Company went up the hill with 240 men. About 80 came down in the end, a survivor recalled. Bowser, Seventh Regiment operations officer, told Higgins everyone was wounded. "...The wounded — all except the critical cases — were still shooting, and that's how they saved themselves from annihilation," Bowser said. "They used piled up bodies of dead Chinese as emplacements to protect their foxholes."

The First Marine Division began its breakout from Chosin on December 1. The 8,000 men of the Fifth and Seventh Regiments left Yudam-ni as Chinese generals were congratulating themselves on destroying the division.

The road south was worse than many country roads back in the states. First Lieutenant Joseph R. Owen of "Baker" Company, Seventh Marines, saw it as "a frozen-mud single lane that twisted through eight miles of mountain mass." The road was neither scenic nor smooth, but it was the Marines' main supply route and the way back to the rest of the division farther south.

Owen remembered the departure from near Yudam-ni. "The troops had curled themselves into a snow-filled ditch for shelter from the frigid wind. when we fell in on the road, thick clouds of grey snow swirled through our ranks. The men turned from the wind and hunched deep into their parkas until the word came to move out."

Owen's company had been reduced by combat to half its normal strength of 225 men. Despite the fierce fighting, there had been no replacements for several days. "Marines from artillery, headquarters and service units were fighting as riflemen, but they were not coming to us," Owen said. "The purpose was to defend the perimeter at Yudam-ni until the MSR could be reopened."

Lieutenant Joe Kurcaba told his men to say goodbye to Yudam-ni forever; parting was not sweet sorrow. "We were to fight our way out and we would not be back again," Owen said.

Owen added that "Baker" Company knew the terrain it would head back through. He called it a land of "towering mountains and bitter cold. From Sudong-ni to Yudam-ni, in a month of fighting, we had crossed endless miles of wind-swept skyline. The steep



Through icy mountain passes, Chinese communist attacks, and roadblocks, the 1st Marine Division and even fleeing natives come down from Koto-ri. Dec. 10, 1950. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

punishing slopes were covered with snow and edged with pine forest. The single narrow road that penetrated and controlled this forlorn country was little more than a path for the native oxcarts. It crept along sheer cliffs, climbed into the high snowfields and burrowed through the pines. At every hairpin turn the Chinese set a roadblock. They used their knowledge well."

Same as thousands of other "Frozen Chosin" survivors, Owen recalled the cold in minute detail: "The cold challenged us as much as the terrain. It was wind-blasted, blizzard-driven, 30-below-zero cold that tore at us without letup. It froze flesh to metal and it froze fingers to uselessness. It was paralyzing, mind-slowing cold that focused instincts on basic facts of staying alive. It was a terrible enemy...."

"Baker" Company was to relieve "Fox" Hill and battled its way toward the steep-sided rise. Early on December 2, the company trudged west to the pointy high ground about a mile away. "Our first view of Fox Hill was from 1000 yards out," he recalled. "...It stopped our men in silent awe. The snowfields that led up to the Fox company position were covered with the bodies of several thousand Chinese soldiers. Many of them seemed to lie in peaceful sleep under blankets of drifted snow."

Others seemed to have died horribly "their bodies frozen in forms of pain. There were jumbles of dead men in padded green uniforms then frozen lines of khaki. A white clad column had fallen in the formation that attracted the attention of Marine machine gunners. Craters of dirt and snow made by 105 howitzers from Hagaru-ri were filled with bodies and parts of men. Thick bands of Chinese lay at the base of Fox's perimeter. Most of them had fallen toward the Marine position. They had died as brave men, facing their enemy."

"Baker" Company stood in wonder; some of the Marines bowed their heads in prayer. Others whispered oaths of disbelief; tears welled in eyes that had seen so much death and despair.

Then somebody let loose a wild cheer and the men of the "Baker" Company jubilantly bounded across the snow. The men of "Fox" Company waved on their deliverers with brightly colored banners — scraps of blue, red and yellow parachutes that gently brought to earth lifesaving supplies from Marine and Air Force planes.

Souvenir hunters found few trophies among the dead Chinese. The enemy seldom left weapons behind; patrols from "Fox" Company had gathered up what was abandoned.

At the base of their perimeter, the men of "Fox" Company built barricades of dead Chinese soldiers. "From behind the walls of death the Marines had mounted their weap-



Moving out of Koto-ri, 1st Marine Division Marines, British Royal Marine Commandoes and Republic of Korea troops begin their long march to the sea. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

ons and maintained the fight against an enemy whose numbers never ceased," Owen said. "Now the men of Fox company rose from these gruesome piles to join us. Nearly all were walking wounded. Arm slings and blood-soaked compresses were commonplace. Men hobbled about with makeshift leg splints. They were all haggard and dirty, as we were."

The two companies exchanged profane greetings, which seemed appropriate for the time and circumstances. "But they did not conceal the gratitude and respect and the love that these Marines felt for one another," Owen said.

Donald L. Childs, a "Fox" Company survivor said the outfit had lost no time in digging in on the hilltop. "Every man hacked and chipped at the frozen ground in an effort to get the best position possible and some protection from the twenty below zero bone chilling cold."

The command post was established at two small huts near the road where a little spring bubbled from the rocky hillside. It might have looked quiet and peaceful in the wintry snowscape, but it was not.

Childs, a private in the First Squad, Second Platoon, said the battle started hours after the company arrived. The Chinese attacked that first night, killing or wounding 30 men of "Fox Company." The Chinese paid an even heavier price, leaving almost 200 men bleeding and dead in the snow before they retreated at daybreak.

A pattern was thus established: the enemy advanced at night and withdrew at first light. "The following nights and days were much like the first," he said. "A battle fought, a battle won, the rows of dead growing. The slopes in front of Fox Company lines were covered with still white uniforms."

Early in the battle, the Marines sent out to search the enemy dead for weapons were surprised at what they found: The latest-model U.S.-made Thompson submachine guns and old-style German Mauser rifles. Although their design dated to 1898, the weapons were newly manufactured in China and, according to Childs, were "very effective...at long range in trained hands." He and a buddy had five Mausers each loaded and lined up in the back of their foxholes as backup rifles and for returning sniper fire.

The ground Marines got important help from allied airplanes. Childs said U.S.-made P-51 "Mustang" fighters from an Australian Air Force outfit bombed, napalmed and strafed the Chinese with deadly effect; Marine C-47s dropped ammunition and supplies.

One night, the Chinese called on the Americans to surrender. "A voice, proclaiming to be that of a lieutenant of the 11th Marines, stated we were surrounded (which we knew) and we would be given warm clothing and good treatment (which we doubted). Remaining on the road to our front...this gent and his captors were hidden from our view. We made no sound to give our position away. He got no takers."

When the Marines were not under direct Chinese attack, enemy sharpshooters zeroed in on them. "A sniper bullet from some 300 yards across the valley to our front blew a cigarette from the fingers of Plt. Sgt. Danford," Childs wrote. "The helmet of machinegunner Gleason was spun on his head as a bullet passed in and out through the side. Neither man got a scratch."

Sniper and harassing fire was persistent, Childs said, adding that enemy fire "...cut off a 5" diameter tree at a point about 2' above the ground allowing the upper portion to fall into our hole."

He said sniper bullets hit trees on Fox Hill with loud cracks that sounded like Marine rifle shots. "We got chewed out for wasting ammo," he said.

Finally, the Marines got revenge on the snipers. A forward artillery observer called in 105-millimeter howitzer fire on the sniper-infested slope across from Fox Hill. The shells streaked toward the Chinese and exploded about 50 feet above the slope. "It appeared as if the superb gunners...had kicked an ant hill," Childs remembered. "With the screams of the wounded and dying all around, the snipers departed the slope and all was quiet on the west until dark."

Childs said that "Fox" Company's cold, tired and bloody survivors were honored to fall in with the Fifth and Seventh Regiments in the breakout to the sea. "...They were joining with equals," he said. "They had held the pass."

The sun came out late in the morning of December 2. Even to hard-shelled skeptics it must have seemed a cheery omen. "Shortly afterward Marines appeared on the skylines to the north," Owen said. "Then there were Marines moving down the MSR toward us, columns of riflemen at first, followed by the long, winding train of vehicles and artillery pieces. The 5th and 7th Marines had broken out of Yudam-ni. No man among us doubted that we would fight the rest of the way to the sea. The victory of the Marines at Chosin Reservoir was under way."

The last elements of the Fifth and Seventh Regiments left Hagaru-ri on the afternoon of December 4 and plans were made for the "advance to the south." At Hagaru-ri, the two regiments had joined up with other Marine outfits and British Royal Marines from the 41st Commando. It had lost many men.

Led by Lt. Colonel Douglas B. Drysdale, the 41st arrived at Hungnam on November 20 and reported to the First Marine Division. Five days later, it was ordered to Yudam-ni.

The Chinese ambushed the British Marines south of Hagaru-ri. Badly outnumbered, the British lost almost all of their equipment and 70 men. During its 19 days in North Korea, the 41st Commando fought hard and Drysdale earned commendation from General Smith, who declared, "I can give you no higher compliment than to state that your conduct, and that of the officers and men under your command, was worthy of the highest traditions of Marines."

Higgins got to Hagaru-ri as the last of the Marines drifted through the pass. She was aboard a C-47 which circled over "icy roller-coaster humps that passed for an airstrip" and lurched to a landing. Higgins said the pilot pointed out snow-topped foxholes in the ridges around the tiny town. The foxholes, within easy Chinese rifle range, were the boundary of the American defense perimeter.

Many of the C-47s that flew out Marine wounded had bullet holes from enemy soldiers shooting at them. Between December 3 and 6, 4,500 wounded and frostbitten men were evacuated from Hagaru-ri. "...Vivid statistical evidence of the grimmness of the Yudam-ni ordeal," she wrote. "Doc Hering, naval surgeon attached to the division, was at the strip and stern judge of who was sufficiently injured to be flown out. No one could go unless he absolutely had to. For every man able to shoot was needed in the forthcoming fight."

Marine historians said the most serious problem facing the Fifth Regiment when it left Yudam-ni on December 1 was not the Chinese, but what to do with the wounded. The only way to get them out was by helicopter and there were only three to airlift hundreds of wounded men.

So trucks, jeeps and trailers were pressed into service carrying casualties down to Hagaru-ri. "As the convoy moved out, there were casualties strapped to hoods and fenders, cabs and tailboards, and the walking wounded clung to the sides of the vehicles for support," said a little booklet titled "First Marine Division: Chosin Reservoir." It added, "Marine military policemen ranged the length of the long column like anxious sheep dogs, herding vehicles on and ignoring, meanwhile, the constant sniper fire from the hillsides."

It was 14 miles from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri, which many Marines and soldiers viewed as a safe, if temporary, haven. When the Americans left, almost all of the villagers decided to go along; many died, according to Marine Captain Earl A. Pike.

He said a light snow was falling the day the Marines moved south to fight their way back to the coast. "Practically the entire village came with us," Pike wrote, "four to five hundred North Korean peasants — women, children, old men tottering shakily along, young mothers clutching infants firmly in their breasts."

The temperature was 30 to 35 below zero, he added, with occasional snow flurries and a knifing north wind. "The villagers were dressed in flimsy rags. Some had but a few turns of burlap in place of shoes. Others had nothing, and their feet turned blue and swelled and were torn in places to leave bloodprints on the snow."

He said Chinese fire from hillsides hit Marines and villagers alike. "In all my recollections of war, no other scene has seared itself so indelibly, so vividly on my mind. I can recall each agonizing detail — tears freezing on the face of a child, a young man coughing blood from a shell fragment in his chest, but still struggling to move on, a mother babbling wistfully and trying to smile at the babe in her arms, an infant all too obviously dead from a bullet that had smashed its face to pulp."

Pike said they fell along the way, victims of exhaustion, the cold or enemy bullets. "Looking back once, I could see brown humps littering the landscape, slowly turning white and indistinguishable in the falling snow," he said.

Pike said the Marines could do nothing to help the Koreans. "We had our own wounded to care for, our own dead to carry, our own battle to fight. Other than a fleeting smile or a quick touch of understanding, we could provide nothing in the way of real assistance or protection for these helpless refugees — refugees in their own land."

He doubted that any of the villagers reached Hamhung with the Marines. "I didn't see even one, nor did the other Marines with whom I talked. That in itself was a tragedy. All dead and none to mourn them, none to plead the favor of their God for the fallen, none to tell their story. It is one thing to die. It is quite another to simply disappear — to become the throwaway refuse of war, the inconsequential and unseen waste of battle."



3rd Section Machine Guns, George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. From left: Fred Smith, W.E. "Red" Nash, Fred Hems, Thomas J. Powers, Sgt. Fred Garcia, and Cpl. Don Flynn. Dec. 9, 1950, Korea. (Photo by David Douglas Duncan)



Platoon of the 96th F.A. Bn., attached to the 1st Marines, capture ten prisoners at Koto-Ri. (DeWitt Batchelor)

Mountain gale lashes Marines in sub-zero weather as they move out from Koto-ri on return to the sea. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

To Higgins, the war-weary Marines did not seem to be in much better shape to make the long, fighting trek to the sea. "The men were ragged, their faces swollen from the cold and bleeding from the lash of the icy wind. Some Marines were without fur hats, their ears blue in the frost. A few walked to the doctor's tent barefooted. They had to. They could not get their frostbitten feet into their frozen shoepacs."

She said the Marines seemed drugged by fatigue, but "unable to shrug off the tension of imminent danger that had kept them going five days and five nights without sleep and often without food. It took at least an hour to thaw out a can of frankfurters and beans. In the fight out of Yudam-ni, there was almost never an hour to spare for such matters."

She described Lieutenant Colonel Ray Murray as "a hollow-eyed relic of the officer whom I had watched lead the 5th Marine assault on Red Beach in the days of the successful Inchon landing. But the driving will was still there. When I entered his tent, he was hard at work on plans for the fight out to Koto-ri, eight miles away."

Murray said the Marines were able to escape from Yudam-ni because the Chinese did not observe a basic principle of warfare. They failed to mass their forces where they would do the most good.

"If the Chinese had concentrated their troops at the point of exit," Murray said, "we would never have gotten out of there. But they dispersed their strength by trying to keep us constantly encircled." Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Stewart, the regimental executive officer, added calmly: "If I were running the Chinese show in this area and had the huge number of men they've got, I could easily keep the Marines from ever getting out of here." With that, Murray made a prediction. The Chinese would make the same mistake again. "They've got to."

Other war correspondents flocked to Hagaru-ri to get the story of the Marine breakout from Yudam-ni. Somebody called it the Marines' "Korean Valley Forge." Another reporter repeatedly used the phrase "trapped and in retreat." General Smith met the press.

Geer said the general was "a bulwark of mortal courage and sound leadership, quiet, scholarly, noted for his calmness under any circumstances." As the evacuation proceeded around them, Smith bristled at the "trapped and in retreat" suggestion. He explained that a trapped army cannot retreat.

Then the general did not mince words. "Retreat hell!" he exclaimed. "We're simply attacking in another direction."

Other Marines did not like the implication that they were running away. When the Chinese radio broadcast to the rest of the world that the Marine Division was surrounded and facing annihilation, Murray, in telling his regiment that they would fight the rearguard out of the mountains, explained: "We'll hold our present positions until the Seventh Marines clear the perimeter and are on the road to Koto-ri. Then we'll come out ...and when we come out, we're bringing our wounded, our dead and our equipment with us..." He raised his voice to make himself heard above the icy wind: "...We were ordered up here, and now we've been ordered out, and I tell you now, we're coming out as Marines or not at all..."

Greer concluded: "The way down from the bitter mountains though severe and costly, was never in doubt. Even when the weather deserted them at Koto-ri and a heavy snowstorm and blizzard blinded and forced a halt, the Marines did not lose faith in themselves. Below Koto-ri the Chinese had destroyed a bridge over an impassible gorge. The bridge was rebuilt. It was all a matter of time — and casualties."

The Marine march from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri took two bloody days. Even as the first elements of the Seventh Regiment reached Koto-ri, the Fifth Marines were still at Hagaru-ri, fending off a furious Chinese night attack designed to wipe out the rear guard.

Ogan said the going was a little easier from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri than from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri. But it was hardly a stroll down a country lane back home. "...It was only eleven miles," he remembered, "...not even a normal day's march." But the march took 38 hours "...because of the continued roadblocks, set up by the Chinese and many fire fights between."

Desperate to beat the terrible cold, some Marines built a roaring bonfire south of Hagaru-ri. "There were around six or seven marines grouped around the fire when suddenly shots rang out and two Marines were hit," he said. "Some sniper thought he had a field day picking us off. We immediately dispersed, left the nice fire burning and went our way. The men who were shot were being seen to by the corpsman; there was nothing else we could do."

After days of brutal warfare in a brutal climate, Ogan said the Marines "...were all getting a little hard—some might say cold blooded (they would be right; we were always cold.) but we were all trying to survive. If a man ahead of you got shot, you called for the corpsman and walked on."

He added, "I was so damned cold during this phase of operations that when given the luxury of a 50 percent watch, and I was able to crawl into my sleeping bag, I tried to get in, with all I had on — parka and all. Of course, I couldn't succeed — it was damned crowded in there anyway with my boots in the bag as well as my weapon to keep them from freezing."

Good weather — by the standards of that Korean winter — had favored the Marine pullback from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri. There were eight days of bright, clear skies that permitted Marine Corsairs to strafe, bomb and napalm the Chinese between the two reservoir towns. Four more clear days followed at Hagaru-ri — time to airlift the Marine and Army casualties who had been collected at the makeshift airstrip.

AIRPOWER AT CHOSIN

Essential to the success of the breakout was airpower — Air Force and Marine cargo planes and fighter bombers that flew close air support. Twin-boomed R4Q-1s —the Marine version of the Air Force's C-119 "Flying Boxcar" — made dozens of supply drops to marines at Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri. The fat-bodied, dual-engine planes of First Air Delivery Platoon hauled 800,000 pounds of supplies to Hagaru-ri and another 1 million pounds at Koto-ri, including a 19-ton bridge in eight sections.

The venerable C-47 Gooney Birds of the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron airlifted more than 4,600 Marines and soldiers from Frozen Chosin. "...The U. S. has mounted a number of major rescue operations directed to large groups of people who were under immediate and severe threat of massacre or hostile imprisonment," retired Air Force Col. Paul C. Fritz said. "The Chosin Reservoir operation, performed primarily by a few Kyushu Gypsies of the 21st Trooper Carrier Squadron, stands four-square with those rescues classified over time as unqualified successes.

Writing in the "Marine Corps Gazette" and "Airlift" magazines, Fritz, a Japan-based C-47 pilot, recalled his first landing at the Koto-ri strip. "A small convoy of devastated vehicles (tanks, ambulances, and trucks) lay skewed about like a child's toy along the narrow valley road. They were gutted and blackened from fire, as was the surrounding snow."

As his two-engine plane approached the field, Fritz noticed a road grader scooping out gravel, snow and ice. "It was slow because the grader had to move out of the way as each of us land or left. A radio jeep acted as a control tower and also was ground controller for the Marine and Navy fighter aircraft patrolling above us."

After he landed and parked the plane, Fritz could see what he came to bring home. "Truckloads of seriously wounded and other walking wounded moved to the door of my bird. I told the co-pilot to count out 30 as our first trial load, and got out to look around."

Words failed the colonel. He said "bushels of superlative adjectives could not properly describe" the scene. "Ten thousand pictures could not convey the composite sensations to the viewer; significantly the smell — a horrible, pungent combination of blood on filthy combat fatigues, unwashed bodies, spent gunpowder, and vehicle exhaust fumes — all accented in the nostrils by subfreezing temperatures. Nor could pictures convey the miserable, bone-chilling cold (stunning to this ex-Minnesotan) at this altitude in the high country of northeast Korea."

He described the living victims of Frozen Chosin: "Motley bandages and compresses covered wounds. Some had makeshift splints on arms and legs. Some had crutches or canes fashioned from tree limbs. Many were barefoot with obviously frozen or gangrene-blackened feet. (Ever see a man peel off his



A flight of Corsairs from VMF-323 enroute from USS Badoeng Strait (CVE-116) to provide close air support at Chosin. Below: Marine aviators and air support were key to the victory at Chosin.



toes and disgustedly throw them away like rotten apples? At least one man did before boarding my bird.) All needed shaves. Haggard faces said they needed sleep and a decent meal."

Fritz loaded his plane, closed the doors, switched on the engines and took off, climbing through the narrow valley. The plane rumbled past caves Fritz said hid Chinese soldiers. None fired; he got away safely.

On his second flight, Fritz took 35 men—at least 14 more passengers than a fully-loaded DC-3, the civilian version of the C-47. Normally, too, a DC-3 used a 5,000-foot runway, a strip twice as long as Hagaru-ri's.

Flying overloaded airplanes under the guns of enemy troops was dangerous business. Not all of the C-47s made it. Fritz saw a C-47 crash shortly after takeoff and skid into no-man's land at the end of the airstrip. "The door opened shortly and the occupants hobbled back dejectedly. The controller called in a fighter to zip around, mother henning them along. When all were clear, the fighter zapped the bird with a few bursts. It hurt to see this unfortunate end to a respected Gooney Bird."

Other times, the planes had to land and take off through smog produced by chimneys in Hagaru-ri and Marine bonfires. Fritz made it. "Trip after trip. Load after load. Uneventful trips were becoming a blur in our memory."

But Fritz did not get away unscathed everytime. Chinese fire from a nearby hill hit his C-47. A fighter quickly appeared, dropped napalm and ended the enemy threat.

Another time, his airplane turned hearse. He said dead Marines "were stacked along each side of the cabin with a narrow aisle in the center, zig-zagging around askew extremities. Clad only in the now-typical dirty and blood-soaked combat fatigues, their contorted faces and bodies were frozen solidly just as they had fallen."

Fritz also flew to Koto-ri, where engineers scooped out a 2,000 foot strip. On his first flight, he dropped medical supplies by parachute. He said landings and takeoffs were tougher because of a huge slag pile nearby. "We would almost roll our wheels on the slag pile, chop the power and dive for the strip, then recover just in time to touch down. It worked."

Troop Carrier Squadron 21 evacuated 4,608 wounded and 81 dead. The Squadron lost two C-47s, but no flight crewmen.

"...We...had reached out and touched the lives of a large group of fine men for perhaps the most important 30-minute segment of each man's life. (It was about a half-hour from North Korea to safety in Japan.) It was also a two-way street—they had touched our lives, too, though they were nameless and speechless knots of huddled humanity. For we had learned by instinct that, in dire times, names are irrelevant and words can only be superficial at best."

Fritz said the C-47 pilots and crews found the rescue operation too much to talk about. He said talkative pilots preferred other subjects such as "Bob Hope's show back in the better days."



A parachute drop of supplies and ammo at Hagaru-ri Dec. 1950. (J. Colborn)

Fritz said news reports confirmed that the world had been watching the rescue runs to Frozen Chosin and back. "Their stories variously reported that most of the evacuees would not see home for Christmas, but would see Christmas. And their families at home could have a merrier-than-otherwise Christmas."

The heroism of squadron aircrews was not unrecognized. Pilots earned the Distinguished Flying Cross; co-pilots and flight engineers got Air Medals. Also, the squadron was the first Air Force unit in Korea to win a Presidential Unit Citation.

CHOSIN AVIATORS

During the bloody breakout, Corsairs from several Marine squadrons flew day-long air strikes. Planes from VMF-212 and VMF-312 from Wonsan and VMF (N)-513 and VMF (N)-323 from Yonpo took off before dawn to be over the battlefields at daybreak, helping Marines and soldiers cut their way south.

Tiny observation planes of VMO-6 flew artillery spotting missions while squadron helicopters performed their customary, but no less valuable, medevac and rescue missions, sometimes behind enemy lines. "The crowded air above the Allied lines was filled both with cargo planes, dropping much-needed supplies, and the Corsairs diving and wheeling over enemy positions," aviation historian Peter B. Mersky wrote, adding that forward air controllers "were obviously very busy."

The Chance-Vought Corsair was vital to the Marine escape from Frozen Chosin. The fast, single-engine plane had proved its worth in World War II; it was more than a match for the Japanese Zero. The Corsair became synonymous with Marine aviation; it was the plane flown by Joe Foss, "Pappy" Boyington and other Marine air aces.

The Marines also had jets when the Korean war started. But the rugged, dependable Corsair got a new lease on life. It was not as fast as jets, but speed is not always an advantage when flying close air support for ground troops.

The Marine infantrymen developed a real affection for the Corsair, which operated from land bases and aircraft carriers. "We'd still be up there fighting...if it hadn't been for the planes," Marine Sergeant Frank Reynold declared after coming down from Frozen Chosin.

A song from the period paid tribute to the plane, also flown by Navy pilots, and the part it played in the Chosin campaign:

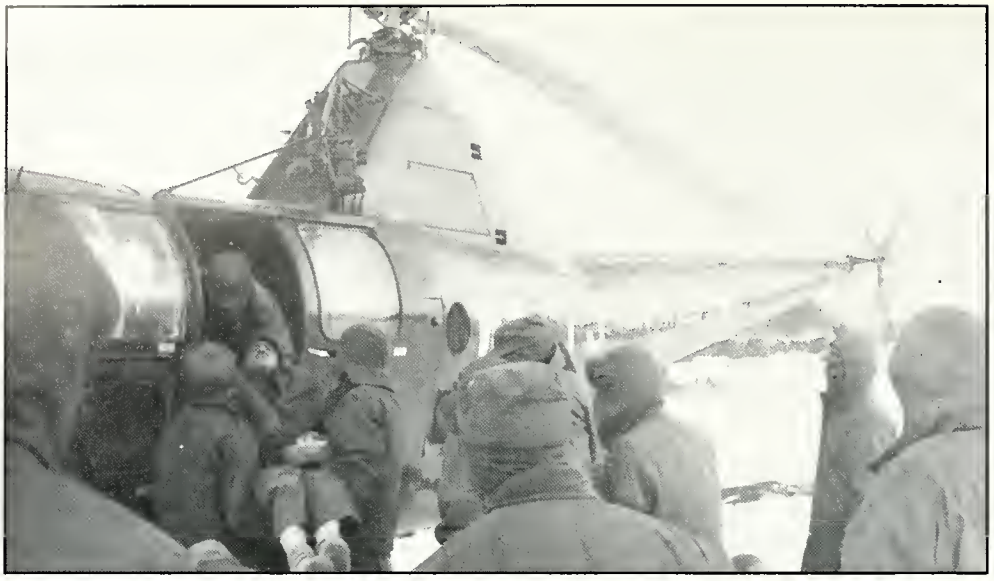
Up in Korea midst rocks, ice and snow,
The poor Chinese Commie is feeling so low,
As our Corsairs roar by overhead,
He knows his buddies will soon be dead.

Lin Pao went way up to cold Koto-ri,
His prize Chinese Army in action to see,
He said that his soldiers no battle could lose,
But all he found was their hats and shoes.

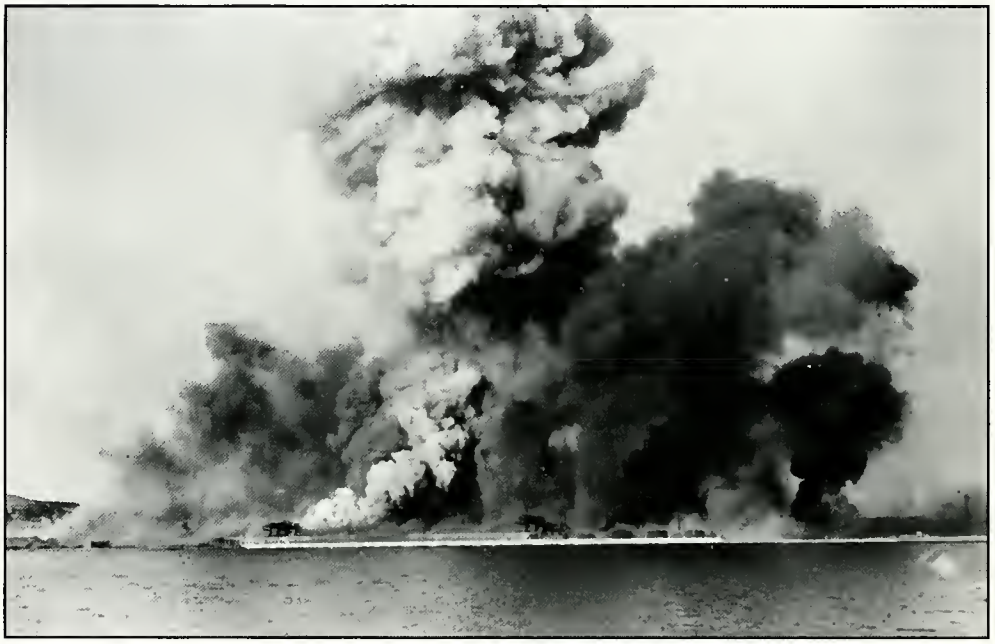
Typical of Corsair pilots who flew close air support for the embattled Marines was Navy ensign Jesse Brown, the Navy's first black aviator. He gave his life trying to help "those poor guys on the ground."

Brown was with VF-32, flying off the aircraft carrier, USS Leyte. A veteran of 19 combat missions and an Air Medal winner, Brown was shot down and almost saved in a daring rescue by a fellow flier, Lieutenant (j.g.) Thomas Hudner, whose bravery won him a Medal of Honor.

Before he took off on his last mission, Brown wrote his wife, Daisy: "The last few



Another Marine being evacuated by helicopter from the airstrip located at Koto-ri. (Mgy/Sgt. Wayne A. Queen)



Docks at Hungnam, Korea are destroyed by U.N. forces as they are forced to evacuate that area. (U.S. Army Photo/Pfc. Jerry Lamb. Submitted by J. Colborn)



Men of the U.S. Navy carry wounded from the beaches of Hungnam, Korea, to waiting LCVP during the evacuation of the city. (U.S. Army Photo/Cpl. James R. Hamrick. Submitted by J. Colborn)



L. to R.: Cpl. Little, logder; Pfc. James Thomas, gunner; Cpl. John Mixon, asst. driver; S/Sgt. James Tull, T.C. Seoul, Korea October 1950 (John D. Mixon)

days we've been doing a lot of lying trying to help slow down the Chinese communists and give support to some Marines who were surrounded when the Chinese launched their big drive. Knowing that he's helping those poor guys on the ground, I think every pilot would fly until he dropped in his tracks. This morning we were flying in weather so bad we could hardly see each other at times—snowing—yet the air was full of planes..."

"Darling, I am going to close now and climb into the rack. I honestly dread going to bed, but I usually dream of you so I'll manage to make it until we share our bed together again—darling, pray that it'll be soon. I have to fly tomorrow. But so far as that goes my heart hasn't been down to earth since the first time you kissed me, and when you love me you 'send' it clear out-of-this-world. I'll write as soon as I can. I'll love you forever..."

Brown was part of a four-plane flight hunting enemy targets of opportunity when ground fire hit his Corsair. His crippled F4U smashed into a clearing. Smoke swirled from the front of the Corsair. But as the other three pilots circled above the wrecked plane, they saw Brown wave.

Hudner wondered why the pilot did not climb out of the cockpit. He was behind enemy lines, but for some reason no Chinese had fired on the downed airman.

Hudner decided to try to rescue him by making a belly landing in the snow-packed clearing. He circled at low altitude and cut lose his drop tanks, napalm bombs and rockets away from Brown, who was trapped in the wreckage of the Corsair.

He crash-landed about 100 yards from Brown; Hudner was bruised a little but all right. He radioed the other two pilots to stand by as he hurried to Brown's Corsair.

He tried to pull Brown free but to no avail. He dumped snow under the cowling, trying to stop the smoke. That did not work either.



Final shots are fired in the withdrawal of UN troops from Hungnam, Korea by the USS Missouri as the fleet pulls out. (Photo/Pfc. Gordon Bacon, Submitted by J. Colborn)

Hudner ran back to his Corsair and called for a rescue helicopter. An axe and a fire extinguisher would be needed, he said.

About 45 minutes after Hudner crash landed, the 'chopper, flown by First Lieutenant Charles Ward showed up. Brown was losing consciousness. But the fire extinguisher fizzed out and the axe did no good. Brown was still trapped.

Ward and Hudner desperately worked another 45 minutes trying to free the pilot. "(Jesse) was very calm," Hudner said. "He was (when conscious) pleading with us to help him, of course, but is was he who gave both Charlie and me strength to continue working to help him. He did not panic, and he was not demanding, and seemed to be concerned more with what this would do to his wife and young daughter...At some time during that period...we felt he (Jesse) had probably died..."

Dark was approaching. Ward's helicopter was not equipped to fly at night or in bad weather. They would have to return to Yonpo airfield. Hudner and Ward reached the field and the weather closed in; it was not until three days later that a plane from the Leyte flew to pick up Hudner.

The skipper of the Leyte, Captain T. U. Sisson, asked Hudner about sending a flight surgeon to retrieve Brown's body. Hudner said the plane was far behind enemy lines; such a mission was impossible.

So the Navy fliers came up with what seemed to be the best they could do for their friend under the circumstances. Several pilots flew to the crash site and saw his body still in the plane. It had been stripped of clothing. "In a Valkyrian tribute to their fallen friend, " John E. Weems wrote in the "Naval Institute Proceedings," "they flew over him and dropped napalm, cremating the Navy's first black aviator in the airplane no one could deny him."

The skies stayed clear as the Fifth and Seventh Regiments battled south from Hagaru-ri, with swarms of friendly plane overhead. Marine Colonel William J. Davis was thankful for the sunshine as the Marines moved out. "However, from the very first that morning, I got the funny feeling that something strange was about to happen."

He described the road to the sea and escape: "Just think of the best highway you can, then imagine it in the worst possible condition, beginning with a width of about 10 yards at best down to five yards as an average, edged by 50 yards of rocks or rice paddy fields and then hills that grew up to be mountains within 150 yards of the road."

Davis continued: "Take a couple of hundred green parkas, place camouflaged-covered helmets on top of 'em, throw some warm (?) Marines bodies inside 'em, give 'em rifles, carbines (no—you can keep your damn carbines!), mortars, light machine guns, and there we are—out on an early morning stroll. We've been doing it for a couple of months now, and we're starting to get in shape. Things are quiet and we're all daydreaming 'cept when 'C' Company on our right sees a few Chinese on the skyline—a rare sight, usually it's just Marines crazy enough for that—and the tanks throw a few 90 rounds up into 'em for reville purposes, and we continue on."

He continued his mince-no-words account of the withdrawal from Hagaru-ri: "...The thought that we all know that if we don't run into too much today, we should be down through the pass tomorrow kind of helps the day move along. Then the thing we had all prayed against during the whole trip down—snow—and what snow! I'd seem some pretty fantastic weather in New England but no snow as thick as this! And with the snow came lightning!—yes, the man-made lightning of lead flashing across the sky!"

He said the column had not slogged 100 yards before it hit a frozen stream about 25 yards across. The first three men who dashed across made it. The fourth was chopped down by automatic rifle fire that apparently came from about 300 yards up the little stream.

Davis said the field on the left side of the road was about three feet lower than the road; a man who crouched could find some cover. "All we needed was a little clearing skies, and we could call up our equalizers—air and artillery," Davis said.

But the snow kept falling and with it visibility shrank. "I stood in the ditch and tried to look across the road, but no dice! I could see less than 50 yards, and there were no Chinese in sight. And no Charlie Company!"

A quick radio check revealed that they were stopped, waiting for the snow to ease up. They could hear automatic weapons fire in front of them, but could see nothing but snow. Their forward observer was frantic trying to figure the range for his battery of 105-millimeter guns.

Davis said Corsairs or a few well-aimed artillery shells would have ended the enemy threat. "...Here the Chinese had us—temporarily. We couldn't see them, but they knew where we had to come because our wounded had to be on vehicles which had to be on the road. Thus they used this bridge and river bottleneck for a well-chosen roadblock."

Snow or not, the column could not stay put for long. The Marines had to keep moving; the longer the wounded were on the trucks, the easier it would be for them to succumb to frostbite. "All it takes is a glance at some of your wounded buddies lying helplessly on the back of a 6 x 6 truck, and the urge to get 'em back to safety rekindles the old spark."

The battalion commander, who had been wounded in the foot but refused evacuation by plane, hobbled over, sized up the situation and laid plans for a three-company attack. "Baker" Company would take high ground to the left front; "Able" Company high ground to the right front. "Charlie" Company would hit the same terrain from "Able's" right flank.

After a quick cigarette or a chomp on an old cigar, the Marines moved out. The Chinese opened fire and the snow made the going tougher.

The firefight seemed to be going the Marines' way at dusk when the hated snow finally ended. The Chinese, clad in Khaki uniforms, repeatedly charged through the snow. But the Marines "picked 'em off like targets on a stateside rifle range." At the same time, Marine artillery opened up in the clear, night sky, killing more enemy soldiers.

"To me, this was the turning point in our breakout," Davis said. "We now had the high ground at the top of the pass above Chinhung-ni, the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines was on its way clearing a path up from the bottom of the pass, and our so-called 'withdrawal' was just a matter of time now."

The Chinese had blown their chance to destroy the Marines, Davis said, or, more accurately, the Marines had blown it for them. "We moved on to the pass itself at dawn, met the 1st Battalion, and it was relatively all over but the shouting—which we were too cold and tired to accomplish. The wounded—laden vehicles moved through, we stamped our frostbitten feet, rubbed our icy noses and cheeks, and slowly filed down the pass."

Davis said tears froze in beards as the Marines met their buddies coming up from Chinhung-ni. He said the column stopped at a hot coffee wagon "and the Good Lord turned on his glorious sunshine to light our motley way down the pass to the waiting trucks. Too bad Ernest Hemingway couldn't have been with us. For, to those who were badly wounded or lost frozen limbs in this mortal of combats, this was their 'Farewell to Arms.'"

As it had during the bitter fighting around the reservoir, the weather much occupied the thought of Marines fighting south from Hagaru-ri to the coast. An unknown reporter wrote that there was no describing the importance of the weather. To the three regiments at Koto-ri, he added, "it was a grim matter of life and death."

He explained: "Snow-choked skies meant the breakout attack...would be without vital air support. Moreover, delay gave the Chinese Communist horde blocking the road time to grow stronger. But above all, the weather mattered most to the hundreds of Marine wounded crowding the makeshift hospital in Koto-ri. If good, it meant transports could land at the rough-hewn airfield to evacuate them quickly, as was the need.

"If bad, there was no choice but an overland trek south, a laborious cold trip by truck through sniper-infested gorges; one which could be started only if the rifle regiments broke through. So men prayed hard...for a star that showed no sign of coming. They huddled in small, tense groups around squat tent stoves, making quiet, grave conversation about weather. Occasionally there were half-hearted attempts to change the subject; talk of the hard fighting the Fifth and Seventh regiments had endured in their move from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri; talk of the more exciting girls they had met in a thousand and one places.

"These attempts failing, men would break singly from the circle to search the dark, snow-filled sky outside. On each lined, tired face, lifted to the skies, could be seen written the unspoken prayer: Be there a star...be there a star."

Other Marines cursed the starless sky, charging the weather was an enemy ally. "They cursed unreasonably, as men are apt to do in time of dire trial."

The thick, blinding snow began falling at dusk on December 6. The Marines took the first flakes good naturedly. "The last leg was ahead and it wasn't possible that fair weather would desert them," the reporter wrote. "Not after Yudam-ni, Hagaru-ri and the move south."

Nor were the Marines particularly bothered on December 7 when the snowstorm showed no signs of blowing over. They spent the day reorganizing, preparing to move out again the next morning. "At dusk, they began their vigil as the storm mounted with an ominous intensity. Noisy wind whipped the thick flakes into a blizzard, driving the skywatchers to seek warmth in their tents. And to anxious inquiries of men inside they reported solemnly: 'Not a star in sight; just snow and darkness.'"

So the Marines watched and waited for the star that never came. "They squirmed through the tightly lashed tent entrances to peer hopefully into the dark sky outside. There were those who lost hope easily, who roared defiantly: 'To hell with the weather, we'll get through somehow!' Moments later, the very same ones squinted through tent flaps, their fingers crossed and an unspoken prayer on their lips: 'Be there a star!...be there a star!'"

A star shone at 9:37 p.m. "It was faint, to be sure, but there was no denying its presence. It hung weakly in the sky (at times obscured by snow flurries) over a hill to the southwest of the perimeter. And the word spread like wildfire through the rejoicing camp: 'There is a star! There is a star!'"

Clear skies came on December 8, bringing Marine fighter planes to attack the enemy and C-47 and "Flying Boxcar" transport planes to save the wounded. "As the aircraft dipped their wings in early morning salute, the Marine troops below, preparing to move out on the last leg of their journey, cheered: 'Look at those stars! Look at those stars!"

Meanwhile, Ogan and the Seventh Marines trudged along to Koto-ri. A fellow Marine, an old friend from stateside, walked by, his arm in a sling. "Hey Ogan, I've got the million dollar wound!" he smiled and yelled. Ogan and his mates were envious.

The wounded Marine climbed aboard an ambulance, clearly marked with red crosses, and it rumbled off to the south, but not to safety. About five miles down the road, the Chinese ambushed the ambulance, riddling it with bullets and killing everyone inside. Ogan heard the ambulance was retrieved to show the world what kind of "police action" the Marines were fighting in Korea.

He said the worst time was at night, when the temperature dropped to 30 below zero. Everyone was exhausted and when they had a chance, would drop in the snow bank, next to the road. Ogan had experienced cold weather in Oregon and knew what to do; he kept awake by jumping up and down and kicking his buddies to make them too angry to sleep. "I couldn't do this to everyone naturally and we did lose quite a few good Marines. They simply froze to death."

He said that in retrospect, the trip was easier after Koto-ri. The map said the trip was 53 miles further. But he said the prospects of motor transport kept the Marines going. "...The officers kept telling us that there were trucks down there a few miles or so to take us the rest of the way," Ogan said. "This was similar to dangling a carrot on the end of a stick, but apparently it helped. We never saw the trucks (guess they picked up others who were in front of us) but after about thirty miles, there was a train. We were loaded into open coal cars or flat cars that took us the rest of the way to Hungnam."

Ogan said the Chinese and the weather were bad enough on the trip to Hungnam, but friendly fire made it worse. "Things had been quiet for hours," he recalled. Then the Marines rounded a curve, shots rang out and a Marine was hit. Murray was close by, grabbed a radio and tried to find out who fired the shots.

Apparently, they were allied soldiers who could not speak English. The Marines could not understand what language they were speaking. The firing continued.

So the Marines came up with a solution. An 81-millimeter mortar was brought up and two rounds were lobbed at the unseen soldiers doing the shooting. "That did it," Ogan said. "No more incoming rounds, and we continued our march out."

Captain James Chandler came down with the Seventh Marines, recalling that his Second Battalion would take the point. Every man was needed; supply Marines, cooks, bakers, artillerymen engineers and other non-infantrymen shouldered rifles and fell in as footsoldiers.

He, too, spoke of the perilous journey. The road south was narrow and surrounded by Chinese-infested mountains. The Marines had artillery, tanks, mortars, heavy machine guns and weather permitting, the venerable Corsairs.

The Chinese made the going as tough as they could. The blew up bridges and erected roadblocks. Wrecked trucks made good ambush points for communist troopers. But early on December 6, the Second Battalion got the order to move out from Hagaru-ri. Convoy speed was to be 4 miles-an-hour. It was nine mile to Koto-ri.

The first order of business was the burning of documents and weapons and equipment that could not be carried. "The weather was bitter cold, somewhere below zero, with about a foot of snow covering the ground," he said. "We prayed fervently for a clear day for, without air support, the odds against us getting through mounted greatly."

But the Marines were confident, although



Marines of the 5th and 7th Regiments withdraw from Yudam-ni. They fought back 15 miles through Chinese hordes to Hagaru-ri. (Courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps / Kerr)

Chandler confessed to feeling like a "rejuvenated old race horse" going to the pole at 20 to one odds. "The men joked, cursed and laughed as they prepared themselves for the ordeal that was ahead of them."

Chandler said his battalion was a mix of World War II veterans and younger Marines whose only war was Korea. They knew the Chinese were tough and canny, but figured they could handle the enemy. Marines always had—at Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Tinian, Okinawa, Bougainville and Cape Gloucester. They would do it again at Frozen Chosin.

The Marines had never been defeated. So they did not consider themselves as soldiers on retreat. They believed Smith: "Retreat hell! We are just attacking in another direction."

So the Marines formed into squads, platoons and companies. Their vehicles coughed and sputtered to life in the cold. Tanks rumbled forward. A green bulldozer clanked to the front of the column.

H-Hour was at hand. "With the coming of the first rays of dawn, blood would be shed, men would die, and no one knew who," Chandler said.

The men moved out, a large mountain, a valley and a big hill to their left. An Army outfit was supposed to protect the Marines' left flank, but was late in jumping-off. Less than fifty yards out of Hagaru-ri, a Marine fell dead; the Chinese had opened fire from a well dug-in strongpoint.

The advance was stopped almost as soon as it got started. "Bullets whispered by," Chandler wrote, "some found flesh and bit deep, other dropped silent finding no human target. The familiar cry of 'corpsman' split the air and the 'docs' crawled forward to tend to the wounded."

The Marines shot back with heavy machine guns. "One gunner dropped dead by his gun, the pale color of death quickly changing his features, and the assistant gunner leapt into his place."

Three tanks roared up and blasted the Chinese positions with 90-millimeter and machine gun fire. Mortars were brought up; the Chinese fled to escape the deadly steel hail.

Corsairs zoomed overhead, circling, waiting for the tactical air support officers command from the ground. They peeled off to bomb, strafe and napalm the retreating enemy.

The Chinese rallied long enough to fire back with mortars, killing and wounding Marines. "I saw a radio operator and a platoon leader crawling back both hit in the legs," Chandler wrote. He asked the radio operator if he needed help. The man replied, "Hell no, lieutenant, I got my airplane ticket out of here and I will crawl to the airfield if necessary."

Another lieutenant grabbed Chandler by the shoulders and Chandler dragged him to safety. The lieutenant laughed; he knew he, too, had the price of an airplane ride—a "million dollar wound," one that was not life-threatening, but bad enough to be evacuated, maybe stateside.

The Chinese had been driven out of their strongpoint. "Many of them lay grotesquely dead, frozen quickly into awkward positions," Chandler wrote.

The column started moving again toward the sea. "Some Marines would never see the sea, but their sacrifice would never be forgotten by their buddies," Chandler wrote. "The first obstacle in our path had been overcome. The troops and convoy left the cold, miserable town of Hagaru-ri behind them and many memories of combat. The Marines were on their way and nothing could stop them."

The Marines slogged on across flat terrain, always keeping a wary eye on the high ground to their left. The First Battalion, Seventh Marines, guarded the right flank, but the soldiers never showed up on the left, the direction of the Chinese attacks, Chandler said.

He moved through a small village and saw a dead Marine in the middle of the road. He told another lieutenant to expect fire at any moment. A communist machine gun blast quickly fulfilled Chandler's prediction.

A man fell with three bullets in the arm. A lieutenant was shot in the head, crumpled and died on the snowy road so far from home. Other Marines were killed as everybody scrambled for cover.

Chandler, another lieutenant and two enlisted men dove into a rocky stream bed. Two mortar shells exploded behind them killing the enlisted men. Chandler and the other officer escaped without a scratch.

The lieutenants crawled forward as bul-



Elements of the 1st Tank Battalion command tanks waiting for the division to pass and assume the rear guard from Koto-Ri to Hungnam. (Harry T. Milne)

lets pruned branches off trees inches above their heads. Despite the cold, they were sweating. "...As you huddled against the bank of the creek in the snow, the cold crept through and your body shook violently," he said.

Moustaches and beards froze and sprouted icicles. "Tears, caused by the wind, formed ice on your eyelids and cheeks." But it was death to move.

The ground Marines could not dislodge the Chinese who had chosen their hiding places well. But the Marines called their friends; five Corsairs dove from the sky, firing machine guns and rockets and unshackling bombs and napalm. "Hands, arms and legs flew in all directions from a direct hit," Chandler said. "Marines cheered as though the pilots could hear them. Some Chinese got up to run but were killed by rifle fire."

A sergeant, one of the best shots in the Corps, claimed many enemy soldiers with his rifle. But he had bad news for Chandler.

"Jerry is dead, sir, shot right under his chin and out through the top of his head," the sergeant said. Chandler cursed softly and offered a short prayer. Jerry had been married two weeks before he left for Korea.

Chandler's company moved along in the streambed and drew more fire from the left. The Chinese strongpoint was close to the road. The word was passed: the Marines would have to attack. They waited grimly while artillery smashed into the enemy position, softening it up.

"Assault is what the Marines knew best and they were ready," Chandler said. The Marines charged with fixed bayonets, surprising the Chinese who desperately tried to slow the attack with hand grenades. The Americans tossed grenades, moved in fast and shot and bayoneted the enemy soldiers as they huddled in their foxholes.

Several Chinese were killed and 18 were taken prisoner. "The Marines were magnificent as they spread death and destruction among the C.C.F. (Communist Chinese Forces)," Chandler said. "These fine young men were a well-coordinated group of killers taught to kill or be killed. Three months previous they had been probably holding the hand of some sweetheart or their wife, no hatred in their souls. Now they raged as animals, fought like animals and lived like animals."

Chandler added: "It brought to mind the old saying, 'Nature in the raw is seldom mild.' Dame Nature in Korea was certainly raw and these Marines were anything but mild. They killed quietly and efficiently."

With nightfall, the Marines were only halfway to Koto-ri. The Americans waited for the bulldozer to shove wrecked vehicles off the road and for combat engineers to build bridges or make bypasses. The Marine infantry protected them as they went about their important work.

The Marines figured the Chinese would attack after dark as they had so many times before. But supper came first for the Marines. Neither the surroundings or the fare were posh; water was frozen in canteens; food was frozen, too. So they hurriedly munched on candy and drank from the little stream.

"They moved like so many shadows in their green parkas, softly cursing the cold, Korea, the Chinese and everything in general," Chandler wrote. "These men were tired, dead tired, and some of them held on to vehicles letting themselves be pulled along, one foot listlessly following the other."

Then an enemy machinegun opened fire from somewhere in the darkness. Marines found an unexplained burst of energy, diving into ditches by the roadside. They crawled out to protect their flanks.

Somebody called in artillery. The Marines waited, shivering in the darkness.

A 105-millimeter shell whispered through the dark sky and crashed on the high ground in front of the half-frozen Americans. White phosphorous exploded.

"Come right 200 and down 200," came the correction from the column. The Marines waited uneasily. Artillery fire is hard to control at night. But the next shell was on the mark. "Fire for effect!"

More shells exploded, ripping up the cold, frozen, snowy ground. But the machine gun fell silent and the Marines moved on to where an Army convoy had been hit. The bulldozer cleared away the smashed vehicles. "The same driver had led the convoy all day," Chandler remembered. "The man in that driver's seat had more stamina and nerves. A great example to the other Marines," Chandler said.

As the Marines waited in the cold and darkness, they heard that the enemy had attacked and overrun the center of the column. But the Marines had brought up artillery in the nick of time, firing point blank into the attackers. Thousands of Chinese died, horribly burned by white phosphorous or torn apart by shrapnel. "It was a terrific fight, but once more the courage and coordination of the brave Marines had won," Chandler said.

Two more bridges were repaired and the first Marines in the column walked into Koto-ri. "Well done," the brass said. The Marines were among friends holding the tiny town—the Second Battalion, First Marine regiment.

The Seventh Marines were welcomed into warm tents and filled with hot coffee. They fell instantly in deep sleep, Chandler wrote. "They were safe for the moment and temporarily could relax."

The lead elements of the column were in Koto-ri at 5:45 a.m., 23 hours after they battled their way out of Hagaru-ri. "The roughest fight was over, but there was more to come," Chandler said. "Sleep well, men, and dream of home and your loved ones. Tomorrow we again will fight and die so others may survive."

Lieutenant Colonel Randolph S. D. Lockwood also reached Koto-ri with the Seventh Marines. About two miles out of Hagaru-ri, he saw an Army jeep, its driver still seated behind the seat. The man was dead, shot in the head. "The Chinese had stripped him of his helmet, weapon and winter clothing," Lockwood remembered, "leaving him clad only in his winter underwear."

He reached Koto-ri about the same time as Chandler. At daybreak, he watched the division column stream into town. He called it "a grim spectacle," explaining: "Everyone and everything was on the road, marching riflemen, trucks, tanks, ambulances filled with the severely wounded, jeeps, field kitchens—all coming in good order. It was a fighting division, ready to fight in any direction. It made us proud that we were part of it."

Lockwood and his men got three hours rest before being ordered back north a short distance. They were to help protect the flank of the division as it headed into Koto-ri. "I reflected upon our initial march along the same route and in the same direction, twenty-three days before," Chandler said. "The same silent hills were there. These provided havens for the invisihle enemy. Though sustaining losses of many thousands, the Chinese were still a formidable force, though daring to come out at night only."

The ink in Lockwood's fountain pen had frozen, breaking it. He thought the Korean winter was worse than the Russian winter that plagued Napoleon and the Germans. "However, our division on the nearhy road was no French Grand Army, freezing in the ditches, while a beaten Napoleon drove past in a sled, nor was it a rag-covered frozen Wehrmacht, commanded by stiff-necked Prussian generals, reluctantly carrying out Hitler's mad orders. Such comparisons are odious."

At Koto-ri, American engineers were hard at work, lengthening the runway to permit larger transport planes to land and evacuate the wounded. Despite the shortness of the air strip, bad visibility and snowstorms, the Marine pilots got through. "One of the more spectacular of the air delivery efforts was the dropping, by parachutes, of sections of a Treadway bridge within the perimeter," Lockwood said. "These sections, when assembled, were to prove vital in passing over a chasm, down the mountain road, formerly surmounted by a bridge that the Chinese had destroyed."

On a terrible trip from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri, chaplains in the bedraggled but determined column ministered to the living and the dead, offering prayers, words of encouragement and the last rites. Their line of work did not spare them from enemy bullets; Chaplain Cornelius J. Griffin was badly wounded when Chinese fired on an ambulance he was riding inside.

Griffin was giving last rites to a young Marine when the column ran into a roadblock. The vehicle was clearly marked with a red cross, but the chaplain was hit in the jaw, causing a deep wound. Another bullet tore into Griffin's right shoulder.

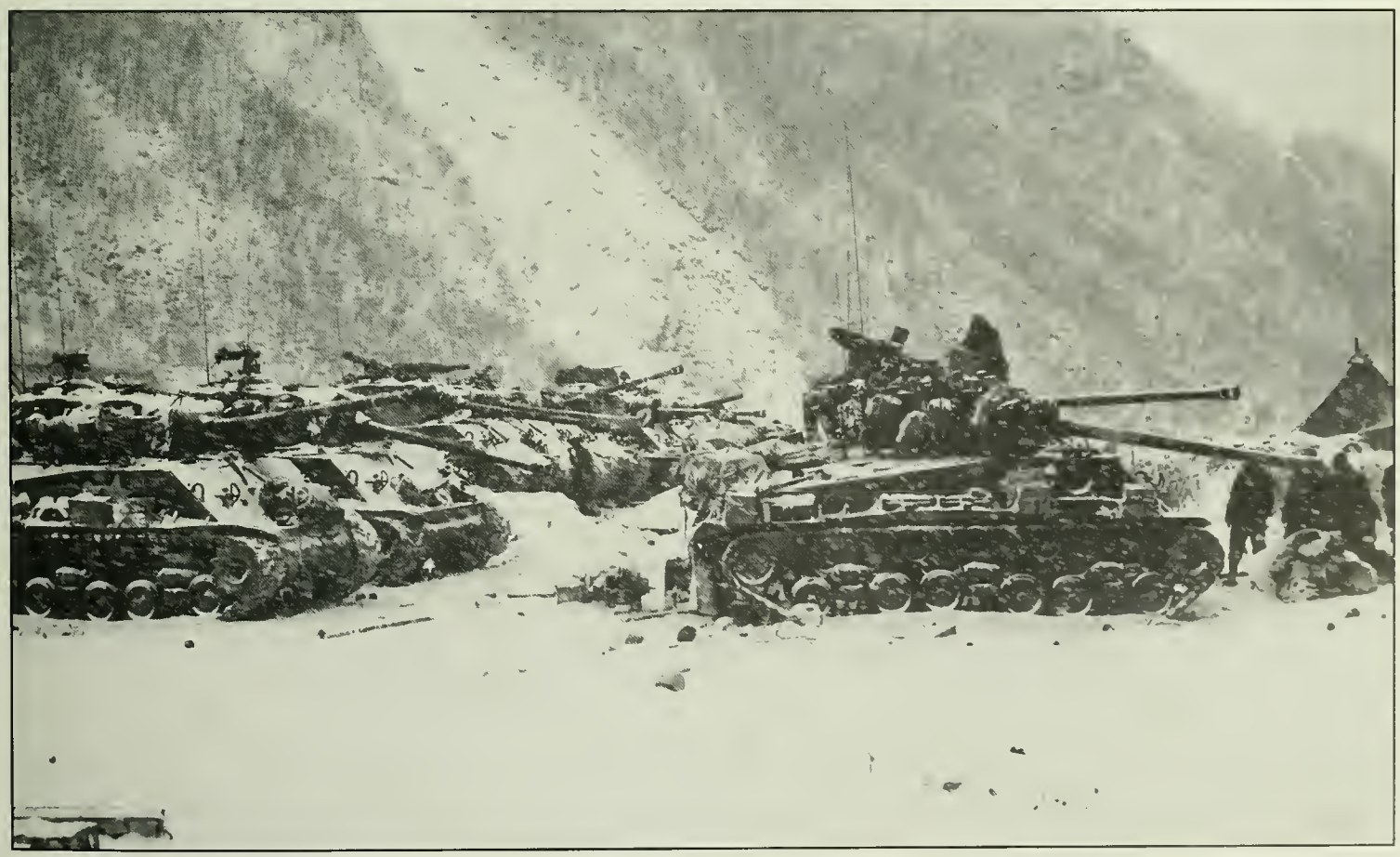
Griffin's 20-year old clerk, Sergeant Matthew Caruso of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, threw himself over the chaplain to protect him. Caruso was killed in the hail of bullets.

Griffin called Caruso "one of the finest kids I ever knew. ... He never left me, saved me I don't know how many times and even covered me with his body. He died 20 minutes after I had given him Communion."

Navy Commander John H. Craven, Seventh Marines regimental chaplain, won a Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services" in the Chosin campaign. More eloquent was Captain Don France's tribute to the chaplain which France wrote shortly before he was killed in battle.

In a letter he sent to his home church in Atlanta, France characterized Craven as "a mild-mannered Navy chaplain," but added, "When things get rough, it is going to be comforting to have him around."

He said Craven had spent more time on the front lines than anybody else in the regiment. "Often on patrols I encountered him talking to the men—the dying, and instilling confidence in all those he met," France wrote. "By his very presence everything seemed better and easier and he ac-



First Marine Division tankers warm up their engines for withdrawal from Koto-ri. 8 Dec. 1950. (U.S. Marine Corp/Kerr)

complished deeds that will live forever. To all of us, he has been a shining example of a chaplain, a father, and a man."

After Koto-ri, the First Division moved almost due south toward Chinhung-ni, 10 miles away. The little winding road went from bad to worse, Time magazine reported. The column had to stop several times while engineers filled craters in the road.

At one point there was a four-hour stop while the engineers built abutments on both sides of a chasm that a bridge span would reach across. Airplanes silenced much of the enemy fire, except on one agonizing day when air cover was grounded by a driving snowstorm."

The brass also learned that 80,000 to 120,000 Chinese were nearby. Smith said that no sooner did one Chinese division run out of bullets than another one took its place. Reportedly, the Chinese had built four strong roadblocks along the road ahead. One officer feared a double envelopment, Time said.

Meanwhile, Chandler got some bad news at Koto-ri. The Second Battalion had to go back to Hagaru-ri, if necessary, to help part of the Eleventh Marines who were locked in a bitter battle with the Chinese. Chandler was not against aiding fellow Marines, he just wondered how his bone-weary men could make it back up the line.

Pride helped, he recalled. "No sacrifice was too great for Marines to help Marines. Right there, as those tired, battle weary, exhausted Marines marched from Koto-ri, I was witnessing The Esprit de Corps. A spirit that makes the Marine indomitable and unbeatable. I was proud to be one of them and knew that no Marine would let another Marine down. I was glad I had chosen the Marine Corps to fight with."

But the Eleventh Marines fought their way clear and the Seventh's orders were changed. They were to guard the convoy about three miles south of Koto-ri.

The regiment's luck held. There was no enemy fire. But Chandler was saddened at the sight of trucks, trailers and vehicles hauling dead Marines, their bodies frozen in the position in which they fell. "Hands and legs stuck up into the air grotesquely as if the man was part of an intricate ballet when he died," Chandler said. "Other vehicles carried the wounded, men who had suffered through a cold, heartless night while their bodies were racked with pain."

He watched Marines walk "stiffly on feet they could not feel. It was a sad picture, but one of the utmost bravery. Not one dead or wounded Marine had been left behind, and those who were not hurt or weather casualties, guarded their fallen comrades jealously."

The Marines spotted some Chinese on a ridge near the road. The Marines opened fire with 81-millimeter mortars and heavy machine guns. The British Marines also attacked with support from Marine tanks. The Chinese retreated.

Chandler said a mutual admiration had developed between the "limeys" and the "leathernecks." The British wore forest green berets and were as tough as any soldiers in Korea.



Marines call for mortar fire. The road back from Koto-ri was a continuing battle against overwhelming numbers of fanatical Chinese communists. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)

The Marines said it was a pleasure fighting alongside such allies. They were well-trained, disciplined men who knew what to do with their weapons.

The 41st Commando, mustering 235 men, arrived in Korea shortly after the Chinese troops swept down from Manchuria. They were happy to be assigned to the First Marine Division. "We both operate the same and that, logically, makes for greater efficiency," explained their commander, Colonel Drysdale.

The British first fought in Korea as they were enroute to join Marines holding Hagaru-ri. At first, the 41st Commando was to act as a reconnaissance unit in support of the First Division's drive west and north from Yudam-ni to the Manchurian border. Plans changed when the Chinese showed up in force that late November.

Arriving at Koto-ri, the British Marines teamed up with the First Regiment's "George" Company in a successful assault on an enemy-held ridge dominating the Marine defense perimeter. The battle continued the next day when "George" Company and its British comrades-in-arms took the point of a long convoy moving north from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri.

About a regiment of Chinese troops fell on the column at dusk; enemy mortars, machine guns and other automatic weapons took a heavy toll among the little Anglo-American force. Outnumbered, the Marines replied with an impromptu offensive that plunged ahead 10 miles through deep valleys and shark-toothed ridges before it stopped at its objective.

Reaching Hagaru-ri, the battered, bloody British grimly joked, "What's next on tap, chaps, what's next of tap?" Admiring American Marines described their friends as "really Gung-Ho."

Chandler said that south of Koto-ri, the weather seemed to turn a little warmer, maybe a little above zero. They knew snow was coming. Sure enough, as they got order to move out to the pass, flakes were falling so thickly that visibility was reduced to zero. That meant no air support and that the engineers could not get down the pass to rebuild the vital bridge the Chinese had destroyed. Without that span, no vehicle would get off the plateau. "We faced another heartless night in the snows of Korea," Chandler said.

Slowly, the Marine riflemen slipped and slid up the slopes flanking the narrow road to protect their comrades. "They disappeared immediately," he remembered, "a green shadow against the white, growing dim rapidly. Those men lived in snow, fought in snow, and died in snow."

At night, they could only slip their feet into their sleeping bags. Their upper bodies rested against the snowy ground. They were dressed warmly: woolen underwear, sweaters, wool shirts, field jackets, shoe pacs, wind proof trousers, two pairs of ski socks and fur-lined, hooded parkas. "But it seemed that nothing would hold that damp cold out," Chandler wrote.

He explained: "It crept in, took possession, and your whole body shook violently in protest of the freezing, grasping, overpowering clutches of winter. Warm up tents

THE CHOSIN FACES



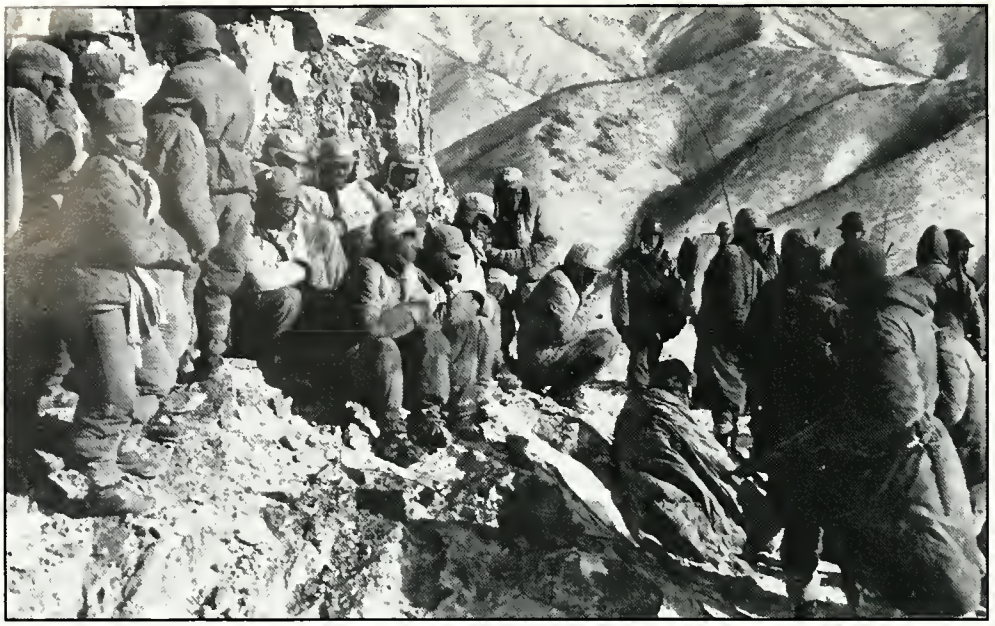












Chinese prisoners captured during withdrawal from Chosin. (Ron Moloy)

with a stove were erected where possible, but few men could leave the lines at a time to use them. The weather was as great an enemy as the Chinese."

The Chinese attacked Chandler and the men of "Fox" Company about 5 p.m., just as night began to fall. Like other Chinese, they were armed with American "Tommy" guns issued to Chinese Nationalist troops in World War II. The Marines could not see the enemy; they fired at sound, voices.

Heavy machine guns and mortars added extra Marine firepower. Grenades exploded in a furious exchange between Americans and Chinese, who withdrew. Outnumbered again, the Marines had won again.

Volunteers quickly grabbed stretchers and started carrying the wounded off the cold, dark ridge. It was hard work, but crucial; wounded men would freeze to death before morning.

Chandler lost another friend, a sergeant he had known for years. He had taught the officer "much about the lore and tradition of the Corps," Chandler said.

The man was almost unrecognizable in death. Chandler felt like crying. "But continual sudden death all around you protected your heart with a certain callousness," he said. "It was a dull aching pain, but you knew those brave Marines were now at peace, they had warmth, and the conflicts of the world would no longer disturb their lives. A quick prayer for a lost friend, and then back to your job. Work helped you forget."

He said the next day and night passed quickly; some Marine units started down the pass. Others had established strong outposts along the way to guard the Seventh on its way down. It was the final move into the valley where temperatures would be 20 to 30 degrees warmer. Chandler longed for warmth "we had all forgotten. Our hearts beat high with hope and we eagerly awaited the coming of dawn."

With daylight came the most bitter cold of the North Korean campaign. The thermometer was more than 20 below zero. Food was frozen solid; candy was the men's main diet. Canteens had to be carried under coats to keep water from freezing.

The men could not build fires at night; flames attracted enemy guns. Fires were permitted in daylight and any stop longer than 10 minutes would find little blazes crackling up and down the line. Men took turns huddling around them and keeping an eye out for Chinese soldiers. The miserable weather did not destroy the Marines' sense of humor. A squatting position, hand outstretched over a fire was dubbed "the Hagaru Clutch."

Despite the bitter cold and tedious travel, the Second Battalion made it down the pass without enemy opposition. But a howling wind whipped the snow into vast clouds, slowing progress to a crawl. Drivers had to be careful; the icy road had hairpin turns and steep cliffs. One false move and it was over the edge.

Trucks and jeeps that broke down were shoved over the edge to make room for vehicles that could still run. Marines manning strongpoints to protect the column shouted words of encouragement. Everybody seemed confident that the battle was won.

"The column continued like a huge snake winding, slipping, sliding and crawling down and around the huge mountain, finally slipping into the valley we had left so many days before," Chandler said. The Second Battalion slogged back through Massacre Valley, where they first fought the Chinese and beat them in bitter fighting. "Some unpleasant moments and memories were recalled, but they were overwhelmed by the experiences we had suffered since," Chandler said.

As the First Division moved south from Hagaru-ri, the First Battalion, First Marine Regiment, began a drive north from Chinhung-ni on December 8. Their mission was to clear the vital pass of Chinese soldiers.

Resistance was strong, but the battalion met the division at 6 p.m. December 9. Perhaps some expected the linkup to be dramatic. After all, it was achieved against what seemed to be impossible odds. Yet the meeting came unceremoniously on a nameless ridge halfway through the icy pass.

Tech Sergeant William H. McCormick led a seven-man patrol from the Seventh Regiment into the First Battalion command post. "Sure nice to see you guys," a First Battalion Marine said. "Nice to be here," McCormick replied.

A young Marine told the sergeant an aid station was nearby. He offered to give him a hand. "No thanks," McCormick said. "Long as I'm this far, I'd just as soon keep going. I just wanna get some sleep.

"Okay," the young Marine replied with a grin. "We'll get you a ride." The First had cleared out the enemy; there was nothing more to worry about, the young Marine told the veteran sergeant. Minutes later, the patrol was aboard a waiting truck, which wound its way down the snowy road toward Hamhung.

The Seventh Regiment mustered enough strength to clamber aboard Army and Marine trucks to Hungnam. The trip was fast, but probably not fast enough to the battle-weary Americans. But at Hungnam, they found warm tents, hot fresh food and sleep. "The situation, once so precarious, was well in hand," Chandler said.

Ogan said that when the Seventh Marines arrived in Hungnam, they found waiting tents, pitched in the mud. "This did not bother a bunch of ground slogging Marines, he said. "There was this Korean farm close by that had some rice straw, which we commandeered with a weapon."

The grain was not off the straw, and the farmer fought to keep it. He lost, Ogan said. The Marines spread the straw in the mud under their tents to help keep dry.

He said that half the tents remained empty, testimony to the losses the First Division suffered at Frozen Chosin. Ogan also said that the Seventh Division survivors were a little "psycho."

He did not mean the men were crazy, only that "we had fought so long and so hard under the most demanding of circumstances." He cited a free-for-all in a mess hall, set up to serve the half-starved Marines cafeteria-style. "We took the place by force," Ogan said. "Marines jumped behind the lines, grabbing whole cans of fruit, hams and whatever and took off back to their tents. There they shared their loot with their buddies."

The port of Wonsan had been evacuated by units of the Army Third Division, which moved 50 miles north by sea to build and hold a perimeter around Hamhung and Hungnam. The South Korean Third and Capital Divisions, evacuated by sea far up the northeastern coast, arrived to bolster the defensive arc around Hamhung. The Third division became a rescue force which moved up the Changjin road and joined the hard-pressed Marines and Soldiers of the southbound column a few miles from Kotori, Time reported.

The rescue force had the tough job of open-

ing the road and holding it open down to the coastal perimeter. Enemy resistance seemed to be increasing. On the way to the road junction, the Third Division broke up an enemy roadblock. But the Chinese seemed beaten; one day, 100 cold and starving enemy soldiers streamed out of the hills and surrendered. Time said some claimed to be former Nationalist soldiers pressed into the PLA. They said they wanted to join Chaing Kai-shek on Formosa.

Now it looked like the 20,000 Marines and soldiers would escape the Chinese trap. A huge fleet of ships—freighters, transports, LSTs, aircraft carriers and other war vessels of the Seventh Fleet waited to take the Marines to Pusan. Vice Admiral Charles T. Joy, Far East Naval Commander, said the Navy was ready for "any eventuality."

Alligators took the Seventh Marine Regiment out to the fleet. Ogan went aboard the U.S.S. Randall on December 12. "This was the first time we were able to take a shower and get clean clothes since they were issued to me on the 9th of November," he said. "Dirty clothes were strewn around the deck, outside the shower, inside the shower, never saw such a mess but the shower felt so good."

Ogan examined his body for the first time in a month. Ribs stuck out from his chest. He had lost more than thirty pounds. "Nothing could be any worse than what we had gone through but we survived," he said.

Ogan and "Able" Company marched up to the reservoir 135 strong. Only 45 went aboard the Randall. "...We consolidated our company into three squads," he said. "That was all that was left."

As the Marines and soldiers continued to stream down from Frozen Chosin, eager photographers asked the war-weary men to "wave and look happy," Time reported. The "Chosin Few" obliged them.

Doyle described the evacuation from Hungnam as simple and direct. Writing in the April, 1979, "Naval Institute Proceedings," he said that the number of troops in the defensive perimeter gradually shrunk as the men and equipment were evacuated to the transport ships. Warships provided covering fire.

"When I read the official accounts of our December 1950 departure from Hungnam, I am amused at how orderly and efficient the historians have made our efforts seem. Actually, inconsistency and variation were the norm, and ingenuity and experience got things done."

He said the Navy brass at Hungnam got only a few minutes warning of an approaching ship. Rarely, did they have concrete knowledge of a newcomer's capacity. Many of the transport vessels were World War II-vintage "Liberty Ships," which the Americans knew. Foreign ships were a different matter, but they were welcome.

The Navy kept the ships smoothly shuttling to shore. Incoming ships were stationed just over the horizon. When the loading of a berthed ship was almost finished, the Navy decided what kind of ship was needed next and accordingly notified ships waiting offshore.

Ships were berthed at three areas: the LST beaches, the docks and harbor anchorage. All landing craft and ships went to the LST beaches; commercial ships went to one of seven dockside berths. Initially, Navy attack cargo ships and attack transports were moored offshore and were loaded by smaller vessels.

While the defense perimeter kept Chinese soldiers at bay, the Navy brass was worried by the buildup of MiG jets on Manchurian airfields, which were only minutes from Hungnam. So a radar picket destroyer was posted 50 miles out at sea to sweep with radar the hills around Hungnam. It also would sound the alarm of any MiGs approaching from China. "Since we never had fewer than four carriers providing air cover and support, our pilots promised any intruders such a warm but inhospitable reception that the Communist planes never showed up," Doyle said.

There was also plenty of naval gunfire available. Ship guns lacked the range of planes, but in other ways it was more flexible and dependable, Doyle said. At night and in poor weather, airplanes could not be used, but ship guns could. "Two 8-inch gun cruisers, a half dozen destroyers with 5-inch guns, and three LSMRs (rocket medium landing ships) capable of lobbing rockets on reverse slopes of hills dampened the enemy's enthusiasm for attacks," Doyle said. "The bombarding ships fired every observed mission requested and at night delivered random harassing and interdiction fire—in addition to sending up star shells for battlefield illumination. The firing was constant, with even the Mount McKinley (the flagship) joined in," he said.

Doyle said the firing at Hungnam took plenty of ammunition. He said that two naval historians who later interviewed him about the evacuation were aghast that more ammunition was fired at Hungnam than at Inchon. "But they failed to consider how much longer Hungnam took, or to compare the value of life with the value of powder and metal," Doyle said.

Naval air support and gunfire from ships could hardly have been more successful, Doyle said. Tenth Corps headquarters reported that "close air support, artillery and naval gunfire prevented concentration of any sizeable enemy force within striking distance of the perimeter." A prisoner said that an all out enemy attack on the perimeter in regimental strength was reduced in size to battalion strength before the force reached the American defense line.

By December 14, the First Marine Division was all aboard ships. Three days later, the South Korean troops were evacuated.

On December 19, Tenth Corps headquarters went aboard ship; the American Seventh Infantry Division left the following day. The only major tactical unit left ashore was the Third Infantry Division, which began embarkation December 22.

As the end of the evacuation neared, Army engineers and Navy underwater demolition teams got ready to destroy the port of Hungnam. For two weeks before the evacuation ended, demolition experts destroyed or ruined anything the enemy could have used. Bridges were blown up, holes were blasted in roads and tunnels were caved in; also, more than 300 railroad cars were blown up or burned. Finally, the experts got ready to blast cranes, piers and retaining walls.

By midnight December 23, all men and supplies were gone except for some unstable explosives which the engineers wired into the demolition plan. On Christmas Eve, fewer than 10,000 troops were on the final perimeter. About midday, they began falling back to the ships. Beachmasters made sure not a single United Nations soldier, sailor or Marine was left behind.

Around 2 p.m., Doyle got the word that the evacuation was complete. A few minutes later, he ordered the harbor blown up. "...Shortly thereafter the port of Hungnam disappeared in flash, smoke, dust and flame. Naval bombardment finished the destruction of anything useful," he said.

The Chinese remained out of sight until the fleet left Hungnam. Then Doyle and Almond spotted some Chinese troops heading over a ridge several miles inland. "I suspect they regretted their hasty move, for naval gunfire quickly spoiled their day," Doyle said.

Thus, the job was done, he added. "Thousands of vehicles, tens of thousand of personnel, and hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies had been taken out under my control, without incident, and the Secretary of the Navy was sufficiently impressed to immediately radio me his personal commendation for the job done."

Hungnam was left a useless, blazing ruin. But to President Truman, the evacuation was "the best Christmas present I ever had."

Part of the Navy's "present" was the evacuation of 98,000 North Korean men, women and children. The "S.S. Meredith Victory" brought to safety 14,005 people, including five newborn babies.

Captain Leonard P. LaRue, who became a priest after the war, said God sailed with the "Meredith Victory" away from Chosin.

The merchant ship had been chartered by the Military Sea Transportation Service. "Korean refugees thronged the docks," LaRue wrote. "With them was everything they could wheel, carry or drag. Beside them, like frightened chicks, were their children."

"We were sitting ducks, perfectly outlined in the glare, yet no enemy shell struck even close. One of our own heavy guns could easily have lobbed a shell into the crush of people by mistake. Yet none did."

Refugees streamed across a liberty ship moored dockside and over to the "Meredith Victory." Guns on warships blasted away at the Chinese positions. The liberty ship and the "Meredith Victory" trembled from the gunfire.

The Americans hurried the Koreans on with cries of "bali!" "bali!"—Korean for

hurry, hurry. "We crammed them into every bit of available space," he said. "In some parts of the ship, there are three tiers of cargo holds. Into these, we jammed humanity."

Some families had eight or ten children. They were welcomed aboard. "There was a man with a violin, a woman with a sewing machine, a young girl with triplets. There were 17 wounded, some stretcher cases, many who were aged, hundreds of babies. They streamed aboard."

By sunrise, 14,000 civilians had crowded onto the "Meredith Victory," which slowly steamed south toward Pusan. But a safe journey was hardly assured; the unarmed civilian ship faced enemy-sown mines and no way to detect them. At the same time, an enemy submarine could easily have sunk the slow, overloaded vessel.

What's more, one hold contained 300 tons of highly flammable jet fuel that could have been exploded by a single spark. "We had no escort vessels and no way to protect ourselves against air raids," LaRue said.

The ship sailed into Pusan unscathed. Yet the trip was harrowing for the escapees from North Korea. "We had no food and almost no water for the refugees—they ate only what they could bring aboard. There were no extra blankets, no clothing to warm them. Yet they behaved well."

Most of them, anyway, LaRue said. Early in the voyage, a few young Koreans threatened the crew's quarters. Half-straved, they were after food. LaRue said a riot seemed imminent.

None of the ship's officers and men could speak Korean. But somehow they managed to convince the youths that safety was only a few hours away.

When the Meredith Victory finally steamed into Pusan, military officials refused to allow the ship to dock. "They gave me a variety of naval and military reasons which I suppose made sense, but you could picture our chagrin," LaRue said. "And could you imagine that fright of our refugees when they realized there was more of the nightmare voyage yet to come."

LaRue was ordered to get underway for the island of Koje, 50 miles southwest of Pusan. Before weighing anchor, the captain was determined to get help for the refugees. He wangled blankets, food and water from military stores; he also convinced authorities to spare some interpreters and military police for the rest of the trip.

It was Christmas Eve. Interpreters helped calm the fears of the refugees while members of the ship's crew gave them extra clothing. "The message of Christmas, the message of kindness and good will, had come to this woe-laden ship, to these people who, like the Holy Family many centuries before, were themselves refugees from a tyrannical force," he said.

"I thought as I watched: 'There was no room for them, no room in their native land." While the captain looked down from the bridge, a crewman approached—the man who announced the first two births aboard ship. "Captain," he told LaRue softly, "we may be having a few more births. Maybe tonight."

LaRue smiled. "And I knew then that, no matter what lay ahead, this ship would deliver her cargo of souls to port."

J. Robert Lunney, Meredith Victory staff officer, recalled that the merchant vessel was one of the last ships to leave Hungnam. He said the refugees aboard included 4,000 infants and children.

The Meredith Victory's mercy mission did not go unheralded by the Korean government. In 1958, President Syngman Rhee awarded the ship's 47 officers and crew the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. The citation concluded: "The arrival of the Meredith Victory in Pusan after a 3-day voyage through dangerous water was a memorable occasion for all who participated in this humanitarian mission, and is remembered by the people of Korea as an inspiring example of Christian faith in action."

Two years later, Congress awarded the Meredith Victory the Gallant Ship Unit Citation. The decoration read: "...The courage, resourcefulness, sound seamanship and teamwork of her master, officers and crew in successfully completing one of the greatest marine rescues in the history of the world have caused the name of the Meredith Victory to be perpetuated as that of a Gallant Ship."



Marine column at Hagaru-ri looking East with Chinese prisoners. (Dewitt Batchelor)

Capt. LaRue also earned the Merchant Marine Meritorious Service Medal, the Merchant Marine's highest honor. That citation read: "The captain, the officers and crew in Meredith Victory were sympathetic men; they were successful, and as a result of their extraordinary efforts, many people are now free who otherwise might well be under the Communist yoke."

Time magazine said that the triumph of Chosin was marred by more than 30 percent casualties. "But the bulk of the Marine division's and the 7th's survivors had reached safety and warmth," Time reported. "It was an epic of great suffering and great valor."

That valor seemed rooted in great confidence among those who suffered. "We're gonna get out of here," Colonel Murray told Time. "Any officer who doesn't think so will kindly go lame and be evacuated, but I don't expect any bites for that offer." He got not even a nibble. Marine Second Lieutenant Joe Owen remembered, "I only got scared when I read the newspapers about it back home."

Colonel Lewis "Chesty" Puller, the battle-scarred commander of the First Marine Regiment, conceded, "We'll suffer heavy losses. The enemy greatly outnumbers us. They've blown the bridges and blocked the roads...but we'll make it somehow." After the war, Puller added: "The First Marine Division at the Chosin Reservoir was the finest fighting force ever fielded."

Smith, too, had high praise for his division. "The performance of officers and men in this operation was magnificent," he said in a division memorandum. "Rarely have all hands in a division participated so intimately in the combat phases of an operation. Every Marine can be justly proud of this participation. In Korea, Toyko and Washington there is full appreciation of the remarkable feat of the division. With the knowledge of the determination, professional competence, heroism, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice displayed by officers and men of this division, my feeling is one of humble pride. No division commander has ever been privileged to command a finer body of men."

Such were fine words that could have applied to all Marines, soldiers, sailors, airmen and United Nations allies who fought at Frozen Chosin. But Marine Patrick Roe was also eloquent in summarizing the campaign: "We did a good thing. It is worth remembering."

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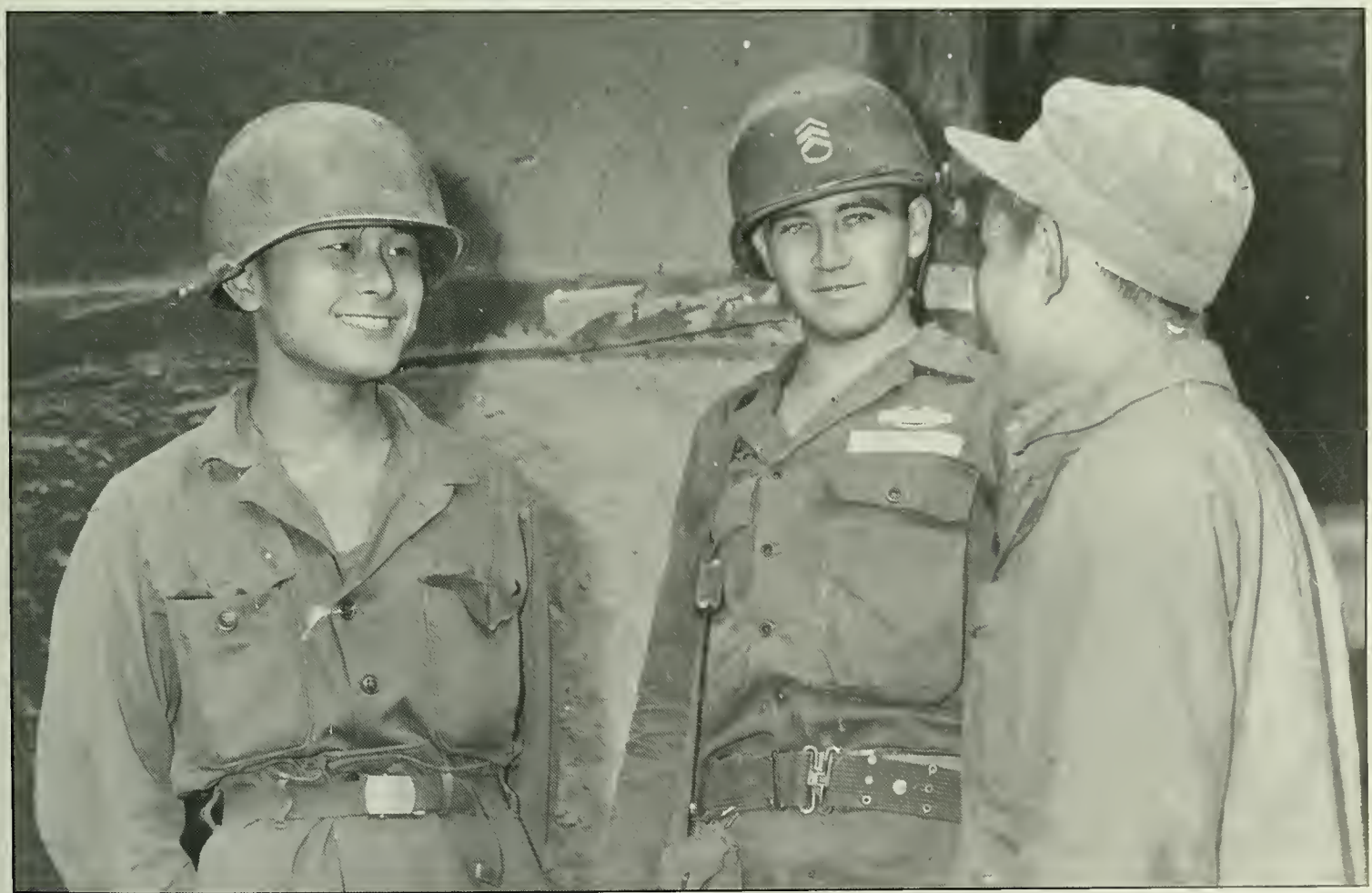
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Sgt. Iliff L. Tate, HQ and HQ Co., 31st RCT and civilian interpreter Rim Tae Jun interrogate a Chinese prisoner at the 31st RCT POW stockade near Hwachon, N. Korea. (I.L. Tate)



Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir (South to North)

SPECIAL STORIES

WELCOME TO COMBAT CARGO

by Robert E. Hisey, Fmr S/Sgt

It was late evening when I arrived at Ashiya, Japan and assigned to "tent city" down in the hollow near the main gate. The next morning we were greeted by a Captain who gave us a "Welcome to Combat Cargo" speech.

No one in the bunch had ever heard of Combat Cargo. I was in Radio Communications and had been with a B-26 unit sharing a base at Iwakuni with squadron 77 of the Royal Australian Air Force, which was flying P-51 fighters.

So, to me the "welcome" that was followed by a picture that we would be doing a lot of hard, dirty work unloading and handling supplies at bases in Korea which were constantly under attack or changing hands in the course of battle was not the "welcome" I was thinking about.

Only a few days went past and I and several others were in a plane heading for Kimpo. We were told that the field would be secure by the time we got there. Our approach to landing was met with small arms fire...but the pilot continued and we landed without incident.

My first night in Korea was at Kimpo. Although the airfield was said to be secure, the rat-a-tat-tat- told me a different story. For an airman who either slept in a plane or in a bunk, the sleeping bag on the ground was in itself an experience. I always was a restless sleeper - tossing and turning. And, this night was no different. At some ungodly hour sniper fire began and the local ground-pounders responded in kind, yelling "shoot the bastards, shoot the bastards."

I tried to get out of my sleeping bag—but couldn't find the zipper or hood opening. (I had pulled the draw stings up so only my nose



Supplies that were air dropped into Koto-ri by C-119. (Mgy/Sgt Wayne A. Queen)

had an opening). During the night I had managed to turn around in the bag and now the zipper was somewhere behind me. All I could think of was getting shot in a damn sleeping bag. I still heard Americans so I yelled for someone to get me out. After what seemed like forever a couple guys asked, "do you need help fella?" and opened my sleeping bag.

After a nervous laugh I grabbed my carbine and went with them on the sniper search then returned to my area to find that the rest of the unit was intact and had fanned out to search for infiltrators.

Daybreak brought assignments that we would continue for many months ahead. Unload the supplies and load the wounded being evacuated. And we did that from Kimpo, Pyongyang, Hagaru, Wonson, Taegu and Pusan, and others in-between.

Airplanes would fly into barely held airfields and we would meet them with our trucks, forklifts, and locals (if we could find them). Supplies were needed and it was our job to get them off the planes, into the trucks and to the line—wherever it might be.

The winter of 1950 was cold in Korea. I was one of the lucky ones. The part I played was but a small role - however, to those of The Chosin I believe we owe a special thanks because they demonstrated the spirit and strength of the American soldier such as portrayed only before at Valley Forge and the Battle of the Bulge.

I remember one evacuation assignment trying to get some of the wounded out as the enemy drove south. The ground-pounders and the mud-marines were teenagers just like me and were tired, hungry and hurt, and shameful as it may sound all I could think about was 'there but for the Grace of God, go I.'

God Bless those who survived the frozen hell with dignity and to those who died in battle this prayer of remembrance to each;

He closed his eyes, his job
was done, he paid the price,
his battle won.
As all men may, he fought his fight,
and proved his worth by his
endeavor.
Now, let him sleep in solemn night,
sleep peacefully forever.

Fold him in his country's stars for
which he died a hero,
To keep peace in the world of ours,
So we need not live in sorrow.
Leave him to Gods watching eye, trust
him
to the hand that made him,
For in the years that idle by, God alone,
has the power to aid him.

ON THE WAY UP

By Dewey Norton

On or about 11 November 1950 I shipped into Wonsan, North Korea with the Second Replacement Draft to join others serving with the First Marine Division. I was assigned to the Fifth Mairnes and left by train to join the unit at Koto-ri.

My assignment was to the last car on the train which turned out to be a gondola filled with tent pegs. Attached to this car was about ten flat cars loaded with fifty-five gallon gasoline drums.

As we pulled out of the railroad yard in Wonsan I dug a foxhole among the tent pegs and placed my gear around me to protect myself from the weather which was much different from what we had experienced at Camp Pendleton.

On the way up somewhere between Wonsan and the rail head at Chinhung-ni the Marine on the other side of the car shouted at me, "Where's the smoke coming from?" I looked up to see a large puff of white smoke come from between the gasoline drums. As I made my way to the end of the car to get a closer look at the situation, I suggested to the other Marine that he get the Gunny back here quickly.

As I climbed down onto the flatbed car, I immediately realized that we were in trouble



Marine column at Hagaru-ri looking West. (Dewitt Batchelor)

if repairs were not made to the journal box on the car. There was no oil in the journal and it was running a hotbox. I looked up to see that someone had loosened the plug on the gasoline drum, so that gasoline was dropping down onto the hot box. I tightened the plug with my fingers to cut off the flow of gasoline.

The Gunny finally made his way to the rear of the train and I told him what we needed to do to correct the problem before we had a derailment. The Gunny went toward the engine and ordered the engineer to stop at the next hamlet. When the train stopped I climbed down to the ground to get a better look at the problem. The engineer, the Gunny and an officer came back to decide what could be done to correct the hotbox. I advised them of the materials we would need to remedy the situation.

As they left to look for help, I saw an old railroad shack similar to those back home in rail yards, and I went looking for materials I needed. I found heavy oil and old rags which could be used to do the job. When the Gunny and the officer returned, the journal box was packed and we were ready to roll. The Gunny later said that the Koreans in the hamlet told him they didn't have any materials to do the job but if we cut out that carload of gasoline they would look after it until we returned for it.

As we rolled into the rail head at Chinhung-ni, we not only had all our troops but our precious cargo of gasoline, too.

That's what happened on my way up to the Chosin.

THE CRUTCH

By Anthony Mitrowski

Korea-1951. Somewhere in central Korea our unit was moving forward, (E-2-11). On the way it was reported to me that a grinding sound was coming from the wheel of one of the guns. When we arrived at our new position, the wheel was removed and inspected. The wheel bearing had fallen apart. It would take more time to repair than we had.

CWO 4 Craig, a giant of a Marine, walked off into the brush with an axe. A short time later he returned with a tree limb across his shoulders. Without a word, he tied one end of the tree limb to the trails of the gun, then he had us lift the gun and put the limb under the axle. He made a skid for the gun. It worked very well.

An excellent crutch. And now I know why and where the expression, "The Raggady Ass Marines" came from.

LEADING THE POINT INTO CHINHUNG-NI

Action of Third Squad, Second Platoon, Reconn Company First Marine Division
By Paul Martin

The Marines of the 3rd Sqd., 2nd Plt., Recon Co, 1st Marine Division, like most other Marines, thought the Korean War was over after the Liberation of Seoul and thought of going home for Christmas until



Thanksgiving Dinner-It took one week to thaw out the turkeys before we cooked them. (William Saunders)

they were issued cold weather sleeping bags before departing Inchon. After landing at Wonsan in North Korea, they still thought it was just occupation duty or a mopping up operation, and became motorized expecting a relief after all that walking and climbing hills. On Nov. 1, 1950, Recon motor patrol drove up the coast to Hamhung and, attached to Seventh Marines, was sent on a patrol to Huksu-ru 40 miles beyond range of communication and supporting fire and returned without a casualty. On Nov. 3rd they joined the Seventh Marines to find the forward battalions cut off by road blocks and we were the only troops available to break the roadblock, which was accomplished after all-day flanking envelopment covers by smokescreen caused by enemy artillery fire. On Nov. 4 the Recon Marines expected to take up defensive positions only to be surprised by orders to mount the jeeps and advance onto the Chosin Reservoir. The First Platoon led the point into Sudong-ni and the Second Platoon took the point with Third Squad in the vanguard.

First, the whole company rode in jeeps. Then outside Chinhung-ni, the Third Squad dismounted and advanced on foot, across the river. Charlie Company Seventh Marines were advancing along the narrow gauge tracks. Farther down around a bend the tracks cross a river into Samgo RR station. C/7 could not see around the bend but 3rd Sqd. on the point can.

First the Third Squad discovered enemy troops moving under railroad cars and behind huts covering the bridge about to ambush C/7.

The Third Sqd. took up positions and fired single shots into these positions and caused enemy to scatter and alerting C/7.

Then on our own side a little further we saw a pile of straw off the side of the road by a hut. The first team was about to check it then a few enemy troops were spotted up ahead which diverted their attention and the second team leader Cpl. Joseph E. McDermott and PFC Walter Cole to check it out and discovered it was a tank. The motor started while Cole and McDermott slowly climbed up on the tank and struggled to open the hatch with a rifle which failed. They then kicked the periscope and forced down a grenade and a second one and the tank stopped before it turned around to inflict casualties on the main body of First Bn, Seventh Marines. No Anti Guns were on hand. Rest of the Third Squad fired few rounds to protect Cole and McDermott yet only a few single shots were fired by the enemy. In the meantime as guns and air support came forward to knock out remaining tanks.

Such quick action at a great risk saved the day at Chinhung-ni

HEAVEN'S SCENES

Dedicated to Hank Commiskey

Upon hearing of the death of my buddy Major Hank Charles Commiskey I was choked up and cried like a baby.

On that day, September 15, 1950 while landing at Inchon, Hank was at his best, a real man's man, one of the best Marines who rose from Private to Major.

Hank will be missed by me and no doubt by all of the Charlie Company Marines.

My Company Commander, Bob Wray, was also a swell Marine. He took off his shirt and gave it to me when I was wounded in the taking of Hill 85 in Korea, called The Focal Point.

I can remember it like it was yesterday. Charlie Company approaching Hill 85 which was on the right side of the main road leading into Seoul. Charlie Company left the road to the right and walked along rice paddies until we neared the bottom of Hill 85.

The second platoon was ordered to take the hill by Captain Wray.

Under the leadership of Lt. Giles, U.S.M.C. they ran into trouble. Machine gun nests opened fire on the second platoon as they approached the top of the hill. Lt. Giles was



The 1st Marine Brigade Band during ceremanies at "The Bean Patch." Gen. Craig (saluting) received then-President Syngman Rhee. (Submitted by Sandy Scaffidi)



The remains of a Korean village. Elements of the 31st Tank Campany are in the backgraund. (Lauis Milone)



2/7 Camp area at Hagaru-ri (William Saunders)

badly hit by machine gun bullets. Half of his men were shot up, many died. Lt. Hank Commiskey sensed that something was wrong. He radioed to Captain Wray and told the Company Commander that he was going to take that hill because he sensed that Lt. Giles was in deep trouble.

He called us all together, the third platoon Charlie Company, and told us that we are going up that hill to rescue the second platoon. He told us that he wanted us to sing the Marine Corps hymn loud and clear. We took off, Commiskey with raised 45 pistol. Hank acted with perfect timing, he wiped out three machine gun nests before they even had a clear glance at him.

I was wounded by shrapnel from mortar. I was to go on and receive two more wounds before I left for the inland and later to the states.

I have just completed a trip back to Korea for the 30th anniversary of the Inchon Landing by the First Marine Division. We reenacted the Inchon Landing. The paper read, "The First Marines make second landing, but this time it was a peaceful one." At this time I want to take my hat off to my buddy, a beautiful man who put his men first before himself, worried about his third platoon always. His wife was to give birth to a child when Hank took the hill, but it did not bother him one bit. His mind was to rescue the second platoon Charlie Company.

I know Hank is up there on Heaven's Scenes. He is now one of the guards.

Hank I salute you for your brave deeds.

You will be missed by many, especially Charlie Company First Marines. With your sweat, blood and most of all you valiant courage.

You will be remembered by me as a very humble man who was easy going, but you built an iron fence around you to make you tough. In my book Hank, you were one in a million.

A MARINE REMEMBERS

by Joseph R. Owen
Reprinted from the Marine Corps Gazette

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Owen, USMC Ret., now of Skaneateles, NY, wrote the following for the Marine Corps Gazette on the 30th anniversary of the campaign. In this powerful account of individual heroism he neglects his own.

He is mentioned frequently in Hammel's book. The following brief passage from CHOSIN (Page 372) provides an insight into the man behind the words:

"Once the tank was squared away, Owen charged back up the hill and took control of every Baker/7 Marine he could find, a total of twenty-seven. The thin line moved forward. Then Owen's contact with the tank was lost, and what looked to him like the entire People's Liberation Army surged into sight on the ridgeline.

"Hoping to bluff them, Owen trudged forward. On his left, a BAR-man, one of the first men mustered into the company, went down. In the instant he had to mourn the

loss of that fine combat Marine, Joe Owen caught a round in his left chest. Spun by the impact, he caught the next round in his right elbow. All sense of invulnerability, built up painstakingly over months of intense combat, dissipated in a spray of blood and bone.

"Then Joe Owen went down, screaming for the thin line of Marines to keep moving forward."

21 November 1950. Baker Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines. North from Hagaruri to Yudam-ni.

Our first objective this day is the spike of rocks that marks Toktong Pass. It is more than a mile ahead of us and we move in parallel columns spread along each side of the twisting, frozen-mud road. Able and Charlie Companies cover our flanks. They are positioned in the high, snow-buried hills that rise in endless rows around us. Except for occasional thick pine forests near the road, the hills are snow and bear rock.

We move out in colorless dawn, and the men beat their hands against their sides after the finger-numbing ordeal or strapping gear and checking weapons in the subzero darkness. They are helmeted, shapeless figures in their long, hooded parkas, showing only a small patch of face to the north wind that can numb exposed flesh in seconds.

"Nothing but Chinamen from here to Mongolia," mutters a rifleman, walking backwards for shelter against the wind. There is little response from his comrades, perhaps a few listless profanities. Until we meet the Chinese, dug in and waiting for us up the road, the cold is our enemy.

Baker Company was not a spit-and-polish organization. We had never had time to stand a parade ground formation. We had been activated in mid-August, and had embarked for Inchon less than two weeks later. Capt. Myron E. Wilcox's officers and senior NCOs were peacetime Regulars, most with WWII experience. But a majority of the troops were Reservists. Many of them had no more experience than a few hometown drills and had never fired a weapon or thrown a grenade before call-up.

Tactical training, fire and movement, had been grueling 16-hour days on the baked hills of Pendleton. Weapons training had been on the decks of the ship that carried us to Korea. Our first full-company "field exercise" had been combat from Seoul to Uijongbu against the North Koreans.

Yet, by this icy morning in late November, leading the 1st Marine Division toward Yudam-ni, Baker Company had become a potent striking force, sure of its weapons and wise to cold-weather fighting. For three weeks, since the bloody battle above the railroad tunnel at Sudong-ni, we had been taking hills away from the Chinese. Baker Company was combat-disciplined. Its men were Marines!

The Chinese defending Toktong Pass take us under fire from 200 yards. They are embedded around the high rock pile, and dug in on the slope facing us. Their ma-



One of the small planes utilized by "D" Company Medical Hospital to evacuate the wounded from Kotori. (Wayne Queen)



Even though it was 35° out, we still had to wash off a month and a half of dirt. Remember though, it was 65° warmer than it was the week before. (Richard S. Ertel)



Weapons Co. 3.5 Rocket Squad, 3rd Bn., 1st Mar. Reg., 1st Mar. Div. (Philip Hahn)

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chine-gun and rifle fire is slow at first, sporadic, but it will soon intensify. Their frequent failure to open up with concentrated fire on designated targets is always puzzling.

Reflexively, the leading rifle platoon deploys in skirmish lines of both sides of the road and returns the fire. One of the mortars sets up behind 1st Lt. Hank Kiser on the right and almost immediately the tube is thumping in response to Cpl. Hugo Johnson's raucous direction. Enemy fire is heavy now as the second platoon climbs behind the hill to extend our left flank.

Capt. Wilcox moves forward up the road. Even during the firefights he maintains an easy, ambling gait. His large tortoise-shell glasses give him an academic look that is incongruous with the shouting Marines rushing about him. He sets up his CP in ditch just behind Kiser's platoon. The crackle of the SCR-300 communicating with battalion adds to the sounds of battle. Soon, too, there are the urgent cries of "Corpsman! Corpsman!"

The cold has been forgotten. We sweat heavily with the strain of moving quickly through the deep snow.

"Keep your toes wiggling!" is the strange command shouted by squad leaders to their men firing from the prone position. Sweat-soaked socks inside airtight shoe-pacs will freeze within a few minutes of inactivity and cause frostbite. Frostbite discipline has become a primary responsibility for every unit leader.

Plt. Sgt. Joseph R. King, of the second platoon is crouched among large boulders several yards above me to the left of the road. He has spotted a target near the tower of rocks, but I cannot hear his directions. King motions for me to join him.

Running up a steep, snow-buried hill with weapon, pack, parka, shoe-pacs and several layers of clothing is laborious effort. My runner, Cpl. Robert F. Kelly and I make slow progress, slipping, frequently falling to our knees, scrambling upward again. Our struggle through the snow attracts enemy attention, and we are suddenly targets of opportunity. Now, with Chinese ammunition whining about us, our progress accelerates, and I have a clear memory of prodigious upward bounds over the snow and into the sheltering boulders.

Just below us Cpl. Alphonzo Burris has found a rock-rimmed pit for his gun and is soon throwing HE mortar shells. Unfortunately, our HE has little effect on the well-emplaced Chinese. Their position is good, and even with artillery support it appears that we will be in for a long, hard day shaking them out of there.

Shortly, however, we are joined amid the boulders by the air liaison officer. With his radio man, he has covered the same near-vertical slope, the two of them hauling their heavy communications gear under thickening fire. The Chinese have now realized the purpose of our position. The fire that concentrates on us fills the air with ricochets and chips of boulders.

The air officer is able to call in a flight of Corsairs, and within minutes they are circling above us. On their first pass they slam in rockets and 50 caliber rounds with little effect. We mark the enemy's strong points with WP, and the fliers make a napalm run at the columns of white smoke.

Friendly napalm, precisely laid against a stubborn, dug-in enemy is a spectacle of beauty to a rifle company in the assault. The red flames and black smoke billow against the white snow. There is a sudden, paradoxical silence. The Chinese cease firing, and our own weapons are almost quiet. I think we are all awed by the power of that close-in napalm strike.

Then I hear Hank Kiser shouting to his men to move out. The air officer congratulates his pilots for a good strike. Runners radiate to the platoons from Capt. Wilcox's CP, and the skipper walks forward along the road again, trying to make direct contact with his platoon leaders on the ever-erratic walkie-talkies.

There is no further resistance as we cross the open slope to the high ground covering Toktong Pass. When we arrive there are several charred Chinese bodies, but the enemy has withdrawn in good order, taking their wounded and their weapons.

Toktong Pass, going north, has been an easy fight, thanks to air. We will return to this position within several days. By then it will be known as Fox Hill, and it will be a much more difficult time.

Reinforced, company-size combat patrols are daily fare going north to Yudam-ni, and reinforced company perimeters are nighttime routine. The rifle companies have become virtually self sustaining, and rarely are our flanks tied in with other units.

We dig in on the last hill that we take or climb each day. By late November, the ground is frozen hard. Digging in is a matter of chipping a shallow pit in the unyielding earth beneath the snow, then barricading it with rocks or tree branches brought up from the road. To make level platforms for their guns, the mortarmen take turns attacking the concrete-like dirt with combat knives and entrenching tools.

After digging in and registration fire there is the ammo detail, a working party sent down the hill to the road where battalion delivers our nightly unit of fire. Because of a high proportion of dud ammunition, especially illumination, we draw a double allotment, and it is often necessary for the ammo bearers to make two runs. Each night there is near mutiny as I order, cajole, intimidate, encourage, promise, and threaten the exhausted men into performance of their duty. The night within Baker Company's perimeter is filled with the sounds of cursing, snarling Marines slipping, sliding, falling up steep icy paths under their loads of ammo.

Midway up a climb, we come upon 1st Lt. Joe Kurcaba, our company executive officer. Joe is a mustang who had done everything in a rifle company except clerk. He listens to the threatening mob sounds of the men, then pronounces the truism, "No worry about morale when the troops are bitching." Morale is clearly excellent!

Evening chow is a can of cold rations in the dark of our foxholes. To keep the rations thawed we carry them inside several layers of clothing. Infrequently there is a 24-can carton of peaches or pineapple, always stolen from another outfit, and this is an occasion of joy and celebration.

Capt. Wilcox made final perimeter inspection in the dark. Invariably the troops will ask him about the rumor that specially-trained Army cold-weather troops are on the way to relieve us. Other scuttlebutt has it that Gen. MacArthur would have us home by Christmas; that any reservist who has not yet been through boot camp is to be relieved from combat duty; that the Chinese have asked for a truce until springtime.

Gy. Sgt. Robert F. Buckley is with the skipper. He carries a knapsack filled with clean, dry socks. He give these to the men for the next day. The lieutenants and NCOs have already checked each man's feet and seen that dry socks are on for the night. The word now is that our regimental commander, Col. Homer Litzenberg, himself, will write the fitness report of any lieutenant who loses a man to frostbite. We are very careful about frostbite.

On the morning of 30 November we became part of a composite battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Davis. Our immediate objective is to attack south over the hills to relieve Fox Company, 7th Marines, which for several days has been fighting off the Chinese surrounding their perimeter at Toktong Pass.

Baker Company spends the entire day climbing Hill 1419, southeast of Yudam-ni, and overcoming the defenses in our sector. For us, the climbing is worse than the fighting because, for this day, Able Company had drawn the more difficult Chinese positions. We take our final objective, the crest, just before nightfall. The stop-and-start climb in the extreme cold has made it a long, exhausting day.

As soon as we complete digging in and night registration fire, Joe Kurcaba summons his officers to the CP. I walk over with Hank Kiser, and we conjecture that one of us will pull the night patrol. We mutually wish each other the privilege of the assignment.

The word that Joe Kurcaba has for us is that Baker Company will move out in a half hour. Col. Davis had determined to move the entire battalion, under cover of darkness, through the Chinese positions facing us. Baker Company will take the point, and our direction will be marked by star shells fired at five-minute intervals. Silence is essential for, hopefully, we are to walk through the defenders without them hearing us or seeing us.

1st Lt. Chew Een Lee, who had been wounded three weeks earlier at Sudong-ni, has escaped from the hospital and rejoined us with his arm in a sling. As a reward, Joe Kurcaba gives him the company point.

The men are lethargic from the cold, physi-



Casualties from D-2-5 on 5 Dec. 1950. Sgt. Bailey and S/Sgt. LeRoy Dodge were supervising the removal of the dead from the hill which they had previously held at the Chosin Reservoir. (Walter Bailey)

cal exertion, and lack of rest. Before we move out in column we have them doubletime in place. This lets us check for noisy gear, and it gets their blood moving.

The azimuth we follow is over a series of sharp rises and dips. The mortars are in section behind Lee's platoon, and Kurcaba's headquarters follow us. At first the pace of our column is slow, but regular. Later, though, as we descended into the dips, we are unable to see the guiding star shells, and point is halted until Lee is able to check his bearings.

The hesitation at the point causes the column to accordion, and our vital silence is threatened with muffled curses and the sound of men colliding in the dark.

Joe Kurcaba, with the whisper of an enraged bull, repeatedly passes the word up the column to, "Keep moving! Keep moving!" To us it is miraculous that the Chinese do not detect our column, for by now we can hear them clearly talking among themselves in quiet tones. If they are aware of us, as they must be, it is most likely that they think we are a detail of their own people moving back.

At one point, as I move back along the side of the column with word from Lee to Kurcaba, I collide with a Marine churning forward through the snow. As we both recover our balance, I recognize Col. Davis. He has run forward, concerned that we have veered off our azimuth. The men, not recognizing the colonel in the darkness, hiss at him to keep down the noise.

The stopping, starting, and standing still and silent in the snow for long moments begin to tell on the men who had long ago passed the point of exhaustion. They are functioning now on instinct. Officers and NCOs range the column, silently prodding Marines who slump into the snow during a halt. Tonight, Marine Corps discipline is a final resource and a saving grace.

After several hours, Lee leads his troops up a last sharp rise to a meadow studded with large stone outcroppings. The enemy finally alert to Col. Davis' audacious passage, open up on us, but their fire is erratic and confused. Lee adds to their confusion by calling out to them in Chinese. Several times they reveal themselves to him, to be quickly eliminated by our men, who came alive again, instinctively pressing the advantage of surprise in the night.

The fight on the snowy, rocky, dark meadow, is short and sharp. The astonished Chinese are unable to organize. Much of the fighting is man to man, with the Marines enjoying momentum. Cpls. Frank M. Bifulk and Perkins take possession of a rock-barricaded position by attacking its occupants with entrenching tools. Grenades are our more common weapon until enemy resistance ceases.

The men of Baker Company slip exhausted into vacant Chinese holes. There will be three hours rest before we jump off again at first light. Fox Company is still holding out, less than a mile from us now. We know that we will break through to them tomorrow. Morale in Baker Company is excellent.

We have spent a night in the unaccustomed shelter of tents with the 1st Marines' perimeter at Koto-ri. Perhaps it is that temporary warmth that makes this day seem the coldest we have yet suffered. There is thick, driving snow, and visibility is only a few feet.

The men stand numb in the unrelenting weather, as we await word to move out. Today we will fight south along the road. The Chinese have destroyed the bridge over a steep chasm at Funchilin Pass, several miles from us. This vital link must be restored before the division can make its way back to the sea.

With the exception of one day spent regrouping at Hagaru-ri, Baker Company has been breaking its way through the snow, climbing and fighting, for two uninterrupted weeks. We have fought on ridgelines and mountainsides, over rock and through pine forests, from frozen river beds and roadside ditches. There are fewer than 50 of us left now. Hank Kiser is so sick that he wobbles when he walks. Joe Kurcaba orders him back to battalion, and I take his 12-man platoon.

Kurcaba, Lee, Taylor, and I are the remaining officers. Gy. Sgt. Buckley is dead, and Plt. Sgt. King is the only staff NCO. Corporals and private first class are platoon sergeants and section leaders.

We fight an unseen enemy this morning. Their small arms fire is heavy, rifle and automatic weapons hitting us from the front and the high ground to our left front. The Chinese advantage is that we must pass through their well-placed zones of fire, but in the blinding whiteout we cannot locate their positions. Progress is very slow and casualties rapidly reduce our already depleted numbers.

Joe Kurcaba and I stand by the road as he traces on his map a route for my platoon to attempt a climb around the Chinese firing down on us from the left front. We are to locate and clear those positions that are holding back our advance.

Then an enemy bullet pierces his forehead, just below the rim of his helmet. He falls forward, against me, and I put him softly to the ground. Joe Kurcaba, the old mustang, had led us well in many battles.

He had been a good friend in difficult times.

Chew Een Lee is with his platoon on the right front, by the road. I tell him that he is now company commander, and he directs us to make the flanking movement that Joe Kurcaba had assigned.

We lose radio contact with Lee almost immediately after we begin our climb. My miniature platoon reaches the high ground without casualties, but before we can close with the enemy a runner comes gasping through the snow up the steep hill. We are summoned back to the company lines.

"Lieutenant Lee's been hit!" he chokes. "Lieutenant Taylor wants your platoon back down the hill."

Woody Taylor is waiting at the base of the slope. He has a tank coming up from battalion, and we will use it to cover a frontal assault. The snow has stopped now and visibility has improved. There is a long, low ridge that begins to rise 50 yards from the road and we have glimpses of the enemy firing down on us from its crest.

Taylor orders me to meet the tank at the road on our right flank. Moving along the line I count 27 men, Baker Company's remaining "effectives." They are mostly armed with BARs, firing prone in the snow, or from behind trees and rocks.

There is a man huddled behind a tree. He is not firing his weapon, nor is he facing the enemy. He is a teenage reservist who has been with us since Pendleton. The fuzz on his face has collected a layer of frost that gives him the look of a bearded old man. I prod him with my shoe-pac and tell him to resume firing. His eyes show no response, but, robot-like he rolls over on his stomach, facing the enemy, and begins to fire his rifle again.

The big Pershing tank is waiting at the road. It is buttoned up against the heavy fire, but I can talk to the commander on the handset aft. We throw a few rounds of cannon along the ridge, then let them have the 50s. Enemy fire quickly diminishes, and the tank moves toward the incline.

Baker Company rises and rushes forward on a line with the tank. Its treads break a path for me through the snow and up the rising slope, and its guns keep the enemy pinned down. The men are firing and moving forward in quick rushes. Most are running, even though the snow is knee-deep. We want this hill fast.

Abruptly the handset goes dead, and I lose communication with the tank commander. At the same time, inexplicably, the tank veers sharply to the right, firing straight ahead. The enemy, less than 25 yards above us now, pop up in their positions and resume firing down on us. We are caught in the open.

To my immediate left, PFC Attilio Lupacchini is hit. His BAR goes off in a long burst as he falls backwards into the snow. A burp gun catches my left shoulder, spins me, then hits my right elbow. Then I, too, am on my back in the snow.

My last memory of Chosin is a brief, lucid moment when I come to consciousness. I am lying by the road and a tank stands near me. I am warm and still, from the morphine. Then I remember to keep my toes wiggling against the frostbite. Discipline stays with you all the way.



War-weary troops continue their march through the frozen fields of Korea.

RECOLLECTION OF CHOSIN

Anthony Capece, M/Sgt, USMC, Ret.

I was an ambulance driver from Easy Co., 1st Med. Bn. 1st Marine Division attached to the Regimental Aid Station. On the night of Nov. 27, 1950, we had just set up camp at Yudam-ni. A speaker system was being set up to broadcast to the North Koreans trying to persuade them to surrender. Things seemed to be looking up for us.

There were many wounded Marines who had to be evacuated to Hagaru-ri; however it was not my turn to make the drive back down. The driver who was to go, cut his hand on a "C" ration can and was not able to drive. The wounded had already been loaded into his ambulance and I was "elected" to drive, along with HM3 Wilson. Pfc. Felderman and HN Harris took the other load of wounded. We pulled into the rear of the convoy that was led by Col. Beall. When he learned we had wounded Marines in our ambulances he had us moved to the middle of the convoy for protection. We started the long ride down. Lt. Col Beall was in the lead Jeep. What a sight he was to see. He had his fur cap on, a rifle with a scope on it, his jeep had the top off and the windshield down and it was sub-freezing weather. We were expecting to be attacked at any point all the way to Hagaru-ri; however, the night was cold, bright and uneventful. We unloaded the wounded at the Easy Med Hospital and spent the rest of the night in a nice warm squad tent with our buddies.

The next morning, Nov. 28, we got ready to return to Regimental Aid station in Yudam-ni. We were out of gas, so we went to the fuel pumps at Charlie Med. On the way we passed an ambulance heading back to the front lines. I believe it was driven by Pfc. Holcomb (I cannot be sure of the name) and a 1st class corpsman. We finished refueling and started on our way back. About two miles out of town, going around a blind curve to the left, there, in the middle of the road, was the ambulance that we passed earlier, turned over on its side. Chinese soldiers were crawling all over it. Two soldiers were in the prone position, foot to foot firing rifles at us. We drove off the road into a gulley and proceeded to fight our way out. There was a knocked out tank on the left side of the road and we worked our way behind it. HN Harris never made it to the tank as he was hit immediately and went down. To our right it seemed as if the whole Chinese army was coming down the hill after us. It was like the old cowboy movies with the Indians riding to attack the wagon train, bullets were hitting everywhere. A grenade exploded off the side of the tank. At this moment the only thought in my mind was that I would never see my wife again. I was a newly-wed of three weeks when I left for Korea. We returned their fire and got back to the next curve in the road. The Chinese did not pursue us any further. It seems that they were ambushing vehicles at each turn in the road.

After we made it back to our lines we met a Lt. from the line company and he informed us that they were aware of the Chinese presence in the area, since we were driving ambulances he decided not to stop us. Needless to say we did not approve of his decision!! We reported what had happened to Headquarters and went back to Easy Med. Hospital. When the 7th Marine Regiment marched back into Hagar-ri from Yudam-ni, our fellow ambulance drivers saw our vehicles on the side of the road in the gulley, all shot up. They were sure we were killed also. When we met them at Easy Med they were sure surprised to see us alive, and couldn't believe the tale we told.

We learned later that day that when the infantry tried to get to the ambush area

there were approximately three Chinese Battalions there. We were extremely fortunate to be alive to tell the story.

The ironic part of this whole situation was that I had to drive a ambulance that was not my own, and it probably saved my life, as my ambulance was like an arsenal. I had a Browning automatic rifle, ammunition, and hand grenades in the side compartment. If I had been driving it when we were ambushed we probably would have tried to make a stand and would have been killed, as we were completely outnumbered.

We learned six months later that the driver and corpsman in the overturned ambulance were captured and were ducking our fire moment later. We found this out as the driver came to see us in Easy Med after he got away from the Chinese. The fate of the corpsman was never known.

Every year on the 28th day of November I say a prayer, thanking God for sparing us and helping us to survive the ordeal in Korea.

INDIANS AT CHOSIN

By M/Sgt. Harry D. Early, USMC, Ret.

During the Chosin Reservoir campaign there were four Pueblo of Laguna Indians from the state of New Mexico serving with the 5th Marine Regiment. They are named as follows: Cpl. Harry D. Early, Wireman, Communications Platoon, Headquarters and Service Company, 2nd Battalion. Cpl. Robert Thomas, Squad Leader Easy Company, 2nd Battalion. My cousin, Lloyd Green, Squad Leader, How Company, 3rd Battalion. Pfc. Paul Day, Barman, Item Company, 3rd Battalion.

This story begins on December 3, 1950 during the retrograde movement from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri. About 0900 that morning my Company was held up a firefight somewhere up ahead. I was sitting alongside of the road enjoying the break along with a couple of Marine buddies of mine. I heard movement behind me so I turned and looked up the mountain behind me and saw a company of Marines approaching. As they came nearer I recognized my dear friend Cpl. Robert Thomas of Easy Company. They halted about 75 yards up the mountain, so I yelled up to Robert in our native Laguna Pueblo Indian language to "come on down and sit down by me." He hollered back down in our Laguna language, saying, "I am too tired! Why don't you come up here and sit with me." I stood up, put on my pack, picked up my rifle and went up the mountain. I had no sooner sat down by Robert when down below us an artillery round came whistling in and it hit exactly where I had been sitting, killing both of the two Marines I had been sitting with. Robert looked at me and said in English, "I just saved your life. Had I gone down to sit with you we would both be dead." To this day I thank God for Robert being in Yudam-ni that day!

As we sat there looking down the hill a Jeep Ambulance pulled up to a halt on the road below. One of our friends yelled up at us and said, "Hey, one of your Indian buddies is in the ambulance and has been hit pretty hard! Robert and I ran down and there in the ambulance lay Pfc. Paul Day, nearly unconscious and in shock. We asked one of the Navy Corpsmen how bad he was hit? He said, "Very bad, he has about 16 bullet holes in him." That was the last time we saw Paul until we came home from Korea. Paul, a member of the Chosin Few, is alive and well today, except that he walks with a very bad limp.

Later that night of December 4, Robert was leading his squad up Toktong Pass when he raised his right arm to signal his squad to halt when a sniper's bullet hit him in the right wrist. The following day after we had made our breakthrough into Hagaru-ri and were approaching one of the ten cities a couple of 6 x 6 trucks passed us on the road. As they passed by I saw Robert sitting to the rear of the second truck, his right arm all swathed in bandages. He saw me and yelled out, "I am going to Japan!" I did not see him again until Christmas Eve Day at Masan, South Korea when a bunch of Marines clambered off a 6 x 6 Marine truck dressed in U. S. Army dungarees. My cousin Lloyd Green and I stood there near Robert and laughed at him until we were almost in tears. We were told that the Navy Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan had no more Marine Corps dungarees to issue to wounded Marines returning to the units. Robert is now retired, USMC Gunnery Sergeant living here on the Pueblo of Laguna Indian Reservation. Now its my turn on December 6, on East Hill above Hagaru-ri, while installing a telephone wire line to Dog Company, 2nd Battalion. Two other wireman and I were hit with white phosphorus incendiary fragments and spray. I was burned on both hands and one leg; however I still functioned throughout the day and night as a wireman. I became one of the walking wounded from Hararu-ri to Kotori, and down through Funchilin Pass. At a dinner held for retired General Craig, the then First Marine Provisional Brigade Commander during the Naktong River battles and other



Walking and litter wounded Marines trying to stay warm - probably at Yudam-ni. Note the tags on the men. (U.S. Marine Corps/Kerr)



Taking their wounded and their equipment, 5th and 7th Marines reorganize at Yudam-ni, after fighting off three Chinese divisions. Note: Tags denote "walking wounded." (Courtesy of U.S. Marine Corps / Kerr)

battles the Brigade fought in the early months of the Korean War, during the first reunion of the Chosin Few at San Diego, in November-December 1980, one of the gentlemen present at the dinner was retired Major General Fagan, who was Company Commander of How Company, 3rd Battalion who overheard one of the other Marines present mention Cpl. Lloyd Green's name. "Who said Lloyd Green," the General remarked. Then he said, words to this effect: "That damn Indian was the best squad leader in the whole Marine Corps! He had the best eyes of any Marine I have ever seen. He could spot the enemy long before others could. I know, I was his Company Commander on Guam and Korea." Quite a compliment from a General to one of his Corporal squad leaders, some 36 years later! This is the end of my story of four young Laguna Pueblo Indians who served their Corps in Korea and during the battles of the Chosin Reservoir.

THE DAY THE ROAD WAS BLOCKED

On the day the Chinese blocked the road from Yudam-ni to Hagau-ri, I was Col. Olin L. Beall's driver and led the convoy from Hagau-ri to Yudam-ni hauling in supplies and replacement Marines. We arrived at Yudam-ni in daylight, and the trucks were being loaded with wounded and dead men and broken equipment. The replacements were assigned in a hurry as they were badly needed to help strengthen the lines that were very thin at best for the onslaught that was to come.

As it was getting dark and the convoy was getting ready to go back to Hagau-ri, I heard a voice from the mountainside say," Put that fire out." There was no reply. A few minutes later I heard the voice again. "Put that fuckin' fire out." This time there was a reply. "That fuckin' fire is out. That fuckin' flame is froze there." I knew from the voice and the words that some new replacement lieutenant had just started learning from some battle-weary Marines.

Lt. Col. Raymond L. Murray came by and told Col. Beall to get underway to Hagau-ri and to pick up dead and wounded as fast as possible on our way out. We had only gone a few miles and were northwest of Tonkin Pass when we came upon two Bns of Marines that were in the canyon and were being attacked from the northwest by great numbers of Chinese. While loading the dead and wounded in the trees (although the ground was snowcovered in the shadows of the trees it was much darker), a young black Marine whose eyes were as big as saucers said, "God I'm glad I am Black." A few minutes later we were out in the open, and the moon was higher and brighter in the sky; and I was helping load the dead and wounded when another black Marine, who with a fellow Marine was carrying a dead Marine to the truck, stated, "That old moon is just good for one thing and that's sparkin', and we sure ain't sparkin' tonight." A few minutes later as we were on our way over Tonkin Pass, we could see the Chinese trying to get to the road to cut us off, but they failed. As the last convoy passed over the mountains for Hagau-ri, I again said thanks to God for his help.

That was the last of the personal contact between the Marines surrounded at Yudam-ni and Hagau-ri until the Marines at Yudam-ni broke out and came into Hagau-ri. There was hesitation about making contact because there were many enemy troops everywhere. I told Col. Beall that I would go down to the road to make contact and his reply to me was, "Son, they will show up shortly." Sure enough through the darkness and the snow flurries, we could hear the muffled voices and the footsteps of Marines. At this time Col. Beall told me to go to the doctor at the hospital (a tent set up at roadside) and get a bottle (quart) of whiskey. My heart was pounding at the joy of those Magnificent Bastards fighting their way back. I got the bottle and returned to Col. Beall.

The timing was perfect. As Col. Davis was passing Col. Beall handed the bottle to Col. Davis. I don't even remember if he even got a drink as the Marines were more interested in getting within our perimeter, getting something to eat and to a warming tent than in a shot of whiskey. It was at this time that the statement "Look at those Magnificent Bastards" was made.

12 INCREDIBLE DAYS OF COL. PAGE

by Capt. N. A. Canzona, USMC, and John G. Hubbell

Reprinted from Reader's Digest, April 1956

Lt. Col. John Upshur Dennis Page was a U. S. Army artillery officer, a bespectacled 46-year-old professional soldier who had spent most of the career yearning for a solid chance at combat . When his chance finally came in Korea in 1950, he took such heroic advantage of it that the Marine Corps gave him its highest award—the Navy Cross.

In October 1950 John Page left for Korea almost eagerly. He hated to leave his wife and children at home in New Orleans. But he was a soldier and he had had little combat experience. Throughout World War II

he had been plagued with a reputation as a troubleshooter who knew how to whip an outfit into fighting trim. The Army had kept him doing just that at Fort Sill, OK.

Page arrived at Tenth Corps headquarters in Hamhung, Korea on November 27. The next day he was asked to handle a special mission. Red Chinese armies had crossed the Yalu River and now temed in the hills around and behind U.N. lines, disrupting communications and supply. The main supply route to the Marines at the Chosin Reservoir was threatened. It had to be kept open at all costs. Page was given the job of placing communications along the road, to keep track of enemy activity.

At 5:30 a.m. on November 29 he led a nine-jeep communications convoy north from Hamhung through five inches of newly fallen snow toward the Chosin Reservoir, 56 miles away. By late afternoon he had stationed his teams at vital points along the road. Then he and his driver, Cpl. David E. Klepsig of Macon, GA, headed for the village of Koto-ri, regimental command post of Marine Col. (now Lt. Gen., retired) Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. Page didn't know it then, but his first taste of combat lay just a few miles ahead.

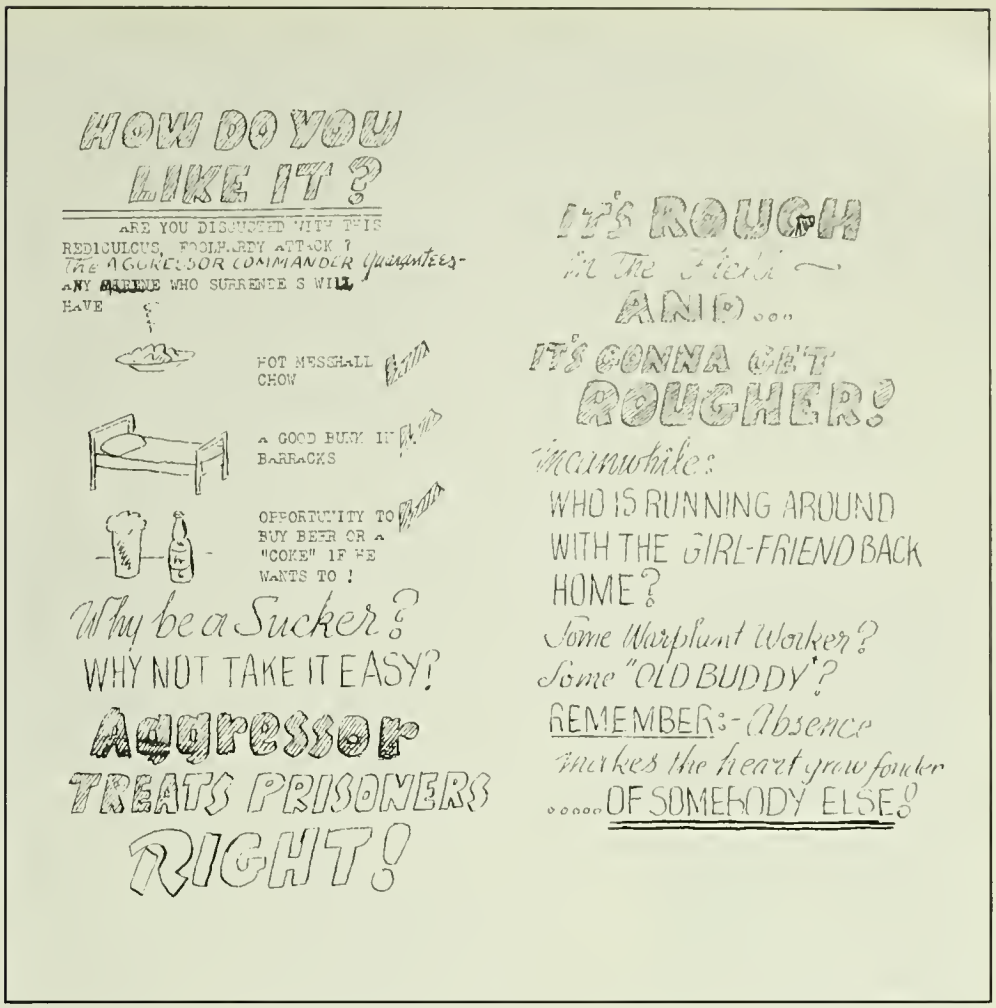
It was nearly dark as the jeep approached a blown-out bridge. Klepsig steered off the road, down the embankment to the frozen stream. A burst of machine-gun fire ripped the air above them. Page and Klepsig scrambled out of the jeep and raced to the cover of an abutment on the far side of the stream. The Reds were on a low hill, 50 yards away. Every few minutes Page or Klepsig would peer over the top of the abutment and bullets would splatter the road in front of them. For half an hour they stayed pinned to the wall. The last light of day was fading. Page was worried. In the dark the enemy could surround them.

"We can't stay here," he decided finally. "Corporal, go get the jeep. I'll cover you and meet you where you turn back into the road."

Klepsig started running, fast and low, thinking that Page meant to cover him with fire from behind the abutment. He jumped into the jeep and roared across the stream, trying to believe what he saw in front of him; there in the middle of the road, completely exposed at point-blank range, stood Colonel Page, spraying the Chinese position with carbine fire. He had forced the Reds' attention completely on himself, and had so stared them with his brazen action that they failed to fire back.

Stunned at Page's interpretation of covering fire, Klepsig nearly ran over him in his frenzied dash to pick him up. With Page in the jeep, he pushed the accelerator to the floor and careened down the ice-covered road out of enemy range. He kept the jeep at top speed until Page shouted, "Slow down, Corporal! Do you want to get us killed?

Under the cover of darkness they made their way to Koto-ri. There, in the morning, Page stopped to check in at Puller's command post. News was given to him: Koto-ri



was surrounded by Chinese troops and stood an excellent chance of being obliterated.

At this, Page began rounding up stray Army men—artillerymen, military police, engineers, medics, truck drivers—who had been cut off from their outfits, and organized them into a shock-troop reserve for Puller's Marines. He split them into groups and drew up battle plans for each in an assigned sector of the Koto-ri perimeter.

The Chinese were thick in the hills around the village. They attacked at night and sometimes during the day. Each time the Marines drove them off, but casualties mounted. The small Marine hospital was filled, and Chesty Puller looked urgently for a way to evacuate his wounded—fast. The airstrip in the village was too short for C-47s, and the small observer planes could carry out only two men at a time. The runway had to be lengthened; the job was given to Page.

The airstrip was inside the lines held by the Marines. Now it had to be stretched 1,000 yards into no-mans land. Washboard ground, frozen solid, had to be graded level. Army and Marine engineers moved out with graders and 15 volunteers from Page's reserve company went along. The Chinese snipers in the hills made it a bloody business.

Page asked Lt. Charles F. Kieffer, an observer-plane pilot, to fly him on an inspection tour of the village's defenses. Page climbed aboard looking like a walking arsenal: he carried a loaded carbine; his pockets were bulging with extra ammunition and grenades hung from his belt. In the air, he turned to Kieffer. "I would like," he said, "to fly over that tent at the top of the mountain pass just to the south."

Kieffer flew low over the spot, and Page studied the trails in the snow that led from surrounding hills. Obviously, the tent was an enemy shelter. He motioned to Kieffer to make another pass. The pilot watched, wide-eyed, as Page pulled the pins from three grenades, leaned from the cockpit and threw them down. The explosions blended into a single roar. The small plane nosed upward, and Kieffer looked back. The tent was destroyed.

The ridge was pockmarked with enemy foxholes, and from it Red soldiers fired at will at targets on the airstrip and in the village. Page shouted to Kieffer to fly low. The plane hummed along the ridge, and Page began bombing the foxholes. At the end of the ridge Page ordered Kieffer to circle back—lower! Kieffer flew back at 50 feet, and Page began ranking the foxholes with his carbine. A Chinese soldier stood up and leveled his rifle at the plane, then dropped it and fell forward. Other Reds died in their foxholes.

Page used his last grenades to demolish a foxhole holding three Red Soldiers, the ordered Kieffer to return to Koto-ri for more ammunition. But the second air raid was called off. The plane was badly needed to evacuate a badly wounded Marine.

Grounded, Page walked out to check progress on the runway. Suddenly the driver of a grader fell from his seat, a bullet through


CHONGJIN
HAGARU-RI
BRIDGE PARADROPPED
SINUIJU
HUNGNAM
SINANJU
PARADROP OCTOBER 20, 1950
PYONGYANG
WONSAN
CHINNAMPO
BATTLE LINE
SINMAK
HAEJU
KAESONG
MUNSAN
PARADROP MARCH 23, 1951
SEOUL
INCHON
SUWON
CHUNGJU
BRIDGE LANDED AT SEOUL
TAEGU
PUSAN
KWANGJU
YELLOW SEA
SEA OF JAPAN
KOREA
SCALE
50 MILES

his neck. And now Red snipers began pouring fire at the airstrip. Everyone raced zigzagging for cover. Everyone except John Page. He stood in the middle of the runway, spotting the snipers' position.

Page was a man with one idea; the airstrip had to be finished. He ran to the tank, leaped atop it behind a .50 caliber machine gun and shouted to the crew inside. The tank rumbled away from the runway, straight toward the snipers, right to the fringe of the enemy-infested hill. Page found his targets carefully, fired in lethal bursts. The snipers rolled down slopes or slumped in foxholes, dead. Quite suddenly it was quiet. The battle was over.

Page stationed lookouts around the airstrip, the work went on. Then he heard a shout. Eleven Chinese soldiers came out of a gully, their hands in the air. They had had enough. Page and some of his lookouts hustled them to the Marine Command Post for interrogation, then sprinted back toward sounds of heavy firing on the airstrip.

The Chinese were charging out of the gullies, trying to take the runway. They reached the edge of it before the Marines' fire stopped them. Then, suddenly, they broke and ran for the hills.

Page had jumped aboard another tank, manned the machine gun on top and ordered it forward. As the tank surged across the runway, the Marines behind stopped firing. They watched Page unbelievingly, and waited fearfully for a Red bullet to cut him down. None did. The Chinese, surprised and frightened, wanted only to escape, to get away from this madman.

After that day they gave the airstrip at Koto-ri wide berth, and Page and his men worked on doggedly—dynamiting, bulldozing, leveling. By December 6 the runway was ready. At once it was as busy as a bus stand. Marine and Air Force transports took out huge loads of wounded and frostbitten men. In three days more than 700 men were flown south.

On December 7, Marine and Army elements from the north fought their way into Koto-ri with hundreds of new wounded. One day was set aside to evacuate the wounded and the rest the exhausted troops who faced a tortuous 50-mile march to the sea.

The road that corkscrewed down the mountain from Koto-ri was treacherous. The column that went down it would be exposed to ten miles of ambush. To survive, the file would have to keep moving. Once it stopped, the Chinese in the hills could overrun it.

The push began early in the morning of December 9, with Page in the column. All went well for the first half-mile; then the column stopped. A Chinese machine gun was hitting it from the top of a hill. Page leaped from his jeep and ran forward. He spotted the nest, climbed aboard a tank and rammed machine-gun fire back at it. The column moved again. Page silenced the Reds, then ran forward to find Corporal Klepsig and his jeep.

Yard by yard, mile by mile, the column slugged its way down the mountain road. A truck stalled at a hairpin curve, and an enemy machine gun suddenly flailed the road from a nearby hill. Page grabbed a machine gun, scrambled up the slope and lashed the enemy position with fire until the column had passed.

Page again walked forward, looking for Klepsig. He neared the head of the column and plodded on. Night fell, and the thatched huts of a village called Sudong-ni loomed out of the darkness. Two regiments had passed through Sudong-ni ahead of it. No danger here. And then it happened!

Machine-gun and rifle fire exploded into the column from the front and both sides. It was the perfect ambush. The Reds had let the two regiments pass, then had sneaked into the village in the dark and caught this segment of the column with its guard relaxed.

Grenades and mortar shells burst everywhere. Brilliant flares hung in the sky over the trapped column. Trucks and jeeps were in flames, and men jumped and ran for cover, while others, too late, dropped where they stood. The column sat dead on the road.

"Come on!" shouted Page, sprinting forward. "We've got to get this column moving!"

He snapped his carbine to automatic and ran straight into the frontal fire. Two Marines followed. One stopped to shoot some Chinese off to one side. The other Pfc. Marvin L. Wasson of West Albany, NY, stayed with Page. They dashed through the hail of fire, dodging wrecked trucks and jeeps, tripping over corpses, until finally they lunged into the heart of the enemy position, their carbines spewing death.

Thirty Chinese soldiers, taken completely by surprise, bolted for the hills. One threw a grenade, and Wasson went down with fragments in his ear and arm. "Get back!" Page shouted to the wound Marine: "Go back! That's an order! I'll cover you!"

Dazed, Wasson staggered back, stopping to watch as Page ran on. Their onslaught had broken the enemy's road block for precious minutes, just long enough for the Marines behind to take charge. In an hour they won control of Sudong-ni.

Late that night the column was moving again. Just beyond Sudong-ni, on a cold, lonely stretch of road heaped with enemy dead, they found the body of John Page. He had taken 16 Communists with him.

John Page's only professional dream had been a chance to fight for his country. He got that chance finally, and when his 12 incredible days were finished, he died well, in front of his men, the way a combat officer should.

The Marines knelt beside the body in the road. Someone began to mutter a prayer. The others gasped in disbelief.

"I've heard of these one-man armies," a Marine said finally. "But this Colonel Page—I saw him. He was a tank commander, a bombardier, an engineer, and artilleryman—and what a foot soldier! The Medal of Honor was made for him!"

He may get it yet, if Congress and the Army deem it fitting. The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Col. Page, April 25, 1957.

For the above article, we thank Basil G. Peterson, Jr., now of Hammonton, NJ, who served with the Colonel, was one of the witnesses who recommended him for the CMH.

"As long as I live I will never forget Col. Page for his smile," Peterson said. "Even when things were really bad, he always had a smile for us."

MACENZY'S FINEST

by Anthony Mitrowski, Gy. Sgt. USMC (Ret)

Once upon a Korean time, there was a Marine who had a small still. One day while he was working the still, he was surprised by this young Lt. The Lt. wanted to see the still in operation. A couple of hours later, two quarts of "Macenzney's finest was produced. Now, to cut it with rain water, color it with burnt sugar, a reward for hard work. The young Lt. went his way. That night could be heard the strains of "Peg O My Heart" and the "Old Gang Of Mine."

MARINE 50785

By William O. Brennen

Marine 50785 was a twin engine transport aircraft. The Navy/Marine designation was R4-D. The Air Force designation was C-47 and the civilian was DC-3. It is also known as the "Gooney Bird." "785" was one of two such planes assigned to Hq. Sq. 33, Marine Air Group 33, 1st Marine Air Wing. The 1st Marine Air Wing was a support unit of the 1st Marine Division during the initial phase of the Korean War.

The purpose of this writing is to outline the accomplishments of this aircraft during the period of 28 November through 5 December, 1950.

As of November, 1950, the crew of 785 consisted of Capt. Carter, pilot, Lt. Flickinger, Co-pilot. M/Sgt. J. Hart, crew chief, and S/Sgt. Allison, radio operator. I was the back-up radio operator for the aircraft, and my rank was Corporal. 785 was based at Yonpo airfield, Hungnam, North Korea.

On 28 and 29 November, 785 made at least two para-supply drops to ground units that had been cut off by the Chinese Communist Army in the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir area. The drops were made at a very low altitude to assure that the supplies went to our people and not to the Chinese. The aircraft received ground fire on both drops and it was particularly heavy during the drop made on 29 November. S/Sgt. Allison was seriously wounded on the first pass of the aircraft, and he lay bleeding on the floor as it made additional runs over the drop zone to deliver the rest of its cargo.

I was not part of the crew when these supply drops were made, but after reading the article by Donald Childs on The Epic of Fox Hill in the spring 84 issue of the Chosin Few, I'm reasonably certain that the drops were made to Fox Hill. The dates and gen-

eral area are correct, and Mr. Childs description of the air drop by a Marine C-47 aircraft coincides with the description of the action as related to me by the crew of 785.

On 30 November I replaced S/Sgt. Allison as the radio operator on 785. My first assignment was to chip S/Sgt. Allison's frozen blood out of the corrugated floor of the aircraft. He had bled very heavily.

On 1 December we made our first air evacuation flight from the emergency airstrip at Hagaru-ri, the village at the south end of the Chosin Reservoir. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived over Hagaru-ri. We were advised of the Army survivors from the battle on the east side of the reservoir who were trying to cross the reservoir ice on foot in order to reach the relative safety of Marine lines. We were asked if we could land on the ice and try to rescue them. Capt. Carter made a very low pass over the frozen reservoir to look the situation over. He decided the possibility of the ice breaking under the weight of the aircraft was too great to take such a gamble.

It was dusk when we landed at Hagaru-ri and it became necessary to turn on the cabin lights in the aircraft in order to complete off-loading and loading operations. Of course our cabin lights made an inviting target for the Chinese mortar crews in the surrounding hills. They dropped a few rounds in our vicinity but none close enough to cause any damage. They did, however, provide lots of incentive to speed up our work.

By the time we had exchanged supplies for wounded it was dark. As we took off and were climbing out, our flight path took us between ridges occupied by the Chinese. All of our lights had been extinguished but the blue flame of our engine exhaust was quite visible, again an inviting target. The criss-cross of tracers from the ridges on either side of us looked like the 4th of July. Fortunately it was all behind us.

Early the next morning, 2 December, we were the first aircraft over the Hagaru-ri airstrip. We were not able to raise them by radio. We could see no activity on the ground, only lots of snow. Considering the close proximity of the Chinese the night before, we feared the strip may have been over-ran. Not wishing to land on what then may have been a Chinese air-strip, Capt. Carter made a low level pass over the strip to see if we would either draw Chinese fire or wake up the garrison. Soon we were contacted by the Marine air/ground unit, Devastate Baker, and assured the strip was still in friendly hands.

I related the above incident to Col. Hart of M.T.A.C.S. 2 at the San Diego Reunion in 1985. He recalled the incident. He said the delay was caused by the extraordinary precautions they were forced to take with their equipment in order to keep it from freezing during the night. We had arrived earlier than had been expected and it took them some time to get their equipment operational.

785 was not equipped to transport stretchers. All of our evacuees were ambulatory wounded. One very vivid memory I have of the first loads of wounded we flew out involved the young Army personnel. Many of them were fresh off the ice of the reservoir. One was actually sobbing and most appeared dazed and in various stages of shock. They had the look of someone who had returned from a preview of hell and I didn't understand it at the time as I had seen no Marines in this condition. I have recently read the accounts of their battle on the east side of the reservoir and now I understand. They actually had returned from hell.

From 2 December through 5 December we made 16 more cargo delivery and air evacuation flights from the small strip at Hagaru-ri. We also made another para supply drop on 3 December. I'm not sure what unit received this drop but I suspect it was the 5th and 7th Marines at Yudam-ni. The Corsairs made ground fire suppression runs to discourage the Chinese from shooting at us. Ground fire was light during the drop. It was still an uncomfortable feeling being in an unarmed cargo aircraft making repeated passes over enemy positions while flying low and slow in a straight line.

On one air-evac flight we were making our final approach turn prior to landing at Hagaru-ri. We were making the turn directly over a large ridge (probably east ridge) with our wheels and flaps down when we took two air-burst rounds under the tail from some type of light anti-aircraft gun. We felt the concussion and heard the explosions. The crew of our sister aircraft orbiting above us, Marine 12436, observed the burst under our tail. Capt. Carter pulled up the gear and flaps, pouring on the power. We dove over the airstrip under full power then climbed to join 436 orbiting above. Soon three Navy Skyraiders flew up the face of the ridge in close proximity. Each aircraft released two napalm tanks and the face of the ridge erupted in flame. We received no more fire from that Chinese position. It was not unusual to receive Chinese small arms fire on the landing approach to Hagaru-ri or during the period right after takeoff. It was unusual to be fired on by an air-burst weapon, at least for us.

On another air-evac flight we were orbiting above Hagaru-ri waiting for an Air Force C-47 to take off so we could land. I observed the Air Force plane crash-land several hundred yards beyond the end of the strip on its takeoff attempt. It did not catch fire and the occupants got out of the aircraft and straggled back towards the airstrip. This is the same incident described in the Journal of The Royal Marines in the 1985 issue of *The Chosin Few*, page 18.

I also recall a Marine C-47 that had crash-landed on the strip at Hagaru-ri. I don't know the circumstances of the incident or what unit the plane was from. I salvaged the radio equipment from the plane and it was still intact when I last saw it. After returning to the States I saw a picture of the plane burning on the airstrip. I don't recall what publication it was in, but there was a notation stating that the crewmen had escaped unhurt. I cut out the picture and still have it. It appears the plane was burned when Hagaru-ri was evacuated.

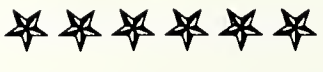
I can also recall having a bird's-eye view of the columns of the 5th and 7th Marines coming out of the Yudam-ni area and approaching Hagaru-ri. It was a wonderful sight. I can still picture the numerous bodies of Chinese soldiers strewn in the snow, and the show put on by the Marine Corsairs and Navy Skyraiders as they strafed, rocketed, and bombed the various Chinese positions.

During the eight days between 28 November and 5 December, 1950, 785 made three para-supply drops to units that were cut off and surrounded, and seventeen supply and air-evacuation flights from the small airstrip at Hagaru-ri. The aircraft was hit nineteen time by Chinese ground fire. 785 delivered between twenty and thirty tons of essential supplies, and evacuated over 250 wounded soldiers and Marines. Her crew members were awarded one Purple Heart, one Silver Star, and three Distinguished Flying Crosses.

The air evacuation of Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri was carried out by less than twenty C-47 aircraft, not the hundreds referred to in Eric Hammel's book on the campaign. Eleven plus of the planes were from the 21st Troop Carrier Sq., USAF, and four plus from Marine Air Groups 12 and 33. In six days of hectic flying this small number of aircraft evacuated over 4,600 wounded and delivered over 273 tons of supplies. Only two aircraft were lost that I know of.

None of us "airdales," other than those in the forward air control teams, suffered the hardships of those on the ground, at least that I'm aware of. Our water and rations in the aircraft froze too, but we always had a place to sleep at night out of the elements, and relatively out of danger. The mess hall at Yonpo airfield served reasonable chow, whenever we were able to be there to enjoy it. The ground crews worked long hours under miserable conditions on the wind swept, snow covered airfield at Yonpo, in order to keep the Corsairs and the transports in the air. All of us had but one objective: to do the best job possible at whatever task we were assigned in order to get our brothers back out of those mountains. I don't know of a man who would not have laid down his wrench or screwdriver, grabbed his M-1, and headed up the road to Koto-ri if he had been allowed to.

I know that 785, her sister aircraft, and the air and ground crews that kept them in the air, were most certainly a deciding factor in the success of the "attack to the rear".



"BROWNIE BOX" PHOTOGRAPHS

By John Caron

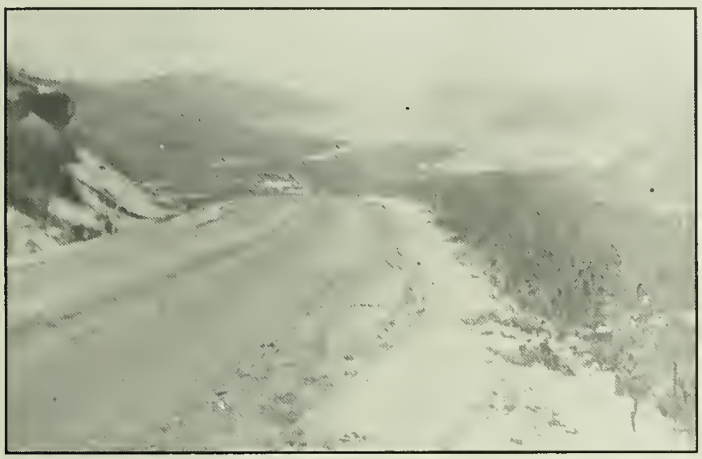
I arrived as an (inactive reserve) replacement, in Wonsan harbor on or about 10 Nov., 1950, the birthday of the Corps. I moved north by train to join the division as a guard sitting on top of ammo loaded flat cars, getting introduced to the bitter cold in a hurry. It would get much colder later on inland and higher up. In fact, the principal enemy was to be the -20 to -30 degrees below zero temperatures.

After a few days at a school house, where I camped outside (1st Marine Division Headquarters), I was assigned to H & S Co. 3rd Bn. 5th Marines. I was trucked north and joined the motor transport section on about 18 November, and was immediately put on guard. That night one of the companies captured a couple of probing "Chinks" and some small arms fire was evident in our area.

The word was that the war was over and we would be leaving **to be home for Christmas.** Nevertheless, the 1st Marine Div. was ordered to go north and within a few days, I was one of the drivers of three or four jeeps loaded with an S2 and S3 officer and a couple of fireteams to see what the country looked like where we were to advance.

We went up twice to Koto and near Hagaru in a three-day period. I don't remember if I took these next few shots on the first patrol or the second, but both patrols were in daylight and with no indication of what was in the hills. **All looks peaceful and empty.** Little did we know, when I took these pictures, that six Chinese divisions were moving into position and that we were under observation.

All the following photographs were taken with a little "Brownie" box camera I had hung on my cartridge belt in a modified first-aid packet.



On patrol. My first view of the reservoir about Nov. 23, 1950, before the division moved north.



Yudam-ni, about Dec. 2, 1950. Air drops of ammo, mostly M-1, grenades, mortars, and 105 howitzer ammo.



3rd Bn., 5th Marines Sector-a lull at a mortar position.



Near 3rd Bn. Cp. at Yudam-ni.



The last hours at Yudam-ni. A last look at the village.



Pushing south to Koto-ri. This shot was taken south of Koto-ri, enroute to the sea.

THE REAL STORY

By LGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr., USMC, Ret.

G-3 of the 1st Marine Division at Chosin, then Colonel Bowser is credited with being "the architect" of the fight out of the mountains. This article is excerpted from his address to the reunion of The Few at Arlington, Virginia. It's especially significant since he had an overview of the entire operation.

Since the reason for this gathering is to observe the coming together of those who served at the Reservoir, it's appropriate that we take a look at the action, not in detail, but some of the broader aspects of the campaign.

All services were involved—Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines. Air Force and Marine pilots landed aircraft on airfields made of ice that no self-respecting pilot would look at in normal circumstances. Those fields were frequently under enemy fire while our engineers worked on them.

At the division level, we knew that we were in trouble the moment the 7th Marines reported that they were in contact with and fighting Chinese soldiers, not North Koreans. From that moment, in the vicinity of Sudong, the war took on an entirely new aspect.

Higher headquarters, X Corps and GHQ Tokyo, acted like we had made this all up, that we wouldn't recognize a Chinese soldier when we saw one. When we trotted out several Chinese prisoners at the stockade for Gen. MacArthur's G-2, Gen. Willoughby, he said, "Well, they're probably just a few individual volunteers who have crossed over into North Korea to help the NK army."

We knew better! These so-called volunteers had readily told us that they came from organized divisions of the 20th CCF Corps. They even identified their own regiments and battalions by number.

These first Chinese we fought, having received a bloody nose from the 7th Marines and a taste of U. S. firepower, withdrew to the north and eventually broke major contact with us. In many ways, it's too bad that they didn't continue to engage us as we advanced to the north and west. If they had, our advance would have been slowed, and we would have been able to develop a "feel" as to what we would be facing later. We probably would not have found ourselves up the proverbial creek without a paddle, as we did in late November, early December.

This lack of major contact with the Chinese main force from early to late November also gave Tokyo a false sense of security. Thus by the end of November we found ourselves out on the end of a long, cold and snowy limb, enroute to the Yalu River and Manchuria.

The limb that we perched on was 65 to 75 miles long, depending on where you started to measure it and where you stopped. It was serviced by a single, narrow, winding road. Both of our flanks were wide open, except for elements of the Army 7th Division to the east of the Reservoir. In a sense, our rear was also open. As our division commander, M Gen. Oliver P. Smith, so aptly put it: "There was no rear."



The remains of a U.S. Medical truck after being hit by the North Koreans.

We damn well knew around mid-November that we were in very serious trouble. But since the Chinese forces had not yet shown themselves in strength, we could not convince higher headquarters that we should ease back and feel our way forward to find out what might be in store for us.

All of us at Division HQ used every trick in the bag to slow our advance, hoping that the enemy might show his hand before we got too spread out. At the same time we were using time to build up levels of supply at selected points along the main supply route and to setting up defenses at places like Chinhung-ni, Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. The fact that we did so proved a Godsend during our withdrawal. Gen. Smith took an awful lot of unpleasant pressure from X Corps on why we were not moving out faster. But he was willing to stick his neck out for the good of his division.

Gen. Smith also saw the wisdom of moving the Division Tactical Command Post forward to the foot of the Reservoir at Hagaru-ri, near the center of our badly-fragmented division. It proved to be the right move at the right time. It put us in position to communicate with the fighting elements of the division and to influence the action in a fashion that would not have been possible had we remained in the rear.

The decision to leave a division rear echelon capable of getting supplies forward to us, including air drops, was another good move and a vital part of our success—even if some of the supplies were Tootsie Rolls. as you recall, frozen Tootsie Rolls are pretty hard to digest, but they're better than no Tootsie Rolls at all.

If a fighting man loses his sense of humor, he reduces his chance of surviving with all his buttons intact. A perfect example of a fighting man's humor is contained in a little book titled "Leatherhead in Korea" by S Sgt. Norval E. Packwood. Its introduction was written by one of our Chosin Few, Homer Litzenberg, commanding officer of the 7th Marines. I quote an extract:

"Humor among servicemen may be raucous, gentle, sarcastic or profane, but it is always present on the battlefield.

"Here life is stripped of the niceties of custom and the walls of conventionality that man erects around himself in a more civilized existence.

"Here the realities are life and death. And the facts of life are reduced to their simplest terms—sorrow and joy, heat and cold, bravery and fear, hunger and a full stomach, love and hate.

"Battlefield humor may be slapstick but it is not contrived, it may be satiric but not sadistic, it may be bawdy but not dirty."

That night I said to Buzz Winecoff (L Col. Joseph L), the assistant G-3, "You had better start drawing up a division order to withdraw." You mean a retreat, don't you?" "No, I mean a withdrawal." Buzz shook his head sadly and said, "Guess I'll have to look that one up in the field manual, 'cause Marines don't retreat or withdraw."

When we showed our plans to Gen. Smith later that nigh, he said, "You know, this isn't really a retreat or withdrawal because we have to attack to seize our own route of movement. So it's really an attack in a different direction."

The next day when a newsman asked Gen. Smith if this wasn't a retreat, he came up with the now famous expression—"Retreat, Hell! We are just attacking in a different direction."

We could go on at great length describing how the 1st Marine Division and its many attached units—Navy, Army, Air Force, Royal Marines—were able to execute an

orderly withdrawal from the frozen Chosin in the face of heavy pressure from an estimated six to nine Chinese divisions. We could recount by the score that feats of heroism, sacrifice and devotion to duty of all of the men of our armed services in those dark days of December 1950.

The night before the division attacked to the south from Koto-ri, our last big push down the mountain, I walked out of the command tent to see what the weather was like. Was it snowing? Clear? I was worried about the engineers getting the bridge down to and across the penstocks where the Chinese had blown the road at Funchilin Pass.

Just as I turned to go back into the tent, I heard singing coming from a nearby tent. A group of our guys were singing. "Bless them all, bless them all, the long, the short and the tall."

I went back into the command tent and said to Gen. Smith, "General, we've got it made. When these people have the heart to sing at a time like this, the Chinese haven't got a chance."

The general took his pipe from his mouth and said, "Bowser, they never had a chance in the first place."

I think it was the same night I came to the realization that the spirit of the individual was one of the key factors in keeping us alive. The individual firmly believed that his unit and the people in it would come through okay if he did his part well.

Mind you, he didn't give himself much of a chance, but he was very sure that his outfit would somehow prevail over the enemy and be victorious. This is the kind of personal guts and spirit that brought us through.

THE REST OF THE STORY...

By Edward E. Smith, Lt. Col., Ret., USMC

In his book "East of Chosin" Roy E. Appleman (Pg. 251) describes survivors of the American 31st and 32nd regiments entering into the Marine perimeter at Hagaru-ri. "During the late afternoon of December 1, the command post of the 1st Motor Transport Battalion received word that pilots had spotted friendly troops making their way South over the ice of Chosin Reservoir toward the Marine perimeter. Just before dusk, Beall was told that a body of men was approaching his sector. He sent a squad through the minefield at his front to meet and identify the incoming group and guide them through the minefield." On page 201, Captain Bigger is quoted in part, "...The Marine Air had spotted us, and notified the 1st Marine Division who sent line crossers out to lead us through the anti-personnel mine fields."

Now for the rest of the story - surely a miracle. I was a 2nd Lt. in the 1st Motor Transport Battalion. I was acting Operations Officer and also commanded a provisional rifle platoon on the reservoir side of Hagaru-ri. I was tied in by fire with the Shore Party Battalion at the base of East Hill (partially captured the first night by the enemy). I had taken the 50 cal. machine guns off the ring mounts on the trucks and placed them on tripods on both of my flanks establishing a FPL of fire for my position as this is where I thought any attack would probably occur. (This proved true several nights later when the enemy penetrated the Shore Party Battalion and Col. Gus Banks blew up our fuel dump to provide illumination for us.)

I was tied in by EE-8 telephone with my machine gun positions. I had been informed by Major Roberts (acting Bn EXO for Col. Beall) that air had reported Army survivors on the ice just before dark. Sometime after dark, my left flank gun position reported movement to their front and requested permission to commence firing. I told them to hold their fire unless positive they were about to be attacked as there was a possibility of Army survivors in front of them. I called for Major Roberts and the two of us worked our way to my left flank gun position. We could see movement in the snow and called out for them to identify themselves. We could hear English words answering us. We requested illumination and were given one round of 81mm mortar illumination. We could see that these were U.S. Army personnel standing in the minefield in front of my position. We told them not to move as they were in a minefield. They informed us they had two Chinese prisoners with them. Major Roberts instructed them to get down and send one of the Chinese through to us. They did so and did not set off any mines. We then told them to send the second Chinese through and they did so with the same results. We then instructed them to follow the Chinese footprints through the snow. They did and we estimated that we passed two or three hundred Army survivors through the minefield safely that night. The next morning I raised hell with our Engineers about a minefield that we put several hundred people through without setting anything off. The Engineers checked and said it was a good minefield. I was relieved of that position by two friends of mine, Lts. Ed Collins and Nick Trapnell of the 5th Marines, who were fighting the rear guard for our withdrawal South. I cautioned them about the minefield and not to rely on it.

Later aboard ship at Hamhung, we got together and Lt. Collins told me that he was attacked in force and over run at that position, but the minefield worked like a charm and blew Chinese all over the place!

Now for another coincidence, Captain Bigger mentioned above was a 1938 graduate of Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, TN. I am a graduate of Castle Heights Military Academy of 1944.

While writing this, I called Col. Bigger in Knoxville, TN, and read this to him. He recalled that night pretty much as I have stated. He did not recall the two Chinese, but he did recall some Chinese being out on the ice.

A LIFETIME TO LIVE

By Bob Eberle

Our Squad was alongside the road at the southern end of Yudam-ni, our mortar out of action from pounding against the frozen ground. Soon our squad would join one of the rifle companies for the fight back to Hagaru-ri. Our gun crew Tom, Lee, Fisher, Wilson, and I were to be with what remained of a platoon of George Company 7th Marines. We were to hold a ridge to the west of the M.S.R., till the column on the road made its way past our position. Our group was made up of approximately 25 to 30 Marines armed with mostly M-1 Rifles a few B.A.R.s and a light machine gun.

We reached the top of the ridge late in the afternoon soaked in sweat from having to take three steps for each one gained. We took our positions along the ridge and settled in for the night. Any attempts to dig in were hopeless in the frozen ground. For now it was only to get out of the wind and try to keep warm and aware.

After a time there was movement to our front and muted voices. Not ours. We waited. From other ridges came the sounds of fighting. We waited our turn, nothing. This night we will fight only the cold. With the dawn motionless forms came alive in our perimeter. Then some warmth from the sun. We looked back toward the road. The column is not moving. The vehicles are like toys, they are so far away. The column starts to move. Then the sound of planes, Corsairs searching for targets. Then come the Flying Boxcars parachuting supplies into the valley below.

A rifle squad makes its way up to our position. They bring word that the column is encountering many road blocks, and that they are to join us to hold the ridge for another night. Now it is late afternoon, we do not talk about what we are thinking. Another night and we will stay here forever.

Then word is received, clear the ridge. Move back to the road. As we descend to the bottom of the hill and the flat ground, a few hundred yards from the road, there is firing from the Chinese on the ridge. Some of us are being hit. Now the Chinese are receiving fire. We drag our wounded toward the column where they are treated and placed aboard the trucks. The firing stops the column move ahead, we fall in alongside as the vehicles head toward Hagaru-ri.

Again it's dark. The column halts often then moves on. We stumble along numb with cold, with each step it gets colder. Another halt, we wait stomping feet and moving about to keep warm if possible. Our squad moved along the road past the stopped vehicles. We come upon a tractor pulling an artillery piece stopped on the road. Ahead of it there is no column—nothing. An officer approaches and after a brief discussion we are told to go ahead to reach the rear of the column and pass the word to hold up.

We move on, now we are alone between the now two columns. We continue on until we hear movement of men and trucks com-

ing back towards us. They ask how far back the column is, and all we can say is that it's back there. Time and distance unknown. Again we move ahead and reach the rear of the vehicles and on into Hagaru-ri, where we are directed towards tents for sleep and warmth.

We stumbled in and out of tents too crowded to lay down in. Another tent I stumbled in and tripped and fell across some people. I said sorry guys. No one answers. They must all be asleep. I felt around in the dark, my hand touches a shoepac and a leg and again I apologize. Nothing. Unable to think clearly, I found a book of matches in my pocket and finally lit one. And as I looked, I realized that these men are not sleeping, I am in a tent containing the dead. The match burns my fingers and I turn and step outside. I found another tent, its warm and we slept, awake, ate and looked for friends. Soon we will be with Fox Company, 7th Marines. For the Eighth out of Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri.

Since then there had been other battles, accomplishments and some failures, love, marriage, children, moments of joy and sorrow. A lifetime to live and then a moment to die.

I will never forget that brief moment I shared in that tent with those Chosin hero's, who, had but a moment to die and by doing so, gave us a lifetime to live. We of the Chosin Few owe them so much.



Lt. H. Sam Escue and Capt. George A. Rasula. The other men are from "H" Battery, 11th Marines CP/ FDC. (George A. Rasula)

ASSAULT ON EAST HILL, HAGARU

By Jack Stefanski

I have read a number of books and articles of the assault of East Hill, Hagaru, Korea and would like to give my views of that experience.

As a rifleman in Dog Company Fifth Marines, third platoon commanded by Lt. George McNaughton, I was in the Third Squad, which was mentioned in many articles to have received heavy casualties.

I recall the assault on December 6th along the ridge and seeing Lt. Sorensen coming back wounded in the shoulder. We were ordered around the right side of a large rock outcropping, but could make little progress because of the steep drop-off. We were then ordered around the left side of the rock outcropping, but received heavy fire from a hill across a steep ravine. I looked for cover and saw a slit trench and jumped into it finding a dead Chinese soldier in it. I fired at the Chinese with my knee placed in his eye socket. I looked back to my left and saw my squad leader, Corporal Gallager wounded in the leg and leaning against a tree. To my right a Marine was hit and I ran over to help him but as I picked him up he died in my arms. I was firing at the Chinese moving down the ravine when a bullet went through my pack apparently passing under my arm pit. The bullet went out the back of my pack shattering a can of light "C" rations, cookie and crackers pulverized a well ventilated blanket. I started throwing grenades, the first one went high in the air because of all the clothes I was wearing. Sergeant Keiser on my left said I could get a real burst on the Chinese and threw grenades to me, and, I in turn pulled the pin and threw them the rest of the way. I looked over my right shoulder and saw Okey Douglas climb up on top of the rock outcropping, spray the Chinese with a 20 round clip from a BAR, jump down, reload and repeat firing another clip.

As things quieted down I went back up to the ridge but could find nobody from my squad. I was sitting on the ground smoking a cigarette when Mr. Mac, Lt. McNaughton came by and I told him that I could not find anyone from my squad. He told me to join the second squad and we went on to take another hill.

I thought I was the only one left in the third squad, but later that day a Marine rejoined us who had helped a wounded buddy to the aid station.

I don't believe anyone has ever published what had happened to the third squad of McNaughtons third platoon.

YUDAM-NI THE FIRST NIGHT AS I REMEMBER IT

By Sgt. James L. Sanders, Supply Sgt. "G" Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines

It had become very cold by the night of November 27, 1950. The temperature had dropped to 15 degrees below zero within the past few nights and each night seemed colder than the last.

The 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, was the northern most force of the 1st Marine Division and they had occupied the bleak forboding valley on the day before. No more than 250 yards wide, the valley was walled in by steep bare hills on either side. A narrow winding dirt road snaked along at the foot of the eastern slope and wound out of sight through the mouth of the valley to the north. The tents of the battalion command post, the aid station, communications center, and supply dump were pitched close against the eastern slope for protection against the freezing winds.

The men of How and Item Company were spread thin on the crest of the steep hill east of the road and behind the battalion headquarters. These line company Marines were veterans of the fighting in the South. They had helped to stem the North Korean tide in the Pusan Perimeter; had made an amphibious landing at Inchon; and had captured Inchon, Kimpo, and Seoul. With legs thrust into cold weather sleeping bags to protect their feet from freezing, and bundled into heavy hooded parkas, they sat in their foxholes tensed against the cold and the night, watching and waiting.

George Company, too few to be spread over the hills to the west, lay dug in on the valley floor to the west of the road with their machine guns and fire teams emplaced with interlocking fire lanes to prevent any advance across the valley. The Marines of George Company had erected a warming tent the preceding afternoon. I stood holding my hands out over the 50 gallon drum whose fire threw sparks through the opening at the top of the frozen canvass pyramid. I felt the luxurious warmth seeping through my heavy clothing and gradually warming the bones within my flesh. To stand in a tent whose top was illuminated by telltale sparks in the middle of a combat zone was a cardinal sin against all the training and experience I had accumulated since becoming a Marine, but I knew as did my superiors who had ordered the erection of the warming tent, that in this situation where the cold was as deadly as the



Marine helicopter delivers first casualty that 1st MASH received by helicopter. Hungnam, North Korea. December 1950. (Harold F. Hamit)

enemy, the risk of an occasional man wounded in the warming tent verses frozen feet and amputation, was a risk to be taken even as the risks accompanying the commitments of battle are taken.

I listened to the firing that came from Item Company on the hill about 75 yards behind me. At 7:30 it was sporadic; and now at midnight, it had picked up to a steady frequency. Little did I, or any of us, know that General Sung had started his attack of annihilation on the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines at Yudam-ni. Even as I listened, a burst from a Russian burp gun, sounding very near, tore through the top of the canvas. The tent shivered and specs of snow and ice floated down to the top of the red hot drum where they died with an ominous hiss. I glanced across the drum at Parks, one of George Company's 60mm mortar team who had only been in the tent a few minutes.

"It sounds like How Company is getting it pretty heavy out there," I said, "I think I'll go out and see what's going on."

Parks looked at me, teeth chattering and shoulders still shaking from the cold and he mimicked Robert Service saying wryly "It's fine in here but I greatly fear you'll let in the cold and storm."

I laughed, then waved and ducked out through the tent flap. I walked swiftly across the powdered snow toward the company command post. The snow squeaked under my boots as it does only when it is very cold. The moon was high and full, and the valley of Yudam-ni was filled with an eerie brightness. Glancing over my shoulder toward the hill that Item Company held, I saw streams of red tracer bullets rising towards the heavens. I could see puffs of snow rise up across the moonlit valley as spent bullets landed. I was apprehensive as I ducked quickly under the flap of the blackout tent that was the company command post.

Sitting up in sleeping bags and huddled around a small charcoal fire were Company Commander Charlie Mize; platoon leaders, Camaradie, Cahill, and Coshaw; and First Sergeant Faber. Charlie Mize was on the phone talking to the battalion command post at the base of the hill being defended by Item Company. From the quiet serious look on everyone's face, I knew that this was it. I heard Charlie's quiet "Aye, aye Sir," and he handed the phone back to PFC Snyder. Charlie unzipped his sleeping bag and stood up. Quietly and gravely he appraised everyone of the situation. "Gentlemen it appears that the Chinese are in the war," he said. "Item Company has been overrun and the enemy is now firing into the battalion command post. Pass the word to move out and form at the base of the road for counter-attack. George Company will make a bayonet assault on the hill and secure Item Company's position. "Be ready to begin the assault in five minutes."

The platoon leaders filed out and I started to follow. Charlie stopped me. "How is the ammo supply?" "Good, I issued ammo this afternoon. Everyone has all they can carry," I answered. "Grenades?" "Yes." "Okay, be ready to get more any time during the action." "Right."

I walked out of the tent after the skipper and First Sergeant Faber.

The rifle platoons were already spread out in a long skirmish line moving slowly toward the hill 100 yards away. Faber and I joined them eyes glued to the top of the hill we were moving toward. Fragmentation and white phosphorus grenades seemed to explode all over the hill. I could hear a whistle blowing, a shrill voice yelled something in Chinese, the faint traces of a bugle came from the top of the hill.

We reached the road at the base of the hill, the skirmish line lay there. The whole area lit up suddenly as an illumination shell descended slowly, trailed by its tiny parachute. The men of George Company lay motionless, hugging the ground, faces pressed into the snow as slugs whistled overhead, hit the road, ricochetted off rocks or found their marks with a soft thump in a Marine's body. The light died out and with it the sudden concentration of enemy fire.

Farrol Baker came plunging along behind me and dropped down beside Blackie Cahill on my right.

"Cashe is taking his 2nd Platoon across the road in a minute. They'll follow the base of the hill around to the east side. It will taken him about five minutes to get around there, then he's going up. You give him his five minutes then you take your platoon across the road from here and go up. Got it?"

"Right."

"The 3rd Platoon will follow you when you're about halfway up." I looked at the hill across the road, the slope must have been close to 45 degrees. It meant scrambling up on all fours with grenades and slugs raining down on the attacking Marines.

Cashe's Platoon was already moving across the road on the double, bearing off to the right, bent low and hugging the base of the hill.

A heavy set man dropped on the road in front of me. It was Lara, the Cherokee Indian who had played guard on the Marine football team. "Corpsman!" I yelled, scrambling up from the ditch. Wilhelm, a machine gunner reached him the same time as I. "He doesn't need a corpsman," said Wilhelm. A small red hole was centered between and about an inch above his eyebrows. Suddenly Lara gave a start, opened his eyes and lurched to a sitting position. "How bad am I hit" he asked, eyes rolling wildly. "You're going to be OK," I said, "lean back against me and I'll get you off the road." He was unconscious by the time I got him in the ditch and dead before morning.

Blackie's platoon had crossed the road by now and they were fanned out on their way up the hill, shouting and screaming the battle cries that are a part of every assault. Our six thirty calibre machine guns opened up from the road, firing over the heads of Blackie's platoon, searching and traversing, working their way up to the lip of the hill and back down again. Grenades exploded all over the slope. Men cursed, screamed, shouted for corpsmen, fired their rifles, crawled forward, stopped before a hail of fire, crawled forward again.

The wounded rolled, and crawled, and slid, and helped one another off the hill, the blood already frozen pink on their parkas, their beards, their pants.

I rose with the men around me. The 3rd Platoon began their assault and I stuck with

them. The machine guns disengaged and joined the assault for it was getting dangerous to fire with Blackie's men nearing the top. We passed dead and wounded Chinese and Marines on the way up. A wounded Chinese raised his rifle at us. Somebody cut him down with a burst from his carbine.

The gray of dawn was coming up as we reached the top. Blackie's men were fanned out in foxholes, firing up the ridge at the retreating Chinese.

Two machine gun squads bustled past me, their breath coming in short gasps from their struggle up the hill with their heavy guns. They set up rapidly and began pouring a stream of fire up the ridge. Their tracers seemed like long needles probing behind rocks and trees to find the enemy. A slow chain of explosions began to move along the ridge to our front. I glanced down to the foot of the hill. Our mortar section was methodically dropping round after round into their deadly tubes.

Farrol walked over to where I stood. "Looks like it's over for now." "Yeah," I answered. Suddenly I felt very cold. The battle was over, the heat generated in my body from climbing the hill seemed to be all used up. I shivered.

"Let's go down and find out how many we lost, maybe they've got some coffee."

I WALKED OFF THE HILL

By Richard F. Gregory

As we wound our way through the mountains from Hagaru northward it seemed that we would never see level ground again. Then rounding one hill there it was – a large open plain surrounded by hills! We had arrived at Yudam-Ni. Working our way north we had run into Chinese infantry and of course expected to again, but not on the scale that would come soon enough. D-2-7 was assigned Hill 1240 which was on the extreme northeast corner of hills just west of the reservoir. As we were advancing across the plain toward our objective I noticed white phosphorus (WP) shells hitting about 500 yards ahead of us. I prayed that it would let up by the time we reached the spot and that they would not zero in on us. Luckily by the time we got there it did cease.

When we reached Hill 1240 we set up on the northern side in a defile. My pup tent was about 20 yards up the hill from a road that ran around the hill north to south. The rest of the company was situated in a defensive position around the area.

Some time in the evening (it could have been 11 p.m. or 1 a.m.) I was awakened by gunfire. As I sat up, still in my sleeping bag I saw figures dressed in white running through the area firing their weapons. As I got out of the sleeping bag I grabbed for my boots and noticed that during the night it had snowed and my tent was collapsed a bit so my shoe pacs were now outside the tent and full of snow. Of course, I put them on and the word was being passed to muster at the Company HQ. We then set out on the road southward in order to retake the hill from the Southern side. As we walked along I realized that we were being shot at because my sleeping bag (which was draped over my shoulders) caught a couple of rounds. I often wondered whether that saved my life or whether they were purposely shooting at the bags thinking they were wounded draped over our shoulders.

We then began our assault of the hill; the mortar section bringing up the rear. The rest of the company took the ridge and we were still on the southern side when we were attacked from the rear. The mortar section was spread out in a line and when I looked back I saw three Chinese spraying the line with a burp gun. There was one man with the gun and the other two had nothing! I assume that as one man was hit another would pick up his weapon and continue. I raised my rifle and fired but my rifle was frozen and misfired. There was nothing else to do but go over the ridge with the rest of the company. As I lay there I fully expected them to assault us from the same direction, so I kept my attention to that area, but they didn't come. Instead they began hurling grenades at us. I looked up and saw grenades going in both directions and as I watched I saw one heading down right at me! It landed between my legs and went off. Two things saved me, one was all the clothing I was wearing and the other was that it was simply a concussion grenade.

Our rifle platoons fought off the major attack which was coming from the North and in the morning we began attending to the wounded. Then about noon we noticed a large body of enemy advancing on us from the north. At this time, in my area, there were four of us. Three of us along the ridge with me on the left flank, one man to my right and the third to his right. The fourth man was behind us with a BAR. I suggested to him that he come up on the ridge with us so he could assess the situation himself and react more quickly but he declined and asked me to tell him when the enemy was within range. As we lay there waiting for the attack I heard a mortar shell land close to me. I looked towards my right and the two Marines who had been there were dead. The shell had landed between the two of them. The BAR man behind us was also dead having been hit with shrapnel on the top of his head. My training taught me that no two mortar shells land in the same place so I immediately rolled to where that shell had just landed. Then the barrage started. Mortar shells landing all through the company area. It lasted but a short time and when it was over I was surprised that no follow up attack developed. The battle was over and I was still there.

Some time later another company came up the hill to relieve us and, as I remember, only about fifteen of the original company walked off the hill.



COMEDY AND TRAGEDY ON THE MARCH SOUTH TO HUNGNAM

By M/Sgt. A. Capece, USMC, Ret.

I was transferred from Camp Lejeune, NC, to Camp Pendleton, CA, and was in staging regiment, drawing supplies and equipment, getting ready to ship out for Korea. It seemed that whenever you turned around there was Chaplain Griffin, offering words of encouragement. He acted like he was one of us Marines, and made us feel very secure. It is hard to believe that four months later I would have him lying wounded in my ambulance.

After the Division had regrouped in Hagaru-ri for the long march south, we were assigned our positions in the convoy and started on the long procession to Hungnam. We would drive a few feet, then sit while the infantry cleared the hills and the road ahead. I was driving a covered ambulance, long seats ran along both sides in back, seating a total of twelve men.

Directly behind the drivers seat was a veteran chief corpsman, who was telling sea stories about how the older veterans knew how to handle any type of situation. He told of a corpsman who had been knocked unconscious by the muzzle blast from a tank firing, and awoke finding a Chinese soldier sitting on him going through his unit one medical kit. The corpsman did not panic and remained motionless as if he were dead. The soldier took what he wanted and left. The Chief said that by the corpsman remaining calm he had saved his own life. At this moment a mortar round landed outside, bits of shrapnel hit the side of the ambulance. Before we realized what happened, the Chief had crawled over six men and was out the back door, lying flat on the ground. So much for coolness under fire. Further down the road we were informed of a possible Chinese attack, so we all got out of our vehicles with our weapons ready, that is all except "Willie." He had the runs so bad, that he emerged with a M-1 Carbine in one hand and a roll of issue toilet paper in the other—some things do take priority! Laughter really helps in these moments of anxiety.

Later that night we were waiting to move forward for what seemed to be an eternity. I was driving an ambulance that was painted green. The ambulance in front of me was brown, with big red and white crosses on the side and top. During this time waiting I momentarily dozed off. Looking up I saw the ambulance in front of me was gone. I

stepped on the gas and drove around the next curve and there it was. It had been riddled by Chinese machine gun fire. The cross was a perfect target. Chaplain Griffin had been shot in the jaw and shoulder, and his aide, Sgt. Caruso, had been killed. Chaplain Griffin was placed into my ambulance and we continued our journey south. Upon arrival at Koto-ri I took him to the air strip and he was air lifted to safety. Who would have thought, months earlier, at Camp Pendleton, that I would have a hand in helping the good chaplain, who was always helping us.

EPIC OF FOX HILL—THE REAL STORY

by Donald L. Childs

The rugged and dependable M5 trucks of the 11th Marines with seasoned drivers roared in defiance of the steep grades as they clawed their way toward Toktong Pass carrying their regular combat load of ammo, food, and supplies. On top of that load rode a grateful rifle company, the men, weapons, packs, and support items.

The taxi service was made possible by Fox Company Artillery F.O., Lt. Donald Campbell and was happily accepted by Capt. Barber's men who had not looked forward to the march up the icy road.

Upon arrival at the hill overlooking the pass, no time was lost in establishing the company perimeter. The digging-in was to last into the night as every man hacked and chipped at the frozen ground in an effort to get the best position possible and some protection from the twenty below zero bone chilling cold.

The CP had been established at two small huts near the road. A small spring trickled water from the hillside a few yards away. The company jeeps were parked close in. Fox Company had arrived at Fox Hill.

The Fight Starts

Long after dark the enemy came marching up the road to the pass. Traveling from the north they approached the pass and rounding a bend in the road came into the field of fire of the heavy 30s. The fight was on. After initial contact, the heavy 30s did an excellent job but the battle spread as the enemy deployed and began the attack on the Hill. Over 30 members of the company were killed or wounded in that first engagement and enemy loses were near 200 dead.

During the first night some positions on the west side had to be moved into a natural ridge of very large boulders which extended from the road to a point part way up the steep slope of the hill. This provided an excellent field of fire and the men could cover a wider area. This shift also allowed a cross fire with the heavy 30s and provided cover as the CP was moved to a position near the top of the hill for better control.

By daylight the enemy had broken off the attack and withdrawn. Fox Company reorganized its positions by pulling the lines further up the hill which provided even more effective fields of fire and closed ranks to make up for the loss of men. It should be pointed out that on following nights, the wounded, even those who could crawl, did so back to the line to help.

The 2nd Platoon, under Lt. Elmer Peterson the third platoon leader since arriving in Korea, ably set up a line of defense along the base of the small trees which grew on part of the hill facing west.

Norman Jackson, Jr. an excellent Barman and I were assigned a position a few yards above the upper end of the ridge of boulders. To the left and below, we could see the huts, jeeps (now shot out), and the road which turned away from the hill and extended west several hundred yards then turned south over the crest of the pass and on to Hagaru. To our right we looked down on an open plowed field which extended from the base of the steep slope of the hill to the road. The road directly to our front was about 100 yards and was hidden from view by an eight foot high cut which shielded the road bed as it skirted the field to our right. Some 300 to 400 yards to our right, the road turned right toward Yudam-ni.

After providing us with our needs, the little spring which continued to flow in the 20 to 30 degrees below zero temperature, trickled across the road and down a gully which paralleled the road toward the North.

The slope facing us some 200 to 300 yards distance directly to our front, angled away to a distance of some 800 to 900 yards to our distant right front covered saddle at possibly a mile distance.

This saddle became a focal point during the following days as we watched the enemy columns depart at dawn and approach near dusk. We knew they were coming.

The slope facing us was covered with low scrub bushes at the lower levels and with taller trees in the upper areas. This provided excellent cover and concealment for the enemy snipers who were many.

During the first full day on the hill, positions were improved, holes dug deeper, defenses were reorganized, two tents set up for the wounded. All preparations were made to hold the hill and the Toktong Pass.

U.S. Weapons

One or two at a time, men would go out in front of the lines to pick up weapons and ammo from the enemy dead. It was discovered that many of the automatic weapons we were facing were not "burp-guns" but the latest American made Thompson submachine guns of .45 cal. Company wide we recovered about 25 the first night with only one unserviceable.

The basic rifle was the 1898 Mauser design in 7.92 mm, manufactured by the Chinese. Many of these were new and showed exceptional workmanship and finish. A very effective weapon at long range in trained hands. Jackson and I had five each of these rifles loaded and lined up in back of our hole as back up and for returning sniper fire saving the 30s for more pressing moments.

Light machine guns were similar to the Japanese Nambu and the grenades were both concussion and fragmentation type. It was obvious we were up against an enemy capable of considerable force from sheer numbers as well as serviceable weapons.

During the fierce battles to hold the hill, the severe cold took its own deadly toll as the plasma was frozen and men died for the need of it. Morphine units were carried in the mouths of the corpsmen to prevent freezing. The corpsman did a tremendous job in caring for the wounded and prevented them from freezing to death.

The enemy wounded had no chance. When the men of Fox Company ventured out to assist wounded who called for help, they were immediately met with both rifle and machine-gun fire. This stopped all such attempts. The enemy wounded were soon silent as they froze.

Air Support

With weather suitable for air support, the P-51s of an Australian unit came in to rocket napalm, bomb and strafe a ridge which overlooked Fox Hill from the east, as well as other targets as they presented themselves.

A call went out for an air drop of ammo and supplies. In the afternoon, a Marine C47 drop was made. The reliable old bird made a pass to get oriented with her side door open and the crew waving. On the second pass, the drop began—right in our lap. They flew so low, the chutes just had time to pop open before landing.

With the superb gunners of How Battery registered in, the air strike completed, the air drop successful, sniper fire to a minimum, we felt good and ate some frozen rations.

Preparations were made for the night to come, the enemy and the cold. They came.

Near 2 a.m. it began with light probing to feel out the defenses, then the full assault. The line to our right was breached as a machine-gun jammed and its position overrun as well as the next hole to us and others. In the frozen dark with the sound of battle at high pitch, a parka clad Marine moved past our hole to take up a new position and continue to fight. A second figure in a parka came on hands and knees up the little snow convered path from the fall positions. I almost shot him before he finally spoke and we knew he was ours. We jerked him into our hole.

With his rifle destroyed in the fight and without shoes, he immediately began to load magazines for Jackson's BAR and pass ready clips for my M-1. With his feet in one of our sleeping bags, he did a great job, whoever he was.

Grenades exploded around our position but by the grace of the Almighty we got not a scratch. Fox held.

At this point we had no idea how many positions fell but as the pitch of battle died down, we could see over our right shoulder, white clad figures moving around in a group chattering excitedly among the trees. We knew Lt. Dunne's platoon should be at our back just over the hill. The enemy was in a position to get between and that could not be allowed.

Fox Held—Again

Turning our field of fire from our right, where the line was broken, to an area at about 5 o'clock from our front and up the hill, we began to deliver the heaviest fire a BAR and an M-1 could produce in a sweeping manner to clear the hill. A machine-gun sounded off from somewhere in that direction. The white figures began to run and fall. Few, if any, escaped. Fox held.

The attack subsided and at the breaking of light we watched the enemy marching in two columns through the saddle of the ridge to our distant right front to prepare for the night to come.

The morning drop was again a Marine operation. The C47 coming in very low in spite of sniper fire to push the supplies out right on target and we had to run to keep from being hit by the bundles. A perfect drop.

A copter came in with the radio batteries and possibly to take out the more serious casualties. He no more than touched down when heavy sniper fire began to strike the craft. The supplies were dumped and he immediately took off to prevent loss of the craft.

In the afternoon another drop was made but this time by the Air Force using Flying Boxcars which were totally unsuitable for the pinpoint drop as needed for Fox Hill.

Our hearts went cold as we watched the big birds string the supplies several hundred yards west of the hill and several hundred yards from the first to the last chute. Some chutes failed to open and cases of grenades could be seen striking the frozen ground, breaking open, and scattering over the area. We wondered how many of those we would face that night.

Men volunteered to go out to recover the supplies with blankets, stretchers, medical supplies, and all ammo the top priority. Lt. Peterson led the detail to the drop but as the recovery was being made, the enemy opened fire from the high ridge and pinned down the group. Mortar and rifle fire from Fox Hill slowed but did not stop the enemy gunners and each man was forced to get all he could and broken-field run back to the lines.

Airborne PX

In this drop, we were shocked to find helmet liners, barbed wired, 50 cal. machine-gun and 105mm howitzer ammo (Fox Co. had neither). Also included were cases of 1903 Springfield stripper-clipped ammo for the pre-WWII rifles. This we reloaded into magazines for the BARs and clips for the M-1's. We did receive the much needed belted ammo for the 30s as well as some 45s for the captured Thompsons and both 60 and 81mm mortar rounds plus grenades.

Moving these supplies to the lines was difficult with the sniper fire. Sgt. Smith, the company supply Sgt., was hit in the leg during this recovery and put out of action.

After dark, a detail of volunteers without weapons, moved silently from the 2nd platoon lines to recover more of the drop. With only the sound of snow under their feet, they moved from bundle to bundle getting all they could carry of the usable items and carrying much of that on recovered stretchers.

A second detail volunteered, including some of the first, and moved out to leave as little for the enemy as possible.

The mission was successful and the ghostly silent figures moved exhausted back through the lines. They had drawn no fire.

Surrender!

Later that night, Fox Company was invited to surrender. A voice, proclaiming to be that of a lieutenant of the 11th Marines stated we were surrounded (which we knew) and we would be given warm clothing and good treatment (which we doubted). Remaining on the road to our front and below the 8' cut, this gent and his captors were hidden from our view. We made no sound to give our position away. He got no takers.

Fox Company began to evaluate the situation at hand and make the most of it as we covered our positions with the white quilted blankets taken from the hundreds of enemy dead.

We were sure the enemy commander was unhappy at our not accepting his offer to surrender as a short time later an attempt was made to infiltrate our lines. With our positions covered with the white blankets and topped with a light coat of falling snow, we watched almost without breathing. The ghostly white figures with weapons at the ready moved to within ten feet of our hole before we opened fire. Hell broke loose again.

We had played the deadly game right. We had allowed as many as possible to get into our field of fire before we disclosed our position. The element of surprise was priceless

Jackson's BAR spoke with deadly authority. Fox Company held another night.

The dawn came, the numbers of enemy dead were awesome. We stacked our dead and prepared for the day.

The men on the east side to our back had their problems with the high rocky ridge and the harassing fire that continued to cause casualties.

On the west, we had our problems also. Snipers had infested the facing slope in greater numbers than before and had wounded several men. The low brushy plants with the added snow cover gave them superb concealment.

That's Close!

A sniper bullet from some 300 yards across the valley to our front blew a cigarette from between the fingers of Plt. Sgt. Danford. The helmet of machine-gunner Gleason was spun on his head as a bullet passed in and out through the side. Neither man got a scratch. This type of harassing fire was so persistent and concentrated that it cut off a 5" diameter tree at a point about 2' above the ground allowing the upper portion to fall into our hole.

Incoming rounds were so loud as they hit the small trees they were mistaken for our rifle reports and we got chewed out for wasting ammo.

Having enough of this situation, FO Campbell called in a real show for us on the west side. We heard the beautiful sound of How batteries 105s. The unmistakable sound of their flight, then an awesome string of large black puffs of smoke as the shells responded to their proximity fuses and detonated about 50 feet above the facing slope.

It appeared as if the superb gunners of How battery had kicked an ant hill. With the screams of the wounded and dying all around, the snipers departed the slope and all was quiet on the west until dark.

The following nights and days were much like the first. A battle fought, a battle won, the rows of dead growing. The slopes in front of Fox Company lines covered with still white uniforms.

On about the fourth day as the attack broke off and daylight began to appear, we again witnessed the columns of enemy marching toward the distant saddle to our right to prepare for the next night's assault. The FO Campbell couldn't resist the opportunity to cut down the odds a little more.

From a vantage point by our foxhole where he could look down to the heavy 30s and to the right where he could see the marching enemy, he began to direct the machine-gunners by watching the red tracers arch the tremendous distance toward their target. When the first enemy fell, the short bursts became the deadly effective steady sound of Mr. Brownings product. The enemy could be seen falling and others desperately trying to evade the rain of death. The odds were lower thanks to Campbell and the heavy 30s.

The battle really never ceased for as the point of the 5th and 7th Regiments column reached Fox Hill and Davis' incredible detail arrived overland, a lone helicopter hovered over head preparing to pick up wounded. A distant sound of machine-gun fire was heard. The copter went out of control and crashed beside the aid tent. The bodies of the crew were added to those of Fox Company.

Fox Company struck their positions and moved their wounded and dead down the icy hillside. Of the original 240 men, some 80 were left. This time the taxies served only the wounded who could not walk and the dead. The 80 were proud to join the column of the best as they were joining with equals. They had held the pass.

NIGHT ATTACK TO FOX HILL

by 1 Lt. Joseph R. Owen, USMC, Ret.

The first of December 1950 was an abruptly cold day in the North Korean winter of that year. Men who fought in that terrible time and place remember it as the day the First Marine Division began its breakout from the Chosin Reservoir.

On that day 8000 men of the 5th and 7th Marine Regiments were besieged near the tiny village of Yudam-ni alongside the res-

ervoir. Swarming the hills and forests for several miles around us were three Chinese divisions, more than 30,000 tough mountain fighters. Intelligence told us that many more of them were on the way to increase the pressure. The Chinese generals, it was said, were congratulating themselves on the annihilation of the First Marine Division.

There was some cause for their optimism. In other places in North Korea, other American divisions had collapsed in the face of slighter Chinese force. Furthermore, with but one exception, the Chinese controlled the only road that ran south from Yudam-ni. It was a frozen-mud single lane that twisted through eight miles of mountain mass. It was the division's Main Supply Route and it linked the two isolated regiments with the remainder of the Marines situated to the south. We needed that road to bring home our wounded and to carry out our equipment.

For nearly a week our attempts to regain the MSR had been turned back by increasing numbers of Chinese. They knew what we knew: that this thin ribbon cf dirt and ice was our only link to survival.

The Chinese, however, did not control Toktong Pass. The Marines did, and a Marine Corps legend was being created there.

Toktong Pass is the high ground that dominates the only road south from Yudam-ni. It is four miles away and an equal distance to Hagaru-ri, the next mountain village, where the 1st Marine Regiment maintained a stronghold.

For five days Toktong Pass had been held by a single Marine rifle company, Fox/7. From the first night at their position that would become known as Fox Hill, Captain William Barber's 225 men had been encircled and under ceaseless attack from two Chinese regiments. Fox had repulsed every enemy assault, but by now its strength was seriously depleted. Dead and wounded outnumbered the able-bodied. Many of the casualties had been propped into position with their weapons to fill gaps in the perimeter. Captain Barber had been hit in the legs on the second night, and he directed the defense from a stretcher borne by his men. There was grave concern that Fox Company would be unable to hold the vital pass against overwhelming numbers of frustrated Chinese attackers.

It was far into the morning of 1 December when Baker Company 7th Marines got word to saddle up. We were a few hundred yards outside of Yudam-ni, waiting alongside the MSR for orders. The troops had curled themselves into a snow filled ditch for shelter from the frigid wind. When we fell in on the road, thick clouds of grey snow swirled through our ranks. The men turned from the wind and hunched deep into their parkas until the word came to move out.

Like most of the rifle companies, casualties had by now reduced us to half our original strength of 225 men. We had received no replacements for several days. Marines from artillery, headquarters and service



units were fighting as riflemen, but they were not coming to us. Their purpose was to defend the perimeter at Yudam-ni until the MSR could be reopened.

Lt. Joe Kurcaba, Baker/7's skipper, came through the blowing snow and told us our orders. He said we should say goodbye forever to Yudam-ni. Starting that morning we were to fight our way out of there and we would not be back again. In this attack there would be three battalions on line—1st and 3rd of the 7th Marines, and 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines. We would attack abreast down the MSR and the high ground on either side of it. The breakout was about to begin.

And, our skipper told us with a weary smile, Baker/7 had been selected to lead the relief into Fox Hill at Toktong Pass.

We had become well acquainted with this country of towering mountains and bitter cold. From Sudong-ni to Yudam-ni, in a month of fighting, we had crossed endless miles of its wind-swept skyline. The steep punishing slopes were covered with snow and edged with pine forest. The single narrow road that penetrated and controlled this forlorn country was little more than a path for the native oxcarts. It crept along sheer cliffs, climbed into the high snowfields and burrowed through the pines. At every hairpin turn the Chinese set a roadblock. They, too, were well acquainted with this difficult terrain. They used their knowledge well.

The cold challenged us as much as the terrain. It was wind-blasted, blizzard-driven 30-below-zero cold that tore at us without letup. It froze weapons and rations and vehicles. It froze flesh to metal and it froze fingers to uselessness. It was paralyzing, mind-slowing cold that focused instincts on a basic facts of staying alive. It was a terrible enemy, that cold. As much as the Chinese, it was an enemy that needed to be fought and overcome if we were to survive.

The first phase of the breakout attack was easy for Baker/7. We were in reserve and we followed Able/7 as they made their

way along the east side of the MSR. Across the valley, 3/7 had begun to clear the high ground in a parallel move.

It was not, however, an easy day for Able company. In early afternoon they left the road and began to assault up Hill 1419, a mile south of the village. They had to work through the same tangle of deep gulleys and thick woods where Charley/7 had been mauled a few nights earlier. It took Able several hours to fight up the steep slopes against strong Chinese defenses. Defensively, the Chinese soldier fought with greater initiative and intelligence than when he was attacking. It was usually difficult to remove him from a prepared position.

Most of the afternoon's fighting was too tight for close-in air or artillery support. Lt. Bill Davis' 60 mortars cleared several strongpoints during the bitter uphill struggle. Mostly, though, Able took the hill with rifles, bayonets and grenades. The stream of casualties passing down to the MSR was a grim sight to the men of Baker/7, waiting in reserve. Most of Able's walking wounded elected to stay with their own squads after the corpsmen had patched them up.

Able took the crest just after dark. We passed through them immediately and set up perimeter defense. There was little digging in because the earth was frozen to the consistency of sidewalk pavement. The men packed snow and put rocks and branches before their positions.

Word came from battalion that our nightly ration of ammunition was on the way up to us. We would not need to send an ammo detail back down the mountain, as was the custom of the rifle companies each night. We should have known that there would be a catch.

The catch was soon revealed to us when Joe Kurcaba called his officers to the CP. Lt. Col. Ray Davis, our battalion commander, was there to greet us in the dark. Colonel Davis was not a stranger to the men of Baker/7. He had the habit of appearing in the midst of the assault platoons during the heaviest fighting. He was ever confident, and he gave words of praise and encouragement to the troops. That night he was cleanshaven in contrast to the shaggy-faced company officers, but his features showed the same lines of strain and exhaustion that marked us all.

The colonel outlined an audacious plan of action. Baker would jump off under cover of darkness and lead the battalion in an overland attack through the Chinese who were positioned between us and Toktong Pass. Since we had been unable to break through in several daylight attacks along the road, the colonel reasoned, we would go over the mountains in the dark and take our objective. As Marines did not ordinarily attack at night, the Chinese would not expect us. Surprise would be our essential weapon that night.

As the colonel spoke to us, the unstifled sounds of Marines in defensive positions were loud and clear, heard even over the angry winds. For once we hoped that the Chinese were listening to our noises and that they would assume we planned to stay where we were that night.

Colonel Davis traced a stick through the snow to diagram his plan, which was a simple one. We would move out in a single file along an azimuth of 120 degrees. Every three minutes a star shell would burst along our azimuth, a guiding light fired from a 105 howitzer back at Yudam-ni. That would be the extent of artillery support. Nor would the 81s accompany us, due to their excessive bulk. Each rifleman would carry a round of 60 ammo, and the 60s would be the extent of support for the rifle platoons.

Successful attack, the colonel emphasized, depended on complete silence until we met enemy resistance. We would overcome the enemy at that point. Then continue the advance. It was, indeed, a simple plan.

When the officers returned to their platoons, the men had already settled into 50 percent watch. Half-frozen rations were consumed. Squadleaders checked their people for clean, dry socks, a caution against frostbite. Other than frostbite check we did not remove our shoe-pacs while we were on line. The Chineses had a way of appearing suddenly at night, and in great numbers, and early on some of our men had discovered that fighting barefoot in the snow could be uncomfortable, if not deadly.

The men who were not on watch wrapped sleeping bags around their feet and legs and they curled themselves against mounds of snow that blocked the wind. These were weary men who measured the luxury of sleep in minutes rather than hours. They slept the instant their bodies collapsed into the snow.

The men reacted with low whistles of disbelief when they were told of our mission. Then silence, the order of the night, took effect. No one needed to be persuaded that utmost silence was prerequisite to staying alive. Riflemen and gun crews secured weapons so that they would carry without noise. When we fell in we double-time in place to check for noisy gear. Then we moved to the CP to pick up mortar ammo and form the march.

The order of march was Lt. Chou Ein Lee's platoon, mortars, company commander, then the two platoons led by Lt. Hank Kiser and Lt. Woody Taylor. Lt. Col. Davis and his command group followed Baker, although the colonel spent most of the night forward with us. Following was Able company, now as battered as we were, and down to half strength. Charley came next with only 50 men. How/7, also reduced to less than 50 people, had been attached to 1/7 and brought up the rear. In all, the battalion numbered less than 500 men. Still, it made a file nearly half a mile long. It was an unlikely body to sneak through the Chinese.

Lt. Chou Ein Lee's platoon had the point. Lee had been wounded in the arm a month previous at Sudong-ni. He had just rejoined us with his arm still in a sling, having gone AWOL from the field hospital. Lee spoke Chinese fluently. Hopefully he would understand any conversation the enemy might carry on in our undetected presence.

Lt. Lee filed his men through the CP to pick up the mortar shells that battalion had delivered to us. Gunny Foster, whose machine gunners moved out with the rifle platoons, handed each man a round. Lee's men were ready, standing at the line of departure when the first star shell burst far to the south of us, above a range of dark mountain shapes.

Simultaneously, on the road far below, and in the hills all around the valley, we heard every Marine weapon on the Yudamni perimeter commence firing. Artillery and 81s pounded the slopes on both sides of the MSR. Small arms and machine gun fire built to crescendo. Above the hill that blocked our view of the valley could be seen the blue glow of illumination and the high lazy arcs of ricocheting tracers. We hoped the massive demonstration of firepower would divert Chinese attention away from our path that night.

Lt. Lee raised his good arm an signalled us forward. The file of 500 Marines followed him into the storming night.

The initial part of the march took us down a long open slope. Lee's men had to plow through the heavy snow to break trail but, at first, the going was easy for those who followed. The second star shell went off, then the third at the three-minute intervals, and we had no difficulty with our bearing. Soon, however, we came to a sharp rise that obstructed Lee's view of the guiding light. When he hadn't seen a burst for several minutes he called a halt to read his compass. There was the inevitable accordion effect. In the darkness men stumbled into each other. A few toppled into the snow beside the trail. One of two muffled curses were quickly squelched by whispered warnings from the NCO's.

When we moved again we went up a steep grade. The trail became icy, packed by the feet of those ahead of us. Men slipped to their knees, staggered up and slipped again. The sounds of falling and the involuntary grunts of pain and frustration grew steadily in spite of our attempts to remain silent. We knew, surely, that the Chinese were listening to us. Nerves tightened, and the battalion continued to pull itself through the snow of that frozen night.

After a time we went downhill again. The star bursts were once more visible, and Lee adjusted course slightly through the knee-deep snow. The icy downhill passage was even more treacherous than the climb, especially for the mortarmen and machine gunners with their cumbersome loads. Some of the men tried to sidestep down the trial, slowing those behind. Other ventured from the trail to make their way in the untrammeled snow. They had to be brought back into column. In the dark and blowing snow it would be easy to become lost.

Exhaustion was telling on us. The falls became heavier, and it took longer to pull

ourselves up from the snow. Curses and grunts of exasperation grew louder. We stumbled up the trail, and we slid down it. We stopped and started, climbed and slipped. Stronger men supported their buddies, helping them along the ice.

Under heavy parkas our bodies sweated with the strain. But, hands and feet and faces froze numb. The wind-borne cold attacked with terrible fury. When we stopped for bearings we had to stand for long periods, silent and motionless. We could not slap our hands against our sides or stomp our feet for circulation. The cold chewed at toes and fingers, then ate into our bodies. The sweat we had generated while climbing froze against our skin. We shivered violently. Men mutter thourgh clenched teeth: "Let's move out, godammit. We're freezing to death here."

During one long halt the frustration spewed out of Joe Kurcaba in the middle of the company column. "Find out what the hell we're waiting for. Pass the word." He spit that out in a hoarse whisper and each man forward relayed the message up the file. The low murmjrs that came forward, one man to the next, seemed to reverberate like cannon shot in an echo chamber. The mortar officer broke the verbal chain. He climbed along the side of the trail until he came upon Lee at the head of the column.

To the front of Lee there was only swirling snow and darkness. There was not to be seen a distinguishable terrain feature, not a tree or a rock to bear on. Lee sent two men to the limit of visibility and bore on them. He was still wearing the sling, and he had taken the glove off of his good had to grip the compass. Lee seemed impervious to the cold.

"Haven't seen the light in half an hour," he said. "Tell them we can't go any faster unless they want to walk in circles."

The mortar officer returned along the side of the column. Many men were now collapsed in the snow, culed into balls like Eskimo dogs. NCO's moved among these, prodding, kicking, urging them to their feet. The mortar officer collided with another Marine churning forward through the snow. Both men fell, and as they recovered wearily the junior officer recognized the colonel getting to his feet. "What's the holdup, Lieutenant?" was all the colonel said. And he contineud breaking through the snow ot the head of the column.

Time had no meaning. We moved through infinite darkness in ghostly clouds of snow over an icy path that climbed and fell but led nowhere. We saw only the back of the man before us, a hunched figure in a long, shapeless parka, whose every labored step was an act of survival. We carried on with the only strength that was left ot us, the pride and discipline of a Marine Corps fighting outfit.

Far into that anguished night we heard Chinese voices. Over the thumping and creaking and labored breathing of our own column was the sound of two of them speaking softly. They were no more than 25 yards to our right, although we could not see them. Undoubtedly they had heard us, too, but in the blowing dark they had mistaken our column for one of their own. Certainly the Chinese commanders must be moving troops all over these hills in response to our big attack down on the MSR. Our first encounter of the night went without challenge.

The nearby Chinese voices had an adrenalin effect. The realization that we were within grenade range charged us with energy and it cleared our minds. Gone now was our stumbing weariness. The men became surefooted, alert. The nightmare passage that we had endured, the dark frigid storm, the bewilderment were ended. We had reached the enemy and we were ready to fight him. The Marines held their fire and no unlikely noise gave away our presence.

In short time we became accustomed to the Chinese talking close by. Lee kept his men moving in straight line up a hill. We were a file of shadows laboring through the night. At ten yards distance we were indistinguishable as friend or foe. A man fell with a thunderous crash but he voiced no sound that would indentify us. We kept moving, faster now as expectation quickened our step. We sniffed the garlic smell that often gave away the Chinese positions. The night had stilled. The Chinese had stopped talking among themselves. The only sound was the scuffing of our own shoepacs on the icy trails.

Suddenly, a loud, sharp Chinese voice. It may have been a challenge or a command. It was definitely hostile. It came from the crest of a steep rise we were climbing, no more than 50 yards up. The enemy was yet to be seen.

Lee signalled his squads into skirmishers extending from the trail. Quietly he led them forward on hands and knees. The first shots were heard as our riflemen topped the rise. There was torrent of oaths and ifre from the Marines as they poured across a small Chinese position. An enemy squad had been sleeping across a wide shelf of gound that jutted from the hillside. Most were shot in a brief fight, one owas bayoneted in his hole. One of two ran off into the snow and scampered up the hill above us.

There was no longer purpose in silence. Lee and his NCO's bellowed order to reform the skirmish line, then sent the rifles in pursuit up the hill. Light, disorganized small arms fire came down at us. The mortars set up on the shelf that Lee's people had just taken. Joe Kurcaba came up, then ordered Hank Kiser's platoon to the left of Lee. Lt. Col Davis reached us just as a barrage of grenades announced Lee's arrival at the next Chinese position.

The night exploded with the flash and sound of the fight. The Marines had the advantage of surprise and momentum. They fought with fierce energy, now released from those hours of ice and misery. The Chinese could do little more than try to escape. Their position was a wide plateau studded with large granite boulders. The snow was pocked with small holes and piles of rocks from which the Chinese emerged. Many of them were unarmed, and most of these ran off to the south.

Those with weapons attempted to fight. The night was against them. Under garish blue illumination teams of parka-clad Marines with automatic weapons, bayonets and grenades sought and destroyed the Chinese who stood to fight. A few of the enmey tried to resist with rocks, one with a huge tree limb. They were quickly eliminated.

A squad of mortarmen brought their gun forward to prepare for counter-attack. A few yards from their new position shadowy figures moved among the boulders. "No shoot. We Cholly comp'nee Mawleen," on of the shadows called. "You dead," one of Baker's mortarmen responded. A volley of rifle fire ended the exercise in linguistics.

Farther forward, Lee's and Kiser's platoons were ferreting out enemy stil concealed in holes and crevices. Lee called to them to surrender. Some came out working their weapons and were quickly disposed of. A few of the weaponless responded with their hands up and they were sent back to battalion for interrogation.

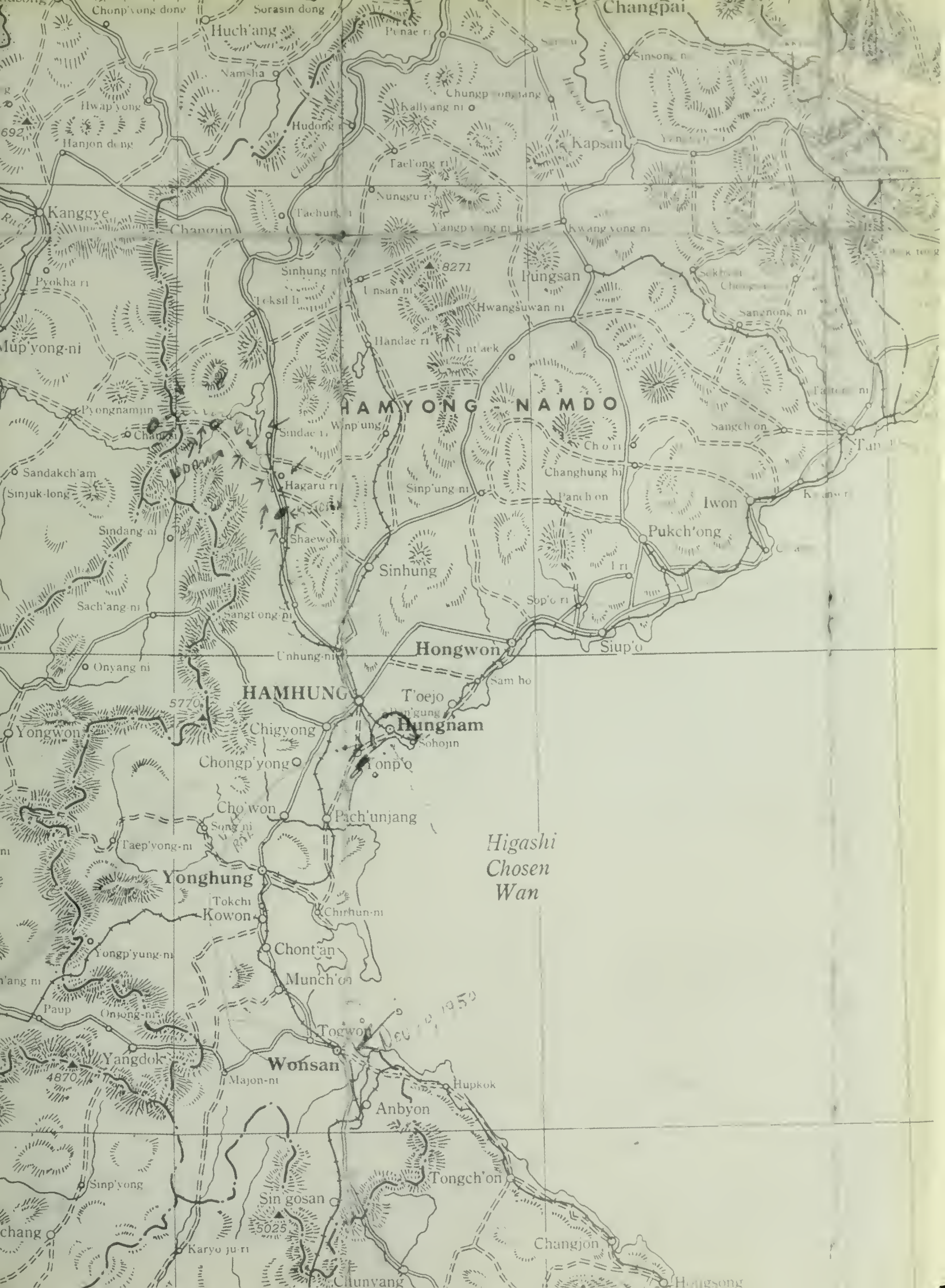
Quickly, Baker/7 secured its position. Our perimeter was formed as men fell in the snow and pointed their weapons in the direction of the fleeing enemy. Many of them went to sleep instantly. They had to be awakened while their leaders spoke to them. Others fell asleep while in the act of repeating their orders. Lt. Col. Davis walked a good piece of the line with the platoon commanders. He assured himself that the men were alert to the threat of counterattack. The watch was reduced to 25 percent. The counterattack did not come.

Long range machine gun and mortar fire began to fall into our perimeter. The colonel, who had settled himself in with us, sought out the mortar officer. He found the lieutenant dozing with his feet stuck into a hole still warm from its recent Chinese occupant. "Get rid of that incoming fire, Lieutenant," the colonel ordered. The lieutenant did. Six rounds at 700 yards, and enemy fire ceased for the night.

The men slept deeplyin spite of 30-below cold and the driving wind. They curled themselves into deep snow or propped themsleves against the boulders. Awake or asleep, each man held to his weapon. A few silent figures moved about them. These were the lieutenants and NCOs and others who did not trust themselves to sleep that night. Perhaps tomorrow there would be sleep.

Dawn came slow, grey and cold. It was the time of day most dreaded by the men who lived through those frozen times. Mittens had to be removed in order to check weapons and to secure gear for the next march. It was a painful experience that quickly froze hands to chunks of numbed flesh. When the gloves were on again it took long minutes of arm swinging and hand pounding to restore circulation and feeling. Canned meat rations were pried open and


Pen-ch'i-u
Ma-chia-cheng-tzu
Chien-ch'ang
Huan jen
Hun River
Sai-ma-chi
Ai-yang-pien-men
K'uan-tien
Yala River
Ch'osan
Pyoktong
Changju
Changsong
Fengchang
Sakchu
Taeyu-dong
PYONGAN PUKTO
Pukchin
ANTUNG
Uiju
Sinuiju
Onjong
Pihyon
Yangsi
Sinsi-dong
Kusong
Unsan
Yongampo
Taech'on
Ta-tung-kou
Ch'aryon'gwan
Namsi
Namsi-dong
Ch'ang-dong
Yongbyon
Sonch'on
Sin-do
Ch'olsan
Pakch'on
Tunggwan-dong
Chongju
Won-hi
Kwaksan
Napchongjong
Kaech'on
Sinanju
Anju
Ka-do
Sinmi-do
Tan-do
Taehwa-do
Taedong River
Sunch'on
Sukch'on
Nishi Chosen Wan
Yongyu
Chasan-ni
PYONGAN NAMDO
Sainjang
Kuwon-ni
Hanch'on
Sunan
K O R E A
Chungsan
Nosan-ni
Pyongyang
Songjong-ni
Kangso
B A Y
Onjong-ni
Chunghwa
Yonggang
Hukkyo-ri
KYOMIPO
CHINNAMP
Hwangju


Changpai
Huch'ang
Namsha
Hwap'yong
Hudong
Hanjon dong
Kapsan
Kanggye
Changsin
Pyokha ri
Sinhung ni
Unsan ni
Pungsan
Hwangsuwan ni
Handae ri
Mup'yong-ni
HAMYONG-NAMDO
Pyongnamjin
Sandakch'am
Sinjuk-long
Hagaru ri
Sinp'ung ni
Changhung hi
Iwon
Pukch'ong
Sindang-ni
Shaewon ni
Sinhung
Sach'ang-ni
Sangt'ong-ni
Hongwon
Siup'o
Onyang ni
HAMHUNG
T'oejo
Yongwon
Chigyong
Hungnam
Sohojin
Chongp'yong
Tonp'o
Cho'won
Pach'unjang
Taep'yong-ni
Yonghung
Higashi
Chosen
Wan
Tokchi
Kowon
Chirhun-ni
Chont'an
Yongp'yung-ni
Munch'on
Paup
Onjong-ni
Togwon
Yangdok
Wonsan
Majon-ni
Hupkok
Anbyon
Sinp'yong
Tongch'on
Sin gosan
Changjon
Karyo ju-ri
Chunyang
Hungsong

consumed in quick gulps. There was no water ration. We made do on handfuls of snow.

Early light on 2 December we jumped off on the second phase of the attack. We headed west for Fox Hill, a mile away. Joe Kurcaba put Kiser's and Taylor's platoons abreast, all three abbreviated squads from each platoon in a line of skirmishers. Able/7 was on our right flank in the same formation, two platoons up. There was a low-lying ridge between us and Fox company, and we could not observe their position from our line of departure. Nor could we see any Chinese from our side of the hill. It appeared that we might get by that morning without serious fighting.

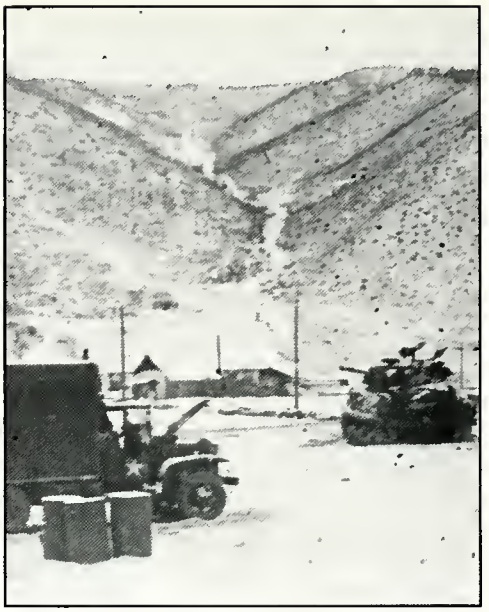
But a few minutes after we jumped off, Hank Kiser's platoon on the left walked into heavy small arms fire and machine gun fire. It came from another ridge that was on our left flank. Immediately the 60 mortars poured down HE on the ridge, and Kiser's people broke through the deep snow to mount the hill. When they neared the ridgeline mortar fire was lifted. The platoon drove through the enemy position on its own firepower. At the same moment, Able was fighting a similar skirmish on the right flank of the battalion advance. That was the last of our fighting in the attack to Fox Hill.

Our first view of Fox Hill was from 1000 yards out. It was an astonishing scene, and it stopped our men in silent awe. The snowfield that led up to the Fox Company position was covered with bodies of several thousand Chinese soldiers. Many of them seemd to lied in peaceful sleep under blakets of drifted snow. Other had died in anguish, their bodies frozen in forms of pain. There were jumbles of dead men in padded green uniforms, then frozen lines of khaki. A white clad column had fallen in the formation that attracted the attention of Marine machine gunners. Craters of dirt and snow made by 105 howitzers from hagaru-ri were filled with bodies and parts of men. Thick bands of Chinese lay at the base of Fox's perimeter. Most of them had fallen toward the Marine position. They had died as brave men, facing their enemy.

We stood in wonder. Many of us bowed heads in prayer. Some went to their knees. Others breathed quiet oaths of disbelief. Tears came to the eyes of raggedy Marines who had endured bitter cold and savage battle to reach this place of suffering and courage.

Someone let loose a wild cheer and we broke forward in jubilant run. Across the snow-covered and corpse-filled battlefield the men of Fox Company waved bright colored banners, the blue and red and yellow remnants of parachutes that had supplied them for nearly a week.

Our men who sought souvenir weapons as we passed through the dead enemy were disappointed. The Chinese seldom left the weapons of their casualties behind after battle. The few that they had overlooked had already been salvaged by patrols from Fox Company.



The hill from which Chinese attacked the Hagaru H & S. 1st Marine Division detachment on the night of Nov. 28, 1950. (R. Werder)

At the base of their perimeter Fox had constructed barricades of frozen Chinese bodies. From behind the wall of death the Marines had mounted their weapons and maintained the fight against an enemy whose numbers never ceased. Now the men of Fox Company rose from these gruesome piles to join us. Nearly all were walking wounded. Arm slings and blood-soaked compresses were commonplace. Men hobbled about with makeshift leg splints. They were all haggard and dirty, as we were.

The greetings we exhanged were profane. But they did not conceal the gratitude and respect and the love that these Marines felt for one another.

The sun came out late that morning of 2 December. Shortly afterward Marines appeared along the skylines to the north. Then there were Marines moving down the MSR toward us, columns of riflemen at first, followed by the long, winding train of vehicles and artillery pieces. The 5th and 7th Marines had broken out of Yudam-ni.

No man among us doubted that we would fight the rest of the way to the sea. The victory of the Marines at Chosin Reservoir was under way.

THE LAST MEN ON THE BEACH AT HUNGNAM

4 Amphibian tanks from Baker Company 1st Armored Amphibian Bn.

Cpl. Walter K. Banks, Jr., Baker Co., 1st Arm. Amph. Bn., 1st Marine Division, FMF

We loaded on to LSTs and moved north to Hungnam. Baker Co. set up on the west side of the landing area for beach defense. This landing was on the west of the docks and we moved to the river bank of a dry river to set up our tents. We used the levee and other mounds of dirt to protect us from the wind and the cold. The weather was very cold and it was an enemy also.

About half a mile from our tents, there was a long building that was supposed to be an ammunition factory site. In it was a vat of about 300 gallons of nitric acid. While some men were looking around inside of the building, they started throwing snow balls. One snow ball went into the vat. As the snow melted, static electricity ran across the vat and set it off. We had boards blown over our tents.

A group of Army engineers started making an air strip using the levee from the river. When they were about half way completed, they were moved out and Navy Sea Bees came in and finished the job. Then supplies flew in and the wounded flew out.

The 3rd Army set up a perimeter around Hamhung and Hungnam to secure the evacuation route. The troops would be transported by amtracs and boats out to the ships in the harbor. The roads were frozen and were difficult to travel with trucks, so a groups of D-4 caterpillars pulling trailers with tracks made up a supply train to go north to meet the troops coming down. Marines from the Amtrac Companies and a few from the Armored Baker Co. were used as drivers and to ride shotgun on the cats. I rode as shotgun on a D-4. The supply train went pass the perimeter of the 3rd Army and set up a tent city to feed and rest the troops coming down. This rest area was north of Hamhung on a flat area. I never knew just where this place was as I never saw a map of this area. After the men had a short rest, they were moved out to the beach at Hungnam and loaded aboard ship to go south.

The prisoners who were brought down were carrying their tennis shoes in their hands as their feet were frozen and turned black. This was their Army shoe issue and it was very sad. We had good equipment and we still had trouble with the weather.

I met S/Sgt. Ted Salisbury and his platoon with 22 men left. I brought a bottle of whiskey, Jim Beam, and presented it to Ted, who passed it on to the platoon resting in one of the tents. He told me that his platoon came down with the Engineers who were blowing up the bridges behind them. These were the last units down the hill and they came down together.

Baker Company was taken aboard an LSD, had hot showers, hot food and a good nights rest in a bunk, nice and warm. The next day, Baker Co. was assembled and informed that some of our tanks were going back on the beach to cover the withdrawal of the last perimeter companies. We had four tanks go to the beach east of the docks. This beach was guarded by the cruiser St. Paul. Three of us from headquarters section were taken out of our tanks and made scouts for this beach party. The three men were Sgt. Clifford Steel, Sgt. Robert Ennis and myself, Cpl. Walter Banks, Jr. I believe we were on the beach for about 3 days. The

exact time escapes me. We were given orders for things to do while on shore, clear the civilians out of the villages and move them to the shore, watch for any enemy patrols slipping in the empty villages, lay wire to blow the railroad boxcars and small ammo dump near the tracks.

When we were leaving the LSD, we had assembled along side of the ship and were waiting orders to move out when a Marine Major leaned over the side of the ship and informed us that "You are expendable"...Now we were quite well aware of this possibility, but none of us wanted to hear of this. The amtracs that came on the east beach had a lieutenant in charge with about 6 or 8 amtracs that ferry the people to the ships. The four armored amphibians had a S/Sgt in charge. Also, we had a Dentist replace our Corpsman, who was taken away after one day because he couldn't help our wounded.

To get an idea of the Hungnam area, the main beach was half a mile west of the docks. This was where the major part of the landing took place and most of the supplies came in. Later this area was used to evacuate most of the troops and the civilians who came with us. Just east of the docks, about two miles, was another beach that had the cruiser St. Paul anchored off shore. This cruiser gave major support to the troops holding the perimeter on this side. All night the star shells would light up the hills and then the ship would fire heavy stuff to give support when they needed it. Later, when we were on the beach, the St. Paul sure made us feel that we had close support as she was always firing.

The Chinese troops were moving down from their border, and the Marines started fighting their way out. As the saying goes, they were fighting in another direction to get back to the Hungnam beach area. As history shows the weather was 20 to 30 degrees below zero and was also stormy. The cold was so bad that the treads on the tanks would freeze to the ground and have to be bumped by another tank that was free or from a truck that was free.

The cruiser, St. Paul was busy giving support to the troops day and night. To have a ship close to you that is giving support is very comforting to the troops. We would see the star shells that the cruiser was firing covering the hills. The battleship *Missouri* was off the coast and was also giving support firing. We could see a flash on the horizon at night, then we could see three red dots climbing up to the stars and then start dropping, then a sound of a salvo way off in the distance, then seconds later three smaller individual booms. Each one of the shells were a ton of explosives flying through the air and to their targets.

We could see the Corsairs dropping napalm bombs in the hills. Sometimes the Chinese would run out and warm themselves near the fiery drop. When the wind blew and the temperature was below zero, the wind factor was amazing. We could not realize the air could be that low. So, if the Chinese were as cold as we were, I guess that warming up near a bomb drop wasn't so stupid after all.



With the hills behind Hungnam, Korea swarming with communists, UN forces complete their evacuation of the city. (U.S. Army photo/Pfc. Gordon Bacon)



Men of B Co., 1st Tank Bn., 1st Marine Div. load themselves and their tanks aboard LCVPs evacuating from Hungnam, Korea to Southern Korea. (U.S. Army photo/Pfc. Bill Hudson)

The three of us as scouts had another job to do...string wire to blow up four railroad boxcars (loaded) and a small dump along side of the tracks. After wiring the boxcars and the ammo dump, we tied the wire to a telephone pole. We used a railroad hand car that you hand pumped two handles. Sgt. Steel and myself pumped the handles, while Sgt. Ennis held a piece of pipe with the roll of communication wire on it and fed it out. While stringing the wire, we could see the white clothes of the Chinese in the hills watching us. This gives an eerie feeling, wondering if they would be firing at us, because we were in the open. At a time like this we laughed and hummed the Red Army March (Russian) or what we thought was a tune. Of course this was to make the Chinese think we were Russians and of course they would not fire on us. The distance was too great for them to hear our wonderful rendition of that march, but we didn't care as we had fun doing it.

On the morning of the 24th of December, all troops were to get off the beach by 1200 hours as the docks were to be blown up at that time. The last of the 3rd Army was leaving the perimeter and heading to the beach and would be loaded aboard ships and sent south. Everyone was off the beach at the proper time at the west beach. Then the docks were blown up at 1315 hours. I have pictures of the docks going up taken from the east beach area. The last company of the 3rd was late coming down from the hills and one platoon was delayed even later from our beach.

We three were busy checking the village for any enemy patrols that might have slipped in during the night. When the word came that the last platoon was coming in from the perimeter, the scouts moved out to

meet them. After they came past us, we back tracked to see if there were any stragglers or wounded still coming down. If we saw any Chinese troops, we were to break away and return to the beach immediately. The S/Sgt. in command of the beach moved two tanks inland about a half of a mile to get to a more clear view of the hills. By now all of the amtracs and the platoon are loaded aboard the ships, and we are all alone on the beach, Baker Company's four amphib tanks and three men as scouts are all that is left of the big troop evacuation.

The three scouts are still checking the area for our people, when suddenly the two inland tanks start firing in the hills. The men in the tanks spotted the Chinese moving down...they fired to attract us and also to keep them back. We knew that the tanks had an observation advantage and that they had visual contact, which we did not have, and the tanks were giving covering fire for us. We had no idea of how close the Chinese were, but, the thought was as one thought, "Let's get the hell out of here."

You can imagine the gut feeling of "Let's get out of here," and "Move out," and the three of us moved toward the tanks on the double. When the S/Sgt. on the tanks inland saw us getting close to him, he moved the two tanks toward the beach to join the other two. By now, the three of us were moving very well toward the beach. I said a prayer out loud, "Lord, You pick them up and I'll lay them down"...He did and I did.

When we arrived at the beach, the four amphibian tanks were in the water at the edge. The three scouts split up and each took a tank. The S/Sgt. was in the fourth tank. (I don't know the S/Sgt's name, but I have his picture.) I stepped in the water as I climbed up on the track (deep grousers used to propel the tanks in the water). I moved to the bow of the tank and got behind the turret for protection as did the other scouts. I heard some machine guns firing as we left the beach but I didn't know which tank was firing. I looked at my watch and it was 1615 hours...we were late leaving the beach four hours.

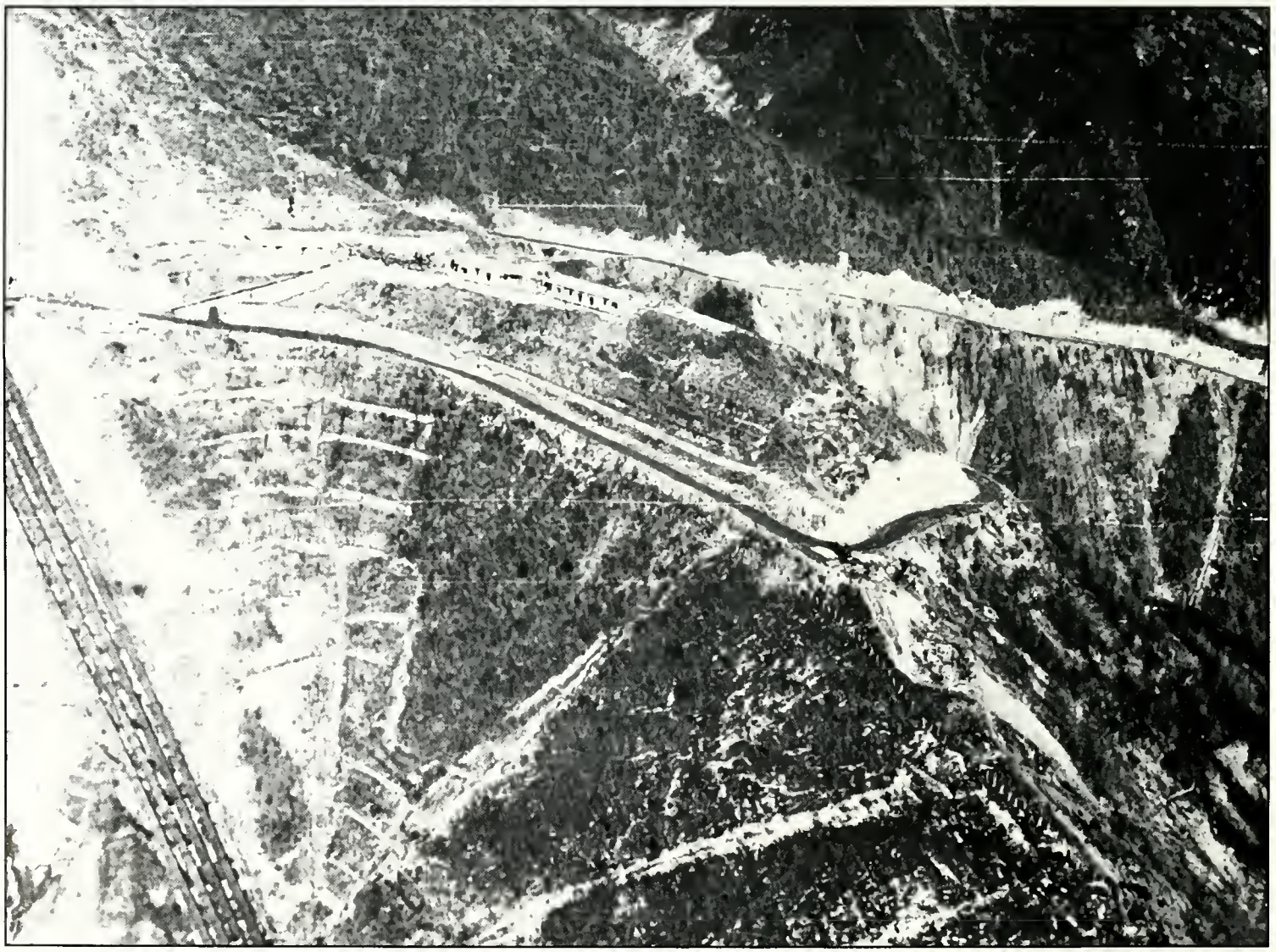
When I looked out into the harbor there was only one ship in sight...and it was under way leaving the harbor. It was the LSD 17...the ship heard firing...stopped...backed down and at the same time flooded down. When we arrived at the stern, the back gate opened up and we swam inside of the ship. The gate closed and the ship moved out and pumped dry as we went. We were safe aboard.

S/Sgt. Frank Uribe told me that everyone aboard knew that our small unit was still ashore and was upset when the LSD started moving out of the harbor. Then when we made the beach and the firing was going on and we cleared the beach, the ship backed down and retrieved us. If we had been twenty minutes later we would probably have been abandoned as being lost...We were Expendable.

After arriving onboard, we were interrogated about everything that happened ashore. Everyone on that beach unit reported in. The Major who told us that were expendable stated that what we did ashore deserved recognition and that we were being recommended for the Bronze Star...None of us ever received that award, but through the scuttlebutt we heard that the Major got it for the recognition of the last unit off the beach in Hungnam Evacuation...Baker Company Armored Amphibian Battalion.

And now the big question...who was the last man off the beach at Hungnam? I honestly do not know. It could have been one of us...Steel, Ennis or Banks, or it could have been the S/Sgt. in charge of the unit. We were busy trying not to be left on the beach and did not observe the answer to the big question.

The four Amphibian tanks from Baker Company, 1st Armored Amphibian Battalion, 1st Marine Division, F. M. F. along with the three scouts from the same unit, was the last military unit firing in combat on the Hungnam evacuation.



The power plant at Funchilin Pass where a bridge that was air dropped was placed.



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS CHAPLAINS

By Capt. Eli Takesian, CHC, USN

Someone has said that chaplains "bring God to men... and men to God." However one wishes to phrase it, chaplains are, or should be, in peace or in war, the spiritual bearers of faith, hope, and love. They share in the ministry of healing. Transcending even loyalty to nation, their ministry is to all people, friend and foe alike.

Chaplains have served U.S. Marines for at least two centuries. Even so, the earliest. Even so, the earliest reference to any extensive work by Navy chaplains for Marines appeared as late as 4 December 1862 in a letter from Chaplain C. S. Stewart to a friend. He described his activities at Naval Hospital, New York Navy Yard: "I preach (to the soldiers of Marine Barracks)...every Sunday in the mess hall of the Barracks."

The first chaplain known to have been assigned full-time duty with Marines was B. R. Patrick, ordered in 1914 to the Marine Expeditionary Force of the Atlantic Fleet. In addition to performing religious ordinances of his church, he "maintained club rooms (in Vera Cruz) for the benefit of the enlisted men."

Emulating their predecessors, chaplains in Korea ministered on the front lines, in hospitals and wherever Marines went. Chaplain Bob Schwyhart wrote of his experiences at the Chosin Reservoir: "Throughout the operation the chaplains, all of them, gave unsparingly of themselves wherever and whenever possible. Frankly, it isn't possible to point out outstanding performances, because everyone in his own way did just that."



Top: Marine Private First Class Leo J. Le Maitre talks with Chaplain John Craven during 7th Marines campaign in reservoir area. (U.S. Marine Corps Cp. L.B. Snyder) Left: Captain John H. Craven, the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, presents a copy of a first edition of today's English version of the Psalms to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. (U.S. Marine Corps/Gy Sgt. Bill Weih)

Perhaps the most famous of all chaplains ever associated with U.S. Marines is John H. Craven. He distinguished himself by participating in four campaigns in World War II (Marshall Islands, Saipan, Tinian, Iwo Jima) and three in Korea, including the invasion of Inchon, the battle for Seoul, and the fight to the sea from the Chosin Reservoir. Captain Don France, USMC, in a letter to an Episcopal priest, wrote:

I landed at Inchon on D-Day...fought to capture Seoul...and it was my regiment that made the drive to Uijongbu. In all those days one man stood out in my mind as the real leader, spirit and principle for which we are all fighting. He is a mild-mannered Navy chaplain who answers to the name of John Craven. Since landing in Korea I know that Chaplain Craven has spent more time in the front lines than any other man in the regiment. By his very presence everything seems better and easier. To all of us, he has been a shining example of a chaplain, a father, and a man.

Captain France died in action shortly thereafter.

A CHOSIN STORY

By C. Lee Viviano, Lt. Col. Ret.

In November 1950, the Chinese crossed over from Manchuria into North Korea and the Korean War (Police action) took a definite turn for the worse.

The winter sun was sinking much too quickly over the Chosin Reservoir area of North Korea that December day in 1950. The small settlement of Koto-ri, which had been my home for the past ten days, lay spread out in the valley below. Wind chills of -70° made every move painful.

Surplus equipment and ammunition were stacked and wired for demolition. Their subsequent explosions sent out a sound and smoke cloud not unlike a small atomic bomb. Just the magnitude of the explosions slowed down the hordes of North Korean civilians who were following us out of the Chosin area.

Most of the troops that had occupied the area, and who had fought thousands of horn blowing fanatic Chinese soldiers for weeks, were now fighting their way, slowly, through the only mountain pass out of the area to Hungnam. There they would board Navy evacuation ships.

The Army's 3rd Division had established a perimeter around the Port of Hungnam. My battalion, 2nd Bn. 31st Infantry, 7th Division, was one of the units assigned to rear guard action and was one of the last units to close into the 3rd Division perimeter.

Shortly after arriving, I was notified by my Headquarters that I would be on an advanced boarding party. Our mission was to board one of the Navy evacuation ships and make preparations for the troops that would be boarding later.

At the same time, a messenger from Division Headquarters notified me that I was to pick up my company's payroll at Division Finance and proceed to pay the troops under my command. My argument that I was on an advanced boarding party got me no sympathy or comprise.

I picked up my company's payroll and paid the few soldiers I had left. Because of the high number of casualties, there was over $18,000 remaining after everyone present had been paid. Thinking how silly this whole pay day was, I jumped into a jeep and rushed back to Division to return the undistributed money.

When I arrived, I was informed that the Finance Department was out of operation and had begun to evacuate. Their decision to have the commanders pay their troops was to relieve the Finance Department of that enormous Division payroll that might be in jeopardy.

Now I had a problem. What should I do with the $18,000. I arrived back at my outfit and found the advance boarding party ready and waiting for me. Shortly thereafter I, along with other members of the Boarding Party, found ourselves on a Navy Landing Craft (LCVP) heading for one of the Navy evacuation ships. In the meantime, I discarded all my toilet articles and used the rubber bag that they were in for the $18,000 of "left over" payroll. I put the bag into my back pack and strapped it on my back.



Mrs. O.L. Mak DJK 87, prays for Americans who died saving her homeland during memorial services in Los Angeles at the site of the planned $6 million International Korean Veterans Memorial.

When we approached the Navy evacuation ship, a rope ladder was lowered over the side and into our landing craft. The Navy coxswain in charge of the landing craft (LCVP) instructed us to remove all of our equipment and place it on the bottom of the landing craft. We were then instructed to climb the ladder to the deck of the ship. The equipment would be hoisted aboard after we were on board the Navy ship. With $18,000 in my backpack, I was reluctant to leave it behind. With my backpack still on, I reached for the rope ladder. The sea was very choppy with mountainous swells and, just as I reached for the ladder, the craft rose on one of them. I nearly fell between the ship and the landing craft. The coxswain, after explaining who was in charge, insisted I remove my pack and place it with the rest of the equipment.

I climbed the ladder in record time and ran to the ship's railing so that I could spot my pack and keep an eye on it until it was hoisted aboard. Much to my dismay, I watched as the landing craft slowly drifted away from the ship. Only one load of equipment had been hoisted aboard and my pack was not with it.

When I realized what was happening, I jotted down the number of craft as it drifted away. I notified the Captain of the Navy ship as to what had happened and he attempted to contact the craft by radio, without success.

Once our ship reached Pusan, South Korea, I obtained permission to remain at the Port with hope of recovering the lost payroll. It seemed an impossible task, but I had few options. With the number of the craft that I had written down, I began the tedious job of checking all ships entering the harbor from Hungnam. I was able to locate the crew of the LCVP. It was from them that I found out what had happened. They told me that they had not tied on to the ship that was evacuating us but, instead, were holding the craft next to the ship while we were unloading. Suddenly their engines failed and without power they lost control and the craft drifted away. Later, they were towed to their "Mother Ship" and hoisted aboard and repaired.

New troops had to be transferred from the beach to waiting ships, so they returned to the beach. Since our equipment was in the way, it was dumped on the beach at

Hungnam. I returned to my outfit believing that the $18,000 in North Korea never to he recovered.

The Division Commander appointed a Board of Officers to determine if I was at fault and, if so, what provisions were to be set up for reimbursement of the lost funds.

A week went by before I was summoned to Headquarters. I was sure it was to receive the findings of the board. As I entered the Staff tent, I was surprised to see a Captain from Antiaircraft Artillery sitting behind a table with stacks of money in front of him. I knew right away that it was my payroll.

The Captain had been assigned Beach Master in Hungnam to help coordinate the evacuation. While walking the dock area one afternoon, he came across my toilet article bag. Someone had ransacked my back pack and tossed the bag aside thinking it contained nothing valuable.

The Captain said that he kicked my bag, as you would a tin can, and opened it when it hadn't felt or sounded like toilet articles. He had found my payroll! After returning to Pusan, he heard stories of a young Lt. looking for a lost payroll. It didn't take long for him to locate me.

I will never know what decision the investigating board of officers would have made and, thanks to that honest Captain, it's not important.

My only regret is that I didn't remember his name. If he should read this, I would like him to know that I am still grateful.

THE POT BELLY STOVE

Robert E. Hisey, Combat Cargo

Hagaru was cold in December 1950, but compared to the guys up north, I guess I was warm.

I remember talking to Maggie Higgins, a war correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. She flew into Hagaru the first week of December to cover a story of the Marines. I saw her several time throughout Korea—and she was either at, in, near or going to the action. She was probably a brave person but I never got used to a lady war correspondent.

I was back from Hagaru now in Taegu. It seemed we had been up and down the whole of Korea. To this day I don't know how the foot soldiers did it. I guess it was sheer guts and determination.

Dr. Lewis Bealer, noted historian, came to Taegu and I and my buddy Cpl. Rocky Mancuso of Brooklyn and Sgt. Lee Tevis of Topeka had our picture taken as "Doc" passed out reading material for Combat Cargo teams. Later we would deliver it to airfields nearest the front that were open to us.

South to Taegu came warmer weather, although still cold in January. We changed from sleeping bags on the ground to tents with a pot belly stove. We took turns as "stove tender" day and night. The tent boss said, "no matter what...keep the god-damn fire burning." And of course we got the usual speech about how important it is to be warm. When I said the guys still up north would appreciate knowing that - I drew immediate "stove tender" until further notice.

Like I said, it was January and it was cold. I had stove duty. As usual the fuel ran out about 3 o'clock in the morning (that's 0300 to those that still remember) and outside I know as below zero.

So, fully dressed in GI shorts, combat boots and field jacket I went outside to switch the 55 gallon drum of fuel. And, I did. Then I went back inside to relight the stove. I tried and tried but the damn thing wouldn't light. I was cold, the other guys were cold, everyone was yelling. The fire wouldn't light, and in comes the tent boss of a long, cold midnight shift.

"Who in the hell had stove duty?", "Where the hell were you?" And with that, sarge began to chew me out as only a master sergeant can.

We went outside to make sure the connections were OK. We checked inside at the stove and outside again. This time sarge took a flashlight and as we turned the drum around we could see that on the side was printed "NAPALM"...handle with care.

Well we all know how NAPALM was used. I wonder what would have happened if I got it lit?

TO HELL WITH THE COFFEE

by Robert C. Peterson (USMC)

We had been stopped on the Hagaru/Kotori road for most of the night. Periodically, a Chinese mortar, located behind the railroad embankment to our left, would thunk away at us. With one notable exception, his aim proved to be as cold as the temperature. That one round, however, landed close enough to pop the wax out of my ears and made me more than ready to move on. A little before daylight, one of our night fighters flew over and after one strafing run, the Chinaman decided to take his business elsewhere.

Daylight broke and I was thirst as hell. my canteen, like every canteen in North Korea, was a pint of rock hard ice. I was considerably more fortunate than the men up in the hills, as I was standing next to a truck with the motor running. I lifted the hood and put my canteen on the exhaust manifold, hoping to thaw out a drink of water before we got rolling again.

Removing the canteen after a few moments, I was far from satisfied with the trickle of icy water that I sucked out. I began to think how great it would be to have a cup of hot coffee. Even a cup of that



M, Dec. 26, 1950, just back from the Chosin Reservoir. (D. Hendee)

suspicious looking, foul tasting stuff that the Marine Corps called coffee sounded pretty good. I wouldn't have even complained about burning my mouth on the rolled lip of the canteen cup. The fact of the matter was that a hot cup of anything would have been OK. Yeah! A hot cup of coffee and the Chinese could just kiss me where the sun don't shine. As I put the canteen back to my mouth just to be sure that I hadn't missed a drop or two, I was thinking awfully hard about that hot coffee.

At that moment, a Navy Corpsman walked around the front of the truck, held out his canteen and said "Hey Mac, how'd you like sump'mn to drink besides water?" He didn't have to ask twice. I grabbed his canteen, wondering where in the world this guy had come up with hot coffee.

I'd taken a big mouthful before I realized that I was gulping down US Navy Medicinal Brandy. I stood there with my eyes popping out of their sockets, gasping for breath, while the Corpsman had a good laugh. To hell with the coffee, me and that Sailor had just become real close buddies. By the time the brandy had hit my toes, I was hanging on to the side of the truck with one hand and grappling for the canteen with the other. Unfortunately, my new good buddy recovered possession of his canteen and walked out of sight.

I've had brandy on several occasion since and honesly don't like the gasoline tasting stuff. But, on that sub-zero morning in the middle of that frozen hell hole, it was iche bon, numero uno, grade A number one. Corpsman ol' buddy, if you are still out there somewhere, I sure owe you a couple.

FINEST FIGHTING FORCE EVER

by William B. Hopkins

December 10, 1950, was a very sad day. Yet it was a day of relief as I stood on the mountainside and watched the men of the 1st Marine Division move downhill to safety after being surrounded by Chinese Communist soldiers for the better part of two weeks. Many years have passed since that day, the end of the Chosin Reservoir campaign, and in the minds of the American public it is all but forgotten. But what I saw there is no less vivid today than the actual event. And when I reflect, my emotions are substantially the same.

Later in the '50s, I visited my regimental commander, Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, by then retired. He insisted that the 1st Marine Division at the frozen Chosin Reservoir was the finest fighting force ever.

This praise from America's most decorated soldier had support from S.L.A. Marshall, noted United States military historian who would proclaim the 1st marine Division's performance in Northeast Korea as probably the greatest ever. Under the harshest conditions ever encountered by American troops—anyplace, anytime—Marines faced an enemy forced of twelve Chinese Communist divisions, or approximately 100,000 men, twice the size of the British Army at its peak strength during the American Revolutionary War. They inflicted greater casualties upon the enemy than did the Continental Army in the eight year fight for our independence. Why such a difference? America's superior technical know-how was placed in the hand of properly trained disciplined soldiers. These soldiers were made to appreciate the dignity of the civilian population, the most important factor in limited war.

The poorly-equipped Chinese Army relied primarily on World War I vintage arms, but time-honored fighting methods. Yet this ill-provided soldier routed our 8th Army which enjoyed superior firepower and was better supplied. This Communist victory marked a changing tide in the political affairs in Asia. Communist China emerged as the major military power among Asian states.

The Chosin Reservoir campaign stands out as a model. In contrast with the 8th Army, the 1st Marine Division successfully fended off an enemy force many times its size. The origins of this success were not fully examined by our nation's leaders at the time; neither was the defeat of our 8th Army. Today this success and failure story is not comprehended by the great majority of literate Americans. Our political and military leaders should address themselves to the unfinished business of Korea to better understand the art and science of modern war and its inseparable relationship to the political structure.

During most of the campaign, the Marines fought an orderly retreat from the mountains of North Central Korea to the sea. I witnessed the fighting from vantage point of Company Commander, H & S Company, 1st Battalion 1st Marines—which we called, "the 1st of the 1st of the 1st." From Major General O. P. Smith, our Division Commander, down through the ranks, leadership excelled at every level. But the solution to coping with the Chinese mass can be found at the oftentimes overlooked fighting man's level.

Historians write about wars, battles and generals who lead. In a ground war, most of the fighting is done at company level and below, by privates, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants and captains. When an officer is promoted to major, he becomes less fighter and more executive. The general in charge is the chief executive officer—the chief decisionmaker. He may once have been a fighter, or maybe not. Historians refer to generals as fighters, while the real fighters become mere statistics in the history books with the passage of time. Nonetheless, it is the strength and character of these "statistics" that shoulder the heaviest burden for success in battle.

THE NIGHT JIM WENT HOME

by Rev. Rayburn L. Blair

A loud demanding voice echoed in my mind, "Take a deep breath, let half of it out, get on target and squeeeeeze that trigger." It was the voice of the boot-camp D.I. who had coached our platoon with the M-1 rifle three years earlier. "And now," I thought, "after all that training, here I am in the middle of the war, jerking one round off after another at an enemy I can't even see." For the first time since enlisting in the Marines, I wished I was back at boot-camp "snapping in" on the rifle range.

KABOOM! A teeth-rattling explosion filled the night with the moans of dying men. The black sky was underlined a thousand times with the fiery streaks of tracer bullets. Red Chinese soldiers were shouting excitedly a few yards away, and the muzzle flashes of a machine gun punctured the darkness to my right. Again, I pointed my rifle at the spot and jerked the trigger with a frozen finger.

Crunching footsteps in the snow pulled my head around to identify an approaching shadow. The invisible intruder dropped down beside me and fired toward the enemy. "Who is it?" I whispered. The familiar voice of Jim Storey answered back and I was glad. Jim was the kind of guy you didn't mind introducing to your sister...honest, loyal, and hardworking. I was relieved to have a real Marine next to me at a time like that. Jim and I had been buddies since we met at Camp Lejenune, North Carolina. We were peace-time Marines then, but suddenly, war had blazed across Texas toward California. Passing through Arlington, Texas at three o'clock in the morning, good ole Jim and I were hanging from between the cars so he could see my home town. He promised to come back for a visit when we returned.

Attack North

After the Inchon landing and the capture of Seoul, our Division had gone back aboard ship and steamed in a wide circle around South Korea into the Sea of Japan. The enemy's back had been broken at Seoul, and we were ordered to cut off his escape with an amphibious landing at Wonsan, North Korea. Within two weeks only a remnant of the North Korean Army remained, and U.N. Forces were driving north toward Manchuria.

Winter covered the battlefield with blinding white, as battle-weary troops ached with cold and dreamed of home. First Marine Division Headquarters had rolled north and was dug in around the village of Hagaru near the Chosin Reservoir.

The rifle company Jim and I were with was to bring up the rear as escort to a convoy of supplies and men. Reinforced with a company of British Marines, we turned our backs to the sea and moved out to join the Division 50 miles north in the mountains.

Show chains rattled, and the air grew thin as we ground up the mountainous miles. Slower and slower we climbed as the narrow, frozen road aimed higher. Conversation flickered, and a hibernating quietness fell over the men. Morale dropped with the temperature as we mounted the top-most

crest and lumbered onto a sky-high plateau. Looking around, someone muttered of a "frozen hell." Cutting through the white plain, our convoy moved like a slow black line until darkness filled the day, and it was night again. We were in the village of Koto. Each man made cautious preparations with parka mattress and poncho roof before retiring behind the zipper of his sleeping bag.

During the night, the sub-zero evening became a 25° below zero morning. Snow had blanketed us against the cold and the only signs of life were steaming pockets in the snow where men were breathing. Then, miraculous as usual, First Sergeant Zulo appeared fully dressed, packed and roaring hoarsely, "Hit the deck, saddle up, and fall in." A few minutes later we were in formation for roll call with stamping and packs bulging.

The Company Commander informed us that during the last few days an army of several hundred thousand Red Chinese soldiers had swept across the Yalu River and was now engaging elements of our division further north. Our orders were to proceed "on the double" to Hagaru-ri, 20 miles away in support of Division Headquarters.

Jumping off that morning, there was renewed alertness in the movement of our small convoy. Every eye scanned the ridges and examined the shadows for signs of the new enemy. By noon the advance patrol had encountered enemy fire, and early afternoon found us under heavy attack. Our few tanks were called to the front, and we pushed on.

Resistance grew stronger until by sunset we were bleeding for every turn of a wheel. Men were dropping all around, and trucks were filled with wounded and dead. Our tanks were being knocked out one by one. Stalled vehicles were pushed aside and burned. We moved on.

At midnight word came from the rear that the enemy had crushed through the convoy and was attacking from behind. We were surrounded! As this devastating fact gripped us, it seemed to add emergency fuel to our low burning spirits. "This is it," we thought, but whatever chance there was of survival, everyone was determined to fight to the end.

Radio contact with Division revealed that they were also under heavy attack and could not help us. We had surprised the Communists in our attempt to enter Hagaru-ri which they had completely surrounded and were preparing to annihilate. They had sealed off the road to the sea with road blocks. There we were, a handful of hollow-eyed, half-frozen Marines, trying to break through the encircling Red Chinese Army from their rear.

Going Home

"Wish I was back home on the river," Jim breathed. Jim had often spoken of his home in Aurora, Indiana and of times on the Ohio River. He loved that river. It seemed to represent home and better days to him.

"Move out!" came the order, and we were "up and at 'em" in another effort to break through. Just then Jim moaned and slumped to the ground, and I heard myself shouting "Corpsman, Corpsman." The Corpsman came and did what he could with sulfa and bandages for a dying Marine. As Jim regained consciousness, he called for "Mama." Then, realizing that "Mama" was on the other side of the world, he talked to God as tenderly and sincerely as ever a man did. At that moment I realized that God was present there in a way I had never witnessed. Jim was speaking as though God was standing right by him and they were friends. When he told the Lord he knew he was dying, all the fear was gone from his voice. I knew I would never be the same.

As God called Jim home that fearful night, I also felt the need to give Him my life. There didn't seem to be much of it left, but for the first time I realized that life without God's presence was a void no matter how long I might live and I knew as Jim died, that if I should live, I would one day preach the Gospel. That night, with all its agonies and fear, was the beginning of a new life for the both of us.

Ten years later, my wife and I drove up to Aurora, Indiana, Jim's hometown, to meet his family and to visit the cemetery where he was buried after the truce in Korea. Jim's "Mama," Mrs. Harry Storey, led us to his grave in Riverview Cemetery. There on a hill, under a shady maple, rested the body of my friend overlooking the great Ohio River, Jim was home.

Rayburn L. Blair, now a Baptist Minister in Tallahassee, Florida, and a director of The Chosin Few, served with the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines. For an insight into the man behind the touching story, we thank Harry R. Horsman, past senior vice president and current national historian of the Guadalcanal Campaign Veterans. He wrote:

"Not only does Blair have an outstanding church organization, but he has developed the largest private school in northern Florida. He is one of this community's leading citizens and has an hour television program every Sunday along with many other activities. He fits the category of, "You can take the boy out of the Marine Corps, but you can't take the Marines Corps out of the boy."

ROYAL MARINES

From the Globe and Laurel (Journal of the Royal Marines) February 1951

Under Command of 1st Marine Division

When the 41st Independent Commando, Royal Marines, under Lt. Col. Drysdale, arrived at Hungnam on 20 November, 1950, and reported to the Headquarters of the 1st Marine Division, it was ahead of its Arctic clothing, its transport and its tents, and the Division itself was short of essential stores. On 25 November orders were received for the 41st to move in three days to join the 7th Marine Regimental Combat Team at Yudam-ni and undertake reconnaissance on the left flank of its position. (A Regimental Combat Team is approximately of Brigade Group strength.) The Commando heard a lecture from an Arctic Warfare Team and on 26 November its stores arrived, but without sleeping bags or transport, so at 0700 on 28 November the 41st shed its motor transport section, which remained at Hungnam as a Base Party, and started with borrowed vehicles and drivers for Yudam-ni, which is at the end of the western arm of the Chosin Reservoir and about 60 miles up country from Hungnam.

Road Cut, American Units Surrounded

Unfortunately the enemy had begun his counter-offensive during the previous night, and when the convoy reached Koto-ri, about 40 miles inland, it found that the road between there and Hagaru-ri, 10 miles further on to the north, had been cut and also that between Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni, which lies about 13 1/2 miles by road to the northwest. That meant that the 5th and 7th Regimental Combat Teams were isolated at Yudam-ni, and that the Advanced Divisional H.Q. of the 1st Marine Division, with most of the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Regimental Combat Team, about 2,500 engineers, Base installations and service troops were isolated at Hagaru-ri.

Orders to Fight Through

Colonel Drysdale, who had gone on ahead of the convoy, reached a point about half a mile north of Koto-ri where he caught a previous convoy which had been stopped by enemy fire and road blocks, so he went back to Koto-ri to the H.Q. of the 1st Regimental Combat Team and reported to Divisional H.Q. at Hungnam. He was told to halt his Commando at Koto-ri and await orders. The 41st, which had been delayed by traffic blocks on the road south of Koto-ri, did not arrive until 1630, when it took up positions on the perimeter and dug in against possible enemy attack and a certain sub-zero night. At 2000 the Colonel was told the next morning he was to lead a composite force consisting of his own Commando, a company of United States Marines, an Army company and various oddments and fight his way through to Hagaru-ri, ten miles to the north. According to the war diary:

Break-out Operation—29th November

"Did a recce for the break-out operation at first light. Decided to attack Hill 1 with 41 Commando, after preliminary artillery and air preparation, then pass the Marine company through on to Hill 2, at the same time push forward along the road with the Army company keeping parallel with the main attack—H-hour to be 0930 hours.

The attack went according to plan, and Hills 1 and 2 were captured against comparatively light opposition. I then passed 41 Commando through on to Hill 3, the Army company having reached a parallel position on the road. We were still meeting steady opposition from the front and right flanks. It was now 1200 hours and I re-



Royal Marines at Chosin

ceived a message stating that 14 tanks would be available to me within an hour. I therefore decided to pause and then try and break through in transport with tanks and air in support.

Advance with Tank Support

"The tanks finally arrived at 1330 hours and I requested that they be split in pairs throughout the column. They, however, insisted that they must lead, and, since they were not under my command, I had to accept the decision. We accordingly formed up with the tanks leading, followed by the Marine company, in that order. All were in transport. We made slow progress for about three miles. The road was under continuous small arm and sporadic mortar fire. At 1600 hours we reached a point about a mile south of the village of Pusing-ni. Here we ran into heavy opposition and the tanks reported that they could not get on. At this stage all communications within the column, with the air and with the Division broke down. In view of the report from the tanks, the fact that there was only one hour of daylight left and the casualties which I was suffering, I decided to cut my losses and withdraw. However, at this moment, a liaison officer from Koto-ri arrived with a message to say that it was absolutely imperative that I get through at all costs.

Heavy Losses

"I relayed this order to the tanks and we started to move forward slowly. Between this point and Hagaru-ri the column was ambushed three times and was continually under fire. The remnants finally reached Hagaru-ri at about 1930 hours. I started off with about 900 men and got through with under 400. Subsequent reports indicated that we were opposed along the route by approximately three enemy regiments. 41 Commando lost almost all of its equipment and a large number of trucks and suffered over 70 casualties.

Perimeter Defense at Hagaru-ri—30th November

"Unit was placed under command of the Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion 1st Marines, who was responsible for perimeter defense. We were given the role of mobile reserve within the perimeter, which extended over a distance of some six miles in circumference and included the airstrip. During the day some of the wounded were flown out, and then there was a large air-drop. Some 1,200 wounded were housed in the most ghastly conditions at Hagaru-ri. The unit occupied various shacks in the village.

Counter-attack by B Troop

"At 2300 the enemy attacked in strength from the north and east. Later, further attack developed from the south and west, and the village came under mortar fire. At 0300 hours the position became critical. There was some infiltration and a key position on a hill to the south of the village gave way. I was ordered to send one troop to try and restore the situation. I gave the task to B Troop under Lieut. G. F. D. Roberts, R. M. They succeeded admirably, in spite of the fact that they had to operate over unknown ground in the dark. By 0400 hours the line had been restored. The attacks continued until daylight at 0630 hours, when the enemy withdrew, leaving the perimeter still intact. 41 Commando had three wounded. Enemy casualties were extremely heavy."

Defensive Minor Operations at Hagaru-ri

At 1500 on 1 December, which was a quiet day, B Troop was withdrawn into reserve; next day the 41st was called out to cover the collection of survivors from an aircraft full of wounded and which had crashed just outside the perimeter, but was not engaged as the enemy did not interfere. On the afternoon of 3 December the 41st, with tanks in support, advanced along the Yudam-ni road to ascertain the positions of the enemy. These were confirmed as being as reported and the reconnaissance withdrew at dusk. Next day the 5th and 7th Regimental Combat Teams entered the perimeter from Yudam-ni and the 41st was sent out at 1430 again with tanks in support, to bring in or destroy some guns which had been bogged and abandoned on the Yudam-ni road. The guns could not be moved, so they were destroyed, and the force withdrew at dusk under fire from snipers. That evening the 41st was put under the command of the 5th Regimental Combat Group, which was to provide the rearguard for the withdrawal from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri, and next day was spent in making plans for this move. C Troop was sent to occupy positions on the perimeter during the night, but there was no enemy activity other than strafing from the air. According to the War Diary:

A Heavy Night Attack—6th December

"Withdrawal began. 7th Regimental Combat Team acted as advance guard and started at first light. They were, however, engaged in heavy fighting almost as soon as they left the perimeter. Slow progress was made throughout the day, with the Divisional Column closed up behind the 7th. At 1600 hours "I was again ordered to send a troop up to reinforce the perimeter. D Troop went out. At 1900 hours the rearguard column started to move. I recalled D Troop and the unit took up its position alongside Regimental Headquarters. All personnel throughout the division, other than drivers, were marching. We had not gone more than 400 yards when the Column came to a halt. In the darkness the enemy had again closed in and the whole of the Column ahead was halted and under heavy fire. The Column remained halted until about 2100 hours, when a heavy attack on Hagaru-ri developed from the west. Fortunately the majority of the troops on the perimeter were still in position. By midnight the Column had made no progress and the position at Hagaru-ri was looking a bit sticky. The enemy was pressing hard and there had been some infiltration. Soon after this 41 Commando were recalled and were committed to the perimeter in order to stop gaps and infiltration. The battle continued until daylight, when the enemy withdrew, having failed to make any appreciable progress and leaving over 600 dead behind them.

With the Rearguard to Koto-ri—7th December

"The rearguard column got under way again at about 0900 hours. Unfortunately during the night they had been cut off from the rest of the Divisional Column. At 1100 hours there was a two-hour delay while the leading battalion cleared a road block which the enemy had established during the night. At 1600 hours I was ordered to send a troop (C Troop) to clear some high ground on the left of the road from which some enemy snipers and machine-guns had been harass-

ing the Column. The enemy proved to be well dug in and C Troop had a difficult task. However, they succeeded in keeping the enemy quiet and finally joined up with the rear of the column after dark. The remainder of the unit reached Koto-ri without further incident at 1700 hours. Here, we were joined by Capt. P. J. Owens, R.M., and 11 other ranks, who had been cut off during the convoy battle on 29 November. They had had some hard fighting, and finally reached Koto-ri through the hills. During the march from Hagaru-ri the unit also managed to recover the bodies of some of those who had been killed on 29 November.

An Arctic Night in the Open—8th December

"The break-out from Koto-ri started. It was once again led by the 7th Regimental Combat Team. At 1600 hours the unit was ordered to follow the 7th and occupy some high ground to the left of the road and about two miles beyond the perimeter, which had so far been by-passed. The task involved a stiff climb through two feet of snow in a blinding snowstorm, and was accomplished just before dark. Followed a night in the open with the thermometer showing -15 degrees (47 degrees of frost). I thought daylight would never come! Fortunately there was no enemy opposition.

Withdrawal Down the Pass—9th December

"Unit was withdrawn from the perimeter at 0900 hours. 7th Regimental Combat Team and Divisional Troops started to withdraw down the pass after the engineers had repaired a bridge blown by the enemy during the previous week. At 1530 hours the unit was ordered to occupy positions on the perimeter, as the enemy were expected to attack. The positions were occupied throughout the night but no attack developed.

10th December

"At 0900 hours 5th Regimental Combat Team started to withdraw. We marched again with Regimental Headquarters. At about 1000 hours the Column was delayed short of the head of the pass by machine-gun and sniper fire from the right of the road. We had one other rank wounded. After this we made slow and tortuous progress down the pass. We reached a point just south of Sudong about 1800 hours and came under artillery, mortar and sniper fire. I suspect that most of it was friendly, but it was none the less unpleasant! We finally reached Majon Dong at 2130 hours. Here some of us were put in to lorries and others into open cattle trucks and carried to a tented camp in Hungnam—20 to a tent in a sea of mud—but after a 23-mile march over the mountains on an empty stomach and without sleep for 72 hours we could not have cared less!"

Embarkation at Hungnam

Next morning the 41st recovered its Base Party and collected its first mail since 24 November and a crate of whiskey, and on 12 December embarked with the 5th Regimental Combat Team in the U.S. Naval Transport General G. M. Randall, which reached Pusan in Southern Korea on the 14th. From Pusan the 41st was taken in a Japanese-manned L.S.T. to Masan, where it arrived at 1630 on 16 December and reverted to the command of the 1st Marine Divisional Headquarters. During its nineteen days in Northern Korea the Commando's casualties had been: Killed, 13; wounded, 39; missing, 27, and there had been 19 cases of frostbite, exposure or pneumonia. The Commanding Officer received a very kind signal of commendation from General Oliver P. Smith, U.S.M.C., Commanding the 1st Marine Division, which concluded with the words, "I can give you no higher compliment than to state that your conduct, and that of the officers and men under your command, was worthy of the highest traditions of Marines."

41 INDEPENDENT COMMANDO ROYAL MARINES

By Michael G. O'Brien

41 Independent Commando Royal Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (later Colonel) D. B. Drysdale DSO, MBE, RM, was formed on 16 August 1950 for special service in Korea. The unit, initially 200 strong, but subsequently increased to 300, arrived in Japan on 5th September, where it was placed under United States operational command with US arms and equipment, and within days was engaged in raiding operations in the Inchon area. The rapid advance of the United Nations forces after the Inchon landings reduced the opportunities to raid the North Korean supply lines and 41 Independent Commando was placed under command of the 1st Marine Division and shipped to Hungnam, ready to move up the single road supply route to join the advanced elements of the Division.

On 28 November the unit left Hungnam for Yudam-ni, at the end of the western arm of the Chosin Reservoir, some 60 miles away. The convoy reached Koto-ri about 40 miles from Hungnam, and found its way blocked by the Chinese, who had just entered the war. Early on the morning of 29 November, Lt. Col. Drysdale was put in command of a mixed force consisting of 41 Independent Commando, a company of U.S. Marines, a U.S. Army company and 17 tanks. He was given orders to break out of Koto-ri and then fight through to Hagaru-ri, ten miles to the North to join the Advanced Divisional Headquarters and the 3rd Battalion 1st U.S. Marines. The column which started with 900 men was opposed by approximately three enemy regiments and was continually under fire. Less than 400 men got through and the Commando suffered over 70 casualties.

During the next week, 41 Commando was fully occupied in defending the perimeter and in reconnaissance. On the morning of the 6th December, having been joined by the U.S. forces from Yudam-ni, the withdrawal to Koto-ri began. The whole marching column was engaged in fighting, and progress over the ten miles was slow, but Koto-ri was reached the next evening. On the 8th December the force moved to Hungnam, arriving there two days later. The men had had no sleep for 72 hours, the temperature at night was at time minus 15°F and they had marched 23 miles without food.

The President of the United States of America awarded the Presidential Unit Citation to the 1st Marine Division, including supporting units, for "extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance" in covering the withdrawal from Chosin in Hungnam.

After the United Nations forces recovered from the initial Chinese onslaught, 41 Independent Commando resumed its raiding role until withdrawn from the Korean War just before Christmas 1951. The unit was disbanded in Plymouth on 22 February 1952 having been awarded two DSOs, one DSC, three MCs, one DSM and nine MMs. In addition a number of individual awards were also conferred by the President of the United States.

The Commandant General Royal Marines received the Presidential Unit Citation on behalf of 41 Commando at a special ceremony at the American Embassy in London in the presence of the Captain General, HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. When the Commando was reformed in 1960 they received the blue, gold and red Battle Streamer, which is still carried on the Regimental Colour, an honor shared with only one British unit.

A MEMORABLE BIRTHDAY

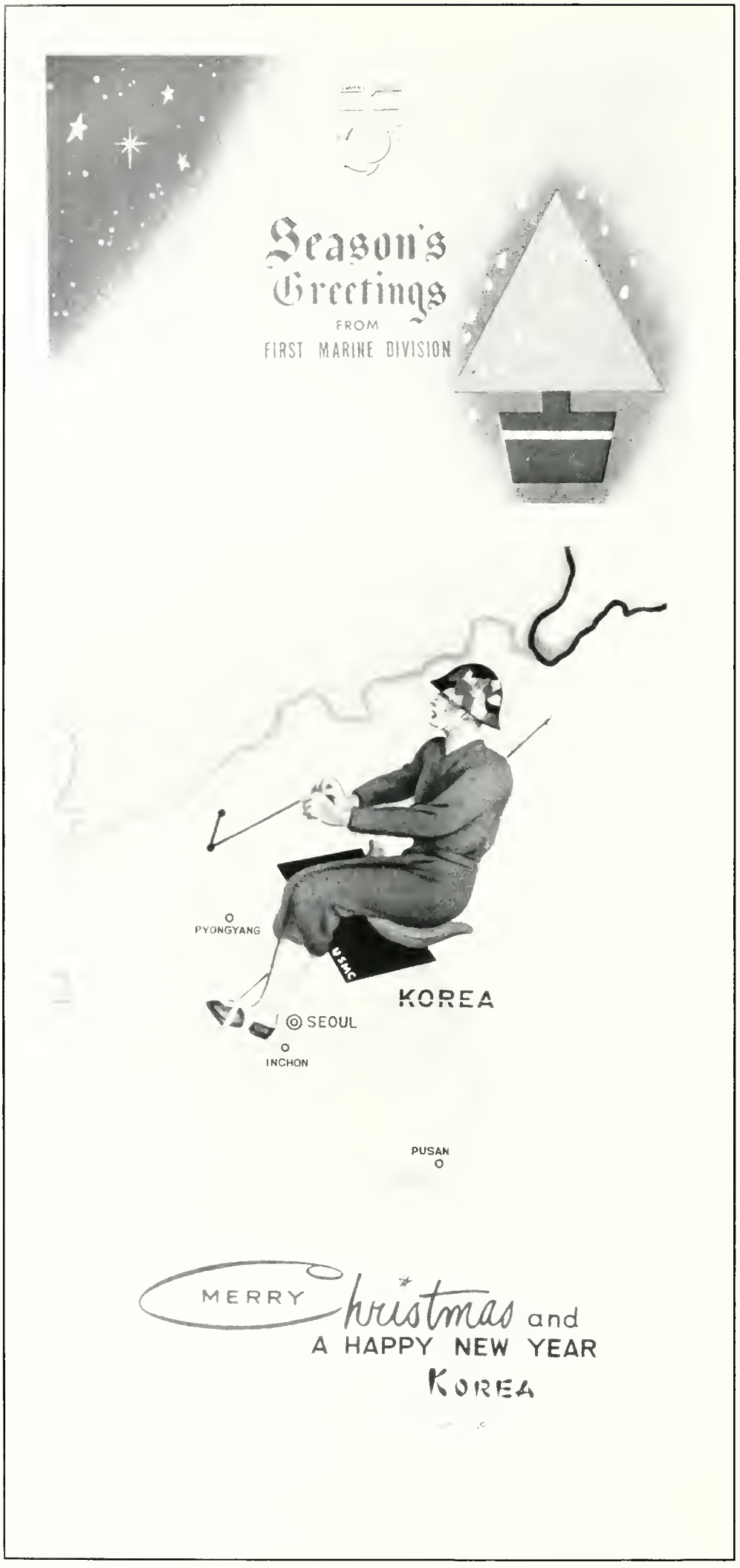
By Donald E. Roberts, HQs, Btry, 2nd Bn, 11 Marines

During the late evening of 15 September, 1950, as I lay in a foxhole, 7,000 miles from home (Los Angeles, CA) I recall thinking "What a day this has been. What a hell of a way to spend my birthday."

We had just completed the Inchon Landing in South Korea and for a few brief moments I contemplated about what had occurred on this momentous day. The fact that I had just participated in a historic military action was exciting in itself, but to add even more significance to this day, a day I will never forget, was the fact that it had occurred on my 20th birthday. My first birthday ever away from home.

I was assigned duties as the battalion commander's radio operator (2nd Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment) during this action. The landing craft, I was assigned to was scheduled to hit the beach (Wolmi-Do Island) with the 6th Wave. As the craft departed the LST, the rudder mechanism was broken, therefore the coxswain had to control the rudder by hand. An awkward task at best.

The plan as I recall from the limited tactical information which filtered down to the



PFC (Private First Class) level was that our craft was to rendezvous with other land craft in the bay. The craft were to move in a circle waiting for the other in the wave to join together. When all craft had assembled and it was our time to go ashore, all the craft was proceed together. Our broken rudder made it almost impossible to steer the craft so the Lt. told the coxswain to proceed to shore by ourselves.

The highlight of that short trip was when I shared the fact with my comrades in arms that it was my birthday, they all sang "Happy Birthday" to me and although it was barely audible above the roar of War, I remember thinking "What a hell of a birthday party."

I have been very fortunate to have had many birthday parties since that day, but none were ever more memorable.

In May, 1987, I returned to South Korea with my wonderful wife of 36 years, Peggy. The highlight of our trip was our visit to the Marine Memorial in Inchon and to Wolmido Island. Standing there gazing at Wolmido with memories flooding my senses, my mind went back 37 years to 15 September, 1950. As a few tears began cloud my vision, I closed my eyes. For a brief moment I thought I heard a bunch of young Marines singing "Happy Birthday." Probably not. We were standing there alone.

"SNOW AND BLOOD HILL"

By T Sgt James C. Jones, Jr., USMCR

When the artillery is not able to blow the enemy out of his position, when aircraft cannot rout him from his emplacement, there is little doubt as to whom the job will fall. In fact, there is never any doubt.

For that reason, the infantry jumped off in the early hours, headed for the high mountain pass south of Koto-ri, the pass which had to be opened before the trapped First Marine Division and elements of the Seventh Army Division could break through to Hungnam.

A Marine battalion went into the approach march. The main body of Chinese Communist forces was dug in eight miles up in the mountains. The Marines started up the narrowing valley, straight into the first drifting flakes of what was to develop into a blinding snowstorm.

Able Company's mission was to clear the high ground to the right flank. This is the company the Marines call "Able, Able—Hot To Go!" The hard-charging company earned its respected title on the beach at Inchon, in the streets of Seoul and Yong-Dong Po, and in the mountains around Kojo in North Korea.

In mid-afternoon, Able met its first heavy resistance. The snowstorm had reached blizzard proportions. The gale blowing down from the north whipped the snow so that visibility was cut to 10 or 15 feet. Through the swirling mass Able Company walked up the spine of a ridge, directly into a machine gun nest. Able returned the fire, but visibility was so poor that Captain Bob Barrow of

St. Francisville, LA, ordered his men to dig in until the storm abated.

Throughout the night, the storm continued. By dawn the skies were clear, but the gale had grown in force. Men needed no coaxing to stay low; they couldn't stand up against the force of the blast.

The elements notwithstanding, Able Able lived up to its name. The machine gun nest was cleaned out. But a harrowing scene remained. The ridge continued another 400 yards, then tapered up into a mountain peak. The Chinese were waiting, entrenched in strongly protected bunkers and emplacements. Between the more heavily fortified positions, standing-type foxholes dotted the ridge and the approaches.

The Chinese did not have to rely long on their well-known patience. Able Company went into the assault immediately.

"We did everything by the books," said Captain Barrow later. "I used every ounce of military strategy I've ever learned. My platoon leaders, platoon sergeants and men did the same. But I'm telling you, they had us outnumbered. You know in the books they say that an assault force like ours should have the odds 3-1 in its favor. Instead, the goo-goos had us on the short end of 2-1 in their favor."

The odds weren't high enough. Able fought up the ridge all day. At dusk, the Marines occupied the hill. Nobody made an official count of the dead. The reason? As the Marines killed Communists, they rolled the bodies out of the foxholes and bunkers, sending them tumbling down the steep mountainside. With the fierce battle finally over, nobody had energy left to slide down the slopes, count the dead Reds and clamber back up the ridge. Well-founded estimates, however, placed the enemy dead at from 350 to 500. Hard-hit itself, Able mopped up the remaining Chinese by driving them down the reverse slope directly into the uphill fire of Baker Company, which was taking the enemy ground along the road.

But for Able Company's heroic attack, the divisions retreating from the north would have faced a tremendous battle, for the Chinese had a two-mile stretch of the main service road—the only road—zeroed-in with heavy mortars and machine guns. They commanded every inch of the high ground to the north. They probably thought they commanded every inch of the lower ground to the south. But they had reckoned without Able Able.

From his command post, Captain Barrow surveyed the bloody ridge below him, the ridge he had struggled up. Captain Barrow's eyes were streaming.

"I started up this hill yesterday with 223 men," he said. "This morning, I could muster only 111 men. My boys came up this hill on blood and guts alone. Some of my boys came up this hill knowing full well they had but minutes to live. They didn't hesitate a second, they assaulted. It's a miracle anyone got up this hill at all."

"The goo-goos had potato-masher grenades. They could throw them further than my boys could throw our grenades. But my boys were more accurate. My boys stood right below this CP and for thirty minutes they did nothing but throw grenades up the hill, while the goo-goos were throwing those potato-mashers down on us."

The captain stood up, braced against the wind, and walked around to the other side of the peak, where he could look down on the road.

"My first platoon circled through the woods down there and flanked this hill. I lost the best platoon sergeant I've ever had on this hill. He stood right up and knew he was about to die, but he walked up this hill."

"I don't know what they call this hill. All the map shows is that it's 3,500 meters high. Tacking a number like that on this hill doesn't sound right. If I were naming it, I'd call it 'Snow-and-Blood Hill.' I'd name it that because that's what it is."

Captain Barrow paused, then spoke softly, so that the piercing wind almost whipped his words away:

"This is the best damned company in the division, and you can put that in black and white."

There was no mistaking the tears this time.



Back Row: L to R: unknown, Parker (KIA), unknown, Abraham Mendel (KIA), Frank Kouarick, Quinto De Santis Front row: L to R: Plumb, Elmer McGlintock, Glen Morris. (Quinto DeSantis)

CHOSIN MEMORIES

by Robert T. Klug

As a volunteer regular Marine on my 2nd cruise of the Mediterean. I happened to be with a very close knit, well trained platoon of strong young American men. We had, for the past year been sleeping, eating, fighting and drinking together in different parts of the world.

We had almost daily chores of firing, disassembling and cleaning of many various weapons. Approximately June of 1950, word was passed regarding a conflict in Korea. Not long after that I, along with others, had an automatic extension of one year added to our hitch by President Truman. We than headed for Korea, disembarked in L.C.V.P.s and helped secure the airfield known as Kimpo.

It was my first experience of many dead bodies in the ditch and the smell of death. From then on it was like a process of elimination as we started loosing friends and good buddies usually one at a time.

Anyway, skipping many experiences that are branded on my mind, we found ourselves (just a few of the original platoon left), on a road going north. I do believe that none of us at the time knew the exact date or even cared. All we knew is it was dark and we could not find the rest of the regiment. We weren't sure where anyone was. Sgt. Devin was still our platoon leader and was to the rear of our small column of foot-frozen—still walking Marines.

Word came up to us in front that there were many oriental voices coming up the road from our rear. The next word was to all get in the left ditch alongside the road and wait for Sgt. Devin to fire the first round. I remember being in a prone position with my .45 caliber in one hand and my carbine in the other, as I listened to distant explosions and the reflections in the sky. Then came the voices and crunching feet on the frozen ground. As I listened, there seemed to be some sense of laughter like they were celebrating. The language I didn't understand. We were frozen in a sense and froze in another sense. We lay there as this mob of dark figures started passing us just 15 or 20 feet away. Seemed like a very long time till that first round went off. When it did, all hell broke loose.

I had only two clips fro my .45 and when they were used I tried my carbine and it would not cooperate. All we could do was to keep firing at dark moving figures, but I could not help anymore, until I urinated on the bolt of my rifle.

The noise of shooting, hollering and screaming (changed from laughter) soon subsided and word was passed that Sgt. Devin was dead and we had four or five wounded. We left Devin in the ditch and some of us carried our wounded to a small hut about 200 yards from the road. There was an older couple with kids in the hut. We used their beds for our wounded and they stayed in a small corner of the structure. I believe there were six or seven of us plus the wounded. We took turns outside watching the terrain. With the moonlight and the snow on the almost bare ground you could see any movement.

About daybreak we heard a vehicle in the distance coming from the North. As we watched, we recognized it as one of our jeeps traveling at a high rate of speed. We tried waving it down but it kept going.

Than it was decided that Kash and myself would head off the next vehicle and put Devin's body on the road for the next vehicle to possibly pick up. Then Bob Kashuline and myself crossed the road to possibly count the bodies of gooks. It was a slight incline to where most bodies were. They were not all dead. I had just passed one of the small piles of bodies that had (I thought) frozen together, when I heard a faint voice and some moaning from behind. Upon turning, I did see movement among that group and immediately opened fire with my .45 caliber of which I had acquired more ammo for. I then stepped closer and took a sub-Thompson machine-gun from that group of bodies. It had a full magazine. Meanwhile, Kashuline had just opened a small door to a small wood shack. He also saw movement among all the quilted uniforms and immediately opened fire. We were both relieved that we did not just pass and turn our backs on what we were sure called Possum's.

There were many more experiences branded in my mind on the hills and on the road back to Koto-ri. Still miss those buddies



Kobe, Japan, 19 May 1951. Cpl. Batagleo, Cpl. Hughes, Cpl. Wooster, and Drummer

PREVENTING FROST-BITTEN FEET ON THE LONG MARCH

By Robert A. Brobst

The sub-zero temperatures in the North Korean Mountains provided an opportunity for frost-bite on the march back to Hungnam. Feet were particularly susceptible because perspiration would wet the socks and felt pads, and in the waiting while the march was stalled, the feet would begin to freeze. Many Marines prevented frost-bitten feet by the use of three pairs of socks and an extra pair of felt pads. One pair of socks were on your feet, one pair tied outside your clothing to dry in the cold dry mountain air and one pair and the extra felt pads under your clothing around your waist being warmed and ready for the first stop. Whenever the march was stalled, the pairs of socks were rotated from your feet to outside your clothing for drying. The cold pair of socks were placed inside for warming and the warm socks and felt pads were placed on your feet for the next segment of the march. By continuing this rotation many Marines were able to make the entire march without frost-bitten feet.

FROZEN CHOSIN
What It Felt Like

By Lee K. Bergee

Thousands of words have been written about the fighting and the bravery during the Chosin Reservoir campaign, but not much has been said about what it felt like to be there.

In 1965, I visited Lt. Gen. Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller at his home in Saluda, Virginia, and the first thing he said to me, as we shook hands, was, "Have you thawed out yet, Sarge?" After all those years, the cold was what we brought up first.

I personally believe all of us who were there remembered the cold above all. Yes, we all have memories of our buddies being killed, of the hordes of Chinese assaulting our frozen lines and the long walk out, but I truly believe the uppermost thought on our minds, when we think of the Chosin Reservoir campaign, is the COLD!

What was it really like...to be fighting in sub-zero temperatures? Those long nights in a foxhole or a ditch with the thermometer hanging around thirty degrees below zero will long be remembered. I said to myself when I awoke in a hospital in Japan after the campaign: "I hope I NEVER say the words: I have never been so cold." If I do, it will mean I am colder than I was a the "Reservoir" and this I NEVER want to say ever again.

I had a Sheaffer fountain pen which I carried in my breast pocket and the ink in it froze and burst. Canteens froze and you had to work the bolt of your M-1 every now and then in order that It wouldn't freeze shut. Beads of ice formed in your beard and there were some who had to go back to a warming tent and have ice removed from their nostrils.

Standing watch, you stomped your feet constantly and wiggled your toes inside your shoe pacs. The frigid cold seeped through your clothing and you were constantly in misery. The wind hit your face until it was raw and the driving snow half-blinded you as you searched for any enemy activity.

You dreamed of being close to a fire. I remembered at Koto-ri several of us set a boxcar on fire and climbed inside until the flames drove us out. Memories of crawling down the railroad track while the Chinese fired machine guns at me...the tracers striking the rails and caroming off into the inky darkness.

Day or night, it was so very cold! I recall when we were told that we were surrounded by nine Chinese divisions. Our battalion mail jeep came back after running into a roadblock just south of Koto-ri. Then we



Chaplain John H. Craven, USN returns the church bell removed by the Chinese communists to Reverend Lee in Seoul, pastor of the church at Hagaru-ri in November 1950. (John H. Craven)

were certain that we were surrounded.

Not once, do I remember feeling that I was a participant in a hopeless cause. I know what I read in the newspapers and magazines after I arrived home, but during the campaign...I only felt complete confidence that I was a Marine, with other Marines, and there was no way that the enemy was going to keep us trapped high in those mountains.

Upon reading various accounts of the Chosin campaign, I learned how historic and memorable the whole thing was, but at the time I only knew that we were engaged in one hell of a fight and that the First Division would not be licked.

Today, 33 years later, I think of the Chosin campaign whenever I am outdoors in a St. Louis blizzard and hear people complaining about how cold it is. I chuckle to myself and think: "Mister, you should have been at the 'Reservoir' in 1950 if you think this is cold."

Yes, I grant you...the fighting was terrible, there were countless sacrifices and the comradeship of all those who were there will always remain, but I firmly believe...the first thought that crosses any of the "Chosin Few" when they think about that campaign is how damn cold it was!

LETTERS HOME

Cpl. D. G. Burt Hq. Btry, 1st Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division

I was standing perimeter guard duty while we were at the east end of the Chosin Reservoir it was just breaking daylight on the morning of Nov. 24, 1950. I had a can of jam from my "C" rations sitting on a "pot belly" stove and burned it. I picked it up by the lid, and threw it over my shoulder. A very deep voice from behind said "You better watch it son." I turned around and looked up at a very large man—Lt. Col. R. L. Murray, Co. 5th. He was standing there with burned jelly running down the front of his parka. My first thought was: "What in the hell am I doing here. They don't need me. This man is big enough to whip them all with his bare hands." My second thought was: "My God, if he had been a North Korean instead of that big man, my throat would have already been cut.

When the sun came up that crystal clear morning, the moisture in the air was frozen and everywhere one looked, it was like seeing a million diamonds refracting. There in all that misery was this beautiful spectacle.

That morning, we moved to the other side of the Reservoir—Damn it was cold. A few days later and what seemed like a lifetime on Dec. 5th, is this year old U.S.M.C.R. Corporal was one of the lucky ones to be evacuated by Air from Hungnam.

Aboard the C-47 cargo-troop plane, the Marine sitting on the oak bench across from me asked me to pull off his snow pacs. I felt sick when they wouldn't come off because they were frozen to the felt inner soles and subsequently to his feet. I felt even worse when he couldn't pull mine off either. It was much warmer in the Army hospital at Kobe, Japan.

Nov. 18, 1950

My Darling Betty:

I'm sorry that I haven't written for a while. We've been moving so much, that it seems that there's no time. I was really happy tonight when I walked in and a fellow walked up to me and said, Are you Burt? I said yes, and he said I had some mail. I went to get it and found that I had 27 letters. It's the first mail I've received since I left Japan...

Letters to my wife prior to Chosin.

Nov. 22, 1950

My Darling Betty:

Just a short line sweetheart to say I Love You very much. We left Hamhung this morning and we're enroute to somewhere near the Chosin Reservoir...The weather is getting worse over here. It doesn't get much above zero during the daytime and it's sure miserable. Have you had the baby yet? If so, what's his or her name?...

Nov. 23, 1950

Hi Brown Eyes

I said I would write when we got here so here I am. The Battery is right beside the Chosin Reservoir and it's beautiful here, but oh how cold it is...We're supposed to have turkey dinner today with all the trimmings...

Nov. 24, 1950

Hi Sweetheart

I thought I would drop a line this morning before we leave. We no sooner get situated when we pull up and move out again. I guess we'll go clear up to the border, this morning, but the scuttlebut is that the fighting isn't to heavy and that only small groups are holding out. The scuttlebut is disgusting. At first we were have boarded ship for the states on the 19th, then the 23rd, and today is the 24th, and we're still moving up. I guess you can only believe what you see. I have to close now, the trucks are here.

DISHWASHING AND SHARING

By Hank Feuer, CWO2, USMC (Ret)

In November, 1950, Marines on their way to the Chosin Reservoir had long since quit using mess gear as there was no hot chow. Therefore they settled with the only useful items—the spoon to pry frozen foods from "C" ration cans (the plastic ones were useless) and of course the canteen cup, just in case something hot could be found. The spoon was most conveniently carried, tied or clipped to the web belt. On this particular day one of our corporals found that he had lost his spoon. After waiting for his Sergeant to finish his can of frozen breakfast, the Corporal asked to borrow the Sergeant's spoon, which was immediately loaned. After the Corporal finished his can of frozen "C's," he returned the spoon with an acknowledgement of thanks; to which the Sergeant replied: "This spoon is dirty!" The Corporal—without any thought—reached out, took the spoon back, spit into the center of the bowl, and completed the cleaning by wiping in on the sleeve of his parka. He then handed it back with a sincere "sorry" to which the Sergeant made no reply. Thus was the dishwashing and sharing by the Marines at Chosin.

A SOLDIER REMEMBERS

by Thomas S. Marker

A proud soldier who enlisted in the Army May 14, 1948, Thomas F. Marker, now of Deptford, NJ, joined the 31st Infantry Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division the following May in Japan. His unit trained that year as ski troops.

He recalls: "All during the warm months of 1949, we ran for miles every day before breakfast and made many 20 mile hikes to build our legs for skiing. Winter came in September (on Hokkaido) and we had nine months of adapting our heavy 4.2 mortars to snow conditions.

"Our equipment was the best and we had a sharp outfit. It always stays in my mind that less than a year later in North Korea, we never received the fine winter clothing we had in peaceful Japan."

After the combat in South Korea, his Regiment landed at Iwon, North Korea, then went into the mountains to secure the Fusen Reservoir. "In the middle of October, three days after landing, our lead column was ambushed by Chinese, which was never admitted in Tokyo, he writes,"They killed about a dozen of our men and we got about the same number of the Chinese as they fled."

"We took a couple of days to study the Chinese equipment and asked the natives about them. The natives claimed there were many Chinese on ponies, but they all rode up into the mountains. General MacArthur announced over the radio that the U.S. troops would be home by Christmas and the war is over—but still no mention of the Chinese."

Marker's remembrances are especially powerful since they were written January 3, 1951, in the Tokyo Army Hospital, mere weeks after the campaign. We are pleased to share these recollections with you, starting when he enters the Chosin Reservoir.

Ever since we arrived in North Korea, we had ridden in trucks along mountain roads, with cliffs straight up the sides, and I wasn't the only one who didn't like the idea of not one of our men being up on the sides of the roads to cover our trucks in movement, as it was impossible at times to turn around. To have blown down a bridge behind us would surely make the trucks useless. With the steep grades covered with ice, the drivers had two tough days before we arrived at the Chosin Reservoir.

On a large clearing of some 500 yards on a slope, at the edge of the reservoir, we saw the four 105 mm howitzers of the 57th Field Artillery Battalion, one tank chasis with two 40mm guns, one half track with four 50 cal. machine-guns, two ambulances, and about 2,200 men. Twelve hundred of them were infantry, from the 3rd Battalion, 31st Infantry. These men were the rear guard of task force Col. McLean—who was killed the next day. We were the spearhead, with 1,200 men of the 1st Battalion 32nd Regiment, and 240 men of heavy mortar company 31st and 32nd Regiments. In all, we totaled nearly 3,500 men and we were to reach Manchuria before Christmas.

The spearhead moved past the rear guard and we crossed over a long causeway, over a part of the reservoir, to continue north. The convoy continued for a mile or so, and left the road to get in behind a hill. And we settled down for the night, with our 4.2 mortars in place for firing. I was in the heavy mortar company and we had twelve of these mortars. The men in the infantry went a mile or more up the road and dug in for the night. We were now ten miles out in front of the 1st Marine Division, and in between the two important reservoirs.

The 17th Regiment of our Army was already on the Manchurian border and the General MacArthur broadcast on the radio, "The war is over!" Around midnight I was on radio watch when an artillery shell burst high in the air, over the road. Two more were very close to our outfit so I reported this to my officer, Lt. McCabe. He thought for a moment and said it was probably our own artillery, (but why on top on us?). Just then, over the radio, a report came in that a Russian T-34 tank was firing directly down the road at us. To the south I could see smoke covering all the areas where our rear guard was dug in, across the causeway. I got Lt. McCabe out of the sleeping bag. When I told him the news this time, he realized the war was NOT over; in fact, the most difficult part of the war was just beginning.

On the radio, word came through that the rear guard was overrun by Chinese and was fighting for its life. In front of us the spearhead was hit hard and falling back. I could get no word from our forward observers with the spearhead. They are the people who send the firing data back to guns, which in turn support the infantry with their fire power. These two men were never heard of or seen again. Lt. McCabe asked an infantry major, over the radio, to observe our firing since he was on the front line, but he replied he did not understand mortar fire missions. The infantry major could be replaced with a half a jackass. Lt. McCabe put a radio set on his back and went forward, Corporal Denny took over the center. We fired our mortars most of the night and doing so, some of them cracked in the base plate because the frozen earth was too hard for the weapons' recoil. One other problem was that some of the shells would not fit into the mortar tubes because the shells had expanded because the chemicals in them froze and the cold weather caused the tubes to contract. The temperature was 30 below zero.

In the morning, the infantry in front of us could no longer hold against the Chinese attacks, so it was decided to move south and stop in the area where the rear guard was located, or what was left of them. The road south was jammed with trucks and men, and by noon we had only moved half a mile south. An order came through that we were to hold where we were. A hill on our left had to be taken from Chinese control, because it gave them a field of fire over the causeway. We had to travel across to get to the rear guard. On top of this problem, the Chinese had us in a shooting gallery. We had no cover whatsoever on that side.

Completely surrounded, we were in what might be our last battle. All of a sudden, all hell broke loose with some of our newer replacements firing up the road at what they thought was the Chinese unit. It was the last of our men coming down the road and luckily none of them was killed.

As soon as that was over, the order came through that we had to make a run for it across the frozen reservoir ice to the rear guard area, about a mile, because the causeway would be a longer run. The Chinese fired at us all the way, and it was the longest mile I have ever ran. As I was going across the ice, the fighter planes over our heads, about 50 feet up, would be dropping the empty 50 cal. bullet casings every time they fired at the Chinese all around us, and the casings hit us on the head—like God-sent rain.

We made it to the other side, most of us that is, and we were all together at last. In an area about 1,200 yards long and 200 yards wide on the lower side of a hill was all that remained of Task Force Col. McLean. Originally numbering 3,500 men, after five days the number of survivors was 385 men and most of them were wounded. The area we were now in had been surprised the first night as we were, and overrun by Chinese. After one day and night of killing, the Chinese had knocked out three of the four 105mm howitzers we had. Three or four of our ambulances were still burning the first day and dead Chinese were everywhere. The two vehicles with the two 40 mm anti-aircraft guns and four 50 cal. machine guns were the firing power that stopped the Chinese attack for the first night and four more nights after that. Starting with 12 4.2 mortars, we now had six left, and half the ammunition would not fit the cold barrels. White phosphorus shells were useless.

All that day we cooked rations in a bunker hole, about 7 feet deep for protection from the mortar fire of 120mm mortars of the enemy. Around the top of our hole we piled the frozen Chinese bodies to act as a windbreaker. After two and a half days with no meals, the food tasted delicious even though the top of the open can was frozen and the bottom was burning on the little burner we used. We got ready for the night attacks and watched the planes of the Navy, and Marines strafe, bomb, and rocket the hills surrounding us, which were crawling with Chinese.

The Chinese hid during the day and attacked every night. For two or three days we remained in the same area. During the daylight hours, we collected all the parachute drops of ammo and rations that landed close enough to us. Some of the rations the Chinese were able to capture. An Air Force C-119 cargo plane flew low overhead and the crew pushed a 105mm howitzer out the back doors. They didn't get the weapon out fast enough and it floated down slowly with four or five parachutes, across to the other

hills, into the hands of the Chinese. That was the one and only weapon drop we did get.

Early in the morning four and a half days since we were first hit, the order to line as many trucks as possible on the road and load in the wounded, came through. Nearly 20 trucks heaped full of wounded were readied on the road and the infantry moved out to protect them. The Chinese got the range from the top of the slope and hit two trucks with mortar shells. The guys inside were moaning. A Marine Corsair flew low in front of the lead truck and dropped a napalm bomb too close. It showered the wounded inside and screaming was horrible as they were burned alive. Then the trucks were moving (I was riding shotgun and Denny was the driver).

The Chinese were along the side of the road in all the bushes and our men were dying all along the road with no room in the trucks for them. No more than 500 yards up the road the lead truck hit a road block of railroad ties and had to stop. Our officers were on the road ordering the men to climb the slope to protect the trucks. After we passed the road block, we went another half mile and had to leave the road completely because a bridge was out. We had to drive across a frozen swamp and there were large stumps all the way across. I had to be out front to guide the trucks around the stumps. This slowed up the convoy and then it stopped altogether. Two 6 x 6s were stuck. A tank chassis with twin 40mm on it tried to pull them out. We got out of the truck to guide Cp. Denny out of the swamp by going around them, and then we headed along the road to the other side. I hung on the running board to cover Denny.

Down in the swamp the Chinese had a field day and too many guys got it for standing around when they could have kept moving. We only got a short way on the road with about seven other trucks, when we saw another series of road blocks. The first one was railroad ties, driven end down in the road. The third was three 3/4 ton trucks piled in a heap on the road. We got close to the first one and mortar and MG fire was laid around it.

It took the rest of the night to get around these roadblocks only a couple of trucks made it. The road was a little above the swamp and they couldn't miss the trucks from below. As the trucks were knocked out, we emptied out the wounded on the road and pushed the trucks over the side of the hill. Only a few hundred men were still up and walking. The wounded were in large groups along the road, with no trucks available to carry them.

As we came in behind the stalled trucks, Denny had to quickly back his truck down the road. I jumped off the side of the truck and started up a hill 75 feet high, toward the Chinese on top of the hill in trenches. The bottom of the hill was slippery with dead G.I.'s blood. With the Chinese pouring automatic fire down at two of us who remained, I cut to the right and went about 100 yards to a flanking hill and started to climb. I was joined by one G.I. and two R.O.K.s. Just as we made the top, the Chinese opened up from the adjoining hill. The G. I. was shot through both thighs and one R.O.K. was shot through the spine. I rolled the G.I. into a hole and started to cut his pants and long underwear with my bayonet. It took a lot of tearing to get at his wounds and patch him up. I then had to carry him all the way down to the group of wounded on the road, so they would look after him.

I turned around to climb back up the hill. Now it was dark and I felt like a man in stupor. About ten of us knocked out the Chinese from behind their trenches and we went on a ways to see if we could clear the roadblocks. I just stuck my head up over a hill to look over things with a man beside me, and there was an explosion with him getting hit in the back of the head. I was hit in the right side of my face. When I came to, at the bottom of the hill, I saw a few men walk by. I tried to move the other guy who was hit, but he said he was not going any further. I crawled up out of the ditch. My face hurt quite a bit. I felt it with my fingers and I could feel something sticky on my fingers. I got my bandage out of my aid pouch and wrapped it around my head. I couldn't open my right eye, so I pulled the gauze down over the right eye to keep it from freezing. It was difficult to walk in the darkness with sight in only one eye.

As the group of 100 or so of us dragged ourselves and our wounded who could walk over the hill that night, we were halted by a shout in the darkness. It was a challenge from a group of Chinese around a fire on a hill about 200 yards away. One of our South Korean volunteers carried on a conversation with them in Chinese. As we stood there we could see the glow of the fire in the sky to the north, as the Chinese set fire to all of the vehicles full of wounded so those alive inside would jump from the trucks and then get shot. The conversation was over and we moved south again.

Close to dawn we were challenged again. This time by the men of the 1st U.S. Marine Division. There was a small amount of rifle firing and then a tank came into view in front of us. We finally convinced the Marines we were Americans, by the use of a lot of filthy language such as the Chinese wouldn't have known. The Marines crowded around us, closely, to see if any Chinese were among us in the dark. Then we entered the Marine lines around Hagaru.

At dawn that day I ate breakfast—the best meal I will ever have in my life: a can of hot Campbell's soup, Pepper Pot, I recall, and four Graham crackers. I still wonder how the Army can go five days with nothing to eat and ten miles away the Marines are eating hot soup that is not even Government ration. Here in Hagaru there were tents with heaters inside medical tent to treat the wounded, hot meal, the very best of winter clothes. There was an air strip also, and the badly wounded were being flown out to Japan. We took our wounded to the strip and watched the planes take them away. One plane was a four-engine job (it was a small airstrip).

Because we could walk, or stand up, we were to remain at Hagaru and make the break out with the 1st Marines for the last 90 miles or so through the Chinese to the Sea of Japan. First we were taken to an aid station to have our wounds treated. The corpsman there said I had metal fragments in the right side of my head around my eye which had swollen shut. He said the right side of my face was black, either from injury or frozen, or because of the bleeding. I received a new bandage around my head to cover my eye and then I took my boots off. My feet were a grey color from the freezing weather reacting to sweaty woolen socks inside rubber boots. We received a shot of penicillin that would maybe save my feet and a new pair of socks (the heavy ones, like the Marines wore) and were sent back into the line of troops near the spot we had come in through the Marine lines.

In the next couple of days more of our men came out of the hills where most of our outfit had died. With air cover we went back up the road to bring out a few living, wounded, and whomever we could find.

A SAILOR'S WAR

by VAdm James H. Doyle, USN Ret
Reprinted from Naval Institute Proceedings, April, 1979

The year 1950 started with my assignment as Commander Amphibious Group One on the West Coast. The group's principal mission was training and supporting Marines in amphibious operations. In the spring, the group received orders to sail for Japan to fulfill a request by the Commander in Chief Far East (General of the Army Douglas MacArthur) that Army units of his command receive amphibious training.

General of the Army Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had recently pronounced amphibious operations no longer possible and joined President Harry S. Truman and the Secretary of Defense in trying to eliminate the Marine Corps. But no one wanted to ignore a request from General MacArthur, so a training team headed by Colonel Edward H. Forney, USMC, immediately flew to Japan to begin instruction, pending arrival of the group with the amphibious shipping needed for training exercises.

As fate would have it, during my first evening in Tokyo I attended a reception honoring Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. They were then on a Far East inspection trip. When I told General Bradley why I was in Japan, he looked at Secretary Johnson and sadly shook his head. When Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, General MacArthur's naval component commander, took me to meet his boss the next day, I told the general of the JCS chairman's reaction to my mission. General MacArthur's comment was succinct:

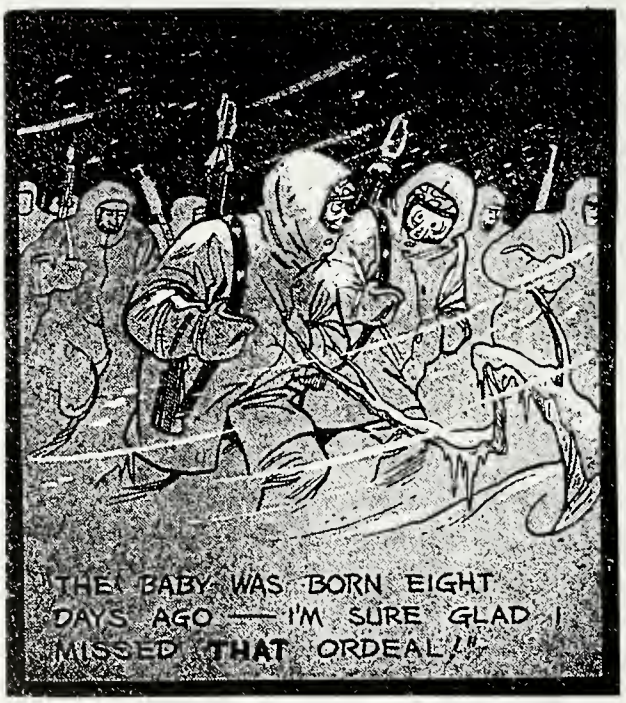
"THE BOTTOM'S BURNT AND THE TOP IS COLD — TRY TO GET A COUPLE BITES OUT OF THE MIDDLE BEFORE IT FREEZES..."





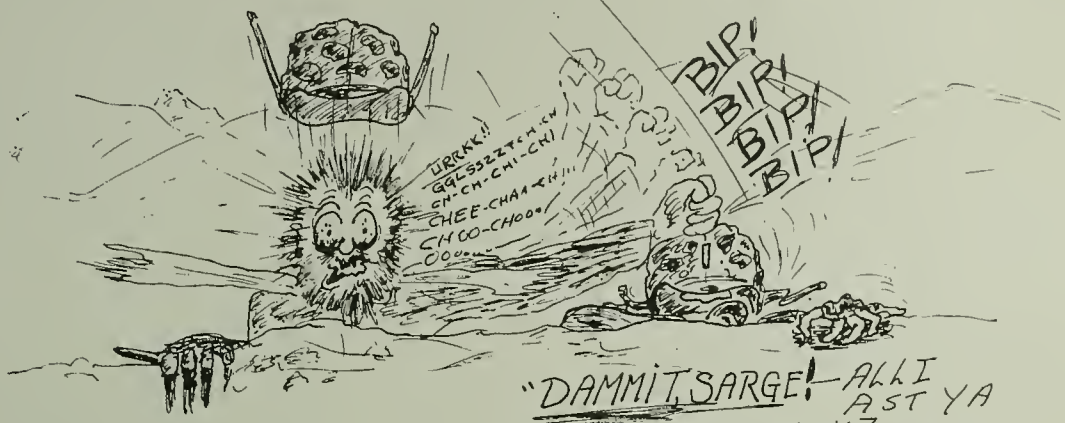
COLLIER'S "... who, above and beyond the line of duty, did, without thought of his life ..." VIRGIL PARTCH

ollier's for April 21, 1951





First View of the First Contingent of the Chosin Welcoming Committee



"DAMMIT SARGE! ALL I AST YA WUZ 'DIDJA SEE ANYBODY'??"



"COLD TONIGHT, AIN'T IT?"



"THERE, NOW YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT GOING TO SLEEP ON WATCH."



"OH, I DON'T MIND THE ENEMY — BUT I WISH WE COULD GET A CAN-OPENER WITH A HANDLE!"



"HERE THEY COME!"

"Bradley is a farmer." He then told me what he expected of my amphibious group.

But his desires would never be, for on 25 June 1950, the morning of the first landing exercise, the North Korean Army moved south across the 38th parallel, and the Korean War was on. My group's ships began ferrying troops and equipment from Japan to South Korea, and the staff commenced planning General MacArthur's counterstroke, the strategic envelopment of the North Korean Army that was the Inchon landing on 15 September. In that operation, I had command of the attack force. Inchon was a complete success; the First Marine Division recaptured Seoul ten days later, and General MacArthur returned the South Korean capital to President Syngman Rhee on 29 September. Immediately following the ceremony, the general gathered his staff and senior commanders and ordered an amphibious landing at Wonsan on North Korea's east coast on 20 October. Joint Task Force 7, which had conducted the Inchon operation, reformed. I again commanded the attack force, and on 8 October the Marines began boarding their ships.

This time, events obviated the need for over-the-beach landing, because South Korean troops had captured Wonsan ten days before our scheduled assault. The land advance possibly saved many Marine Corps and Navy lives, for Wonsan Harbor proved effectively mined with late-model Soviet influence mines. Even with total control of land, sea, and air, it was 26 October before any Marines stepped ashore.

The 7th U.S. Infantry Division soon joined the U. S. Marine and Republic of Korea (ROK) divisions ashore, with X Corps under Major General Edward M. Almond, USA, directing the United Nations drive toward the Yalu River, the boundary between North Korea and Manchuria. The 3rd U.S. Infantry Division came from Japan to positions in the Wonsan-Hungnam area and awaited orders to combat. Although the main opposition encountered by U.N. forces was the winter cold that flowed from Siberia, the military situation in our portion of North Korea bothered the naval and marine commanders to a degree not exhibited by the X Corps commander or his staff.

It should be noted that in the command ashore, the X Corps was independent of, but coordinated with the Eighth Army, the latter commanded by Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, USA. I did not know of any orders from the Eighth Army to the X Corps. At that time, I had in mind the remark made by General MacArthur after Inchon—that he might remove General Walker from his command because of slow movement north. Certainly, Almond did no come under the command of General Walker. Almond openly awaited a third star.

A gap of more than 80 miles separated the right flank of Eighth Army and the left flank unit, the First Marine Division, of X Corps. The isolation of the Corps was augmented by an increasing internal separation of units as the divisions advanced along axes that diverged like the splayed fingers of hand—Korean division to the north, 7th Division to the north-northwest, First Marine Division to the northwest.

By late November, their advances were successful to the point that X Corps extended across 300 miles of North Korea, where rugged terrain disrupted lateral communications and hindered mutual support. These situations compounded the paramount concern—X Corps' apparent disregard of indications of Chinese Communist entry into war. The Chinese Communist heavily damaged the Eighth Army at the end of October, and the First Marine Division had a full-scale battle with them from 2-7 November, after which the Chinese withdrew and seemed to disappear.

Following the Communists' withdrawal, X Corps continued spurring its divisions forward as rapidly as possible, and I began to think that I was the only senior officer worried about the Chinese. I was, of course, wrong in so thinking. Admiral Joy had anxious thoughts, and by 13 November had prepared a contingency plan for an emergency evacuation of U.N. forces.

At about the same time, major General Oliver P. Smith, USMC, told me it was wrong to continue to the Yalu in the present state of uncertainty regarding the Chinese Communist forces and that he was going to drag his feet deliberately. Despite General Almond's repeated urgings forward, Smith resolutely concentrated his division near the Chosin Reservoir and maintained a measured rate of advance that kept the First Marine Division in a compact formation. Thank God he did, for on 27 November the Marines ran into massive Chinese Communist formations that would have gobbled up a dispersed division piecemeal. As it was, upon receipt of orders to return to Hungnam, the First Marine Division formed a legion which marched through the enemy like Caesar through Gaul, destroying seven Chinese divisions and ending the Communist offensive capability in eastern North Korea.

The massive Chinese attacks against the Eighth Army and X Corps radically altered the military situation in North Korea. The potential problems that earlier bothered Joy, Smith, and me became real as the Communists forced MacArthur to the defense. At mid-afternoon on the day following the attack on Smith's Marines, Admiral Joy alerted me to a possible redeployment of U.N. forces to Japan. Even as we placed shipping on a two-hour notice, X Corps directed the return of the First Marine Division and the following day, 1 December, ordered the concentration of the Corps around Hungnam.

The order to concentrate X Corps around Hungnam implied eventual evacuation, and it seemed to me that the best way to accomplish such a withdrawal was to reverse the order of events of an amphibious assault. The sequence of withdrawal in the evacuation would be "last in, first out." Excess supplies and supporting troops would be the first to leave, and as the beachhead shrank with the embarkation of combat forces, gunfire and air support would assure no diminution of combat power ashore. In the final stage, bombardment would be our only force ashore, and to make certain of the best naval gunfire support possible, I put the minesweepers to clearing channels paralleling the coast 10 miles north and south of Hungnam, in order that our ships could position themselves for the most effective shooting. The orders to the minesweepers included instructions to enlarge the cleared anchorage area off Hungnam.

General Almond's decision concentrating X Corps around Hungnam enabled us to test our initial redeployment plans. The test operation was the movement to Hungnam of the units of the 3rd Infantry Division, the First Marine Air Wing, and the Republic of Korea Marines then at Wonsan. North Korean troops had been a persistent problem in the Wonsan area ever since we landed, and by 1 December reports that local roads and rails were cut caused corps headquarters to expect an attack on Wonsan. That same day, all Marine Corps aircraft at Wonsan airfield transferred to Yonpo airfield near Hungnam. I requested fire support from Commander Seventh Fleet and ordered forward a transport group of a half dozen attack transports and cargo ships. By dusk of 3 December, loading had commenced under the guns of an 8-inch-gun heavy cruiser whose firing was soon augmented by three destroyers.

The evacuation plan was simple and direct. The troops ashore described around the city in an arc whose radius they progressively reduced as supplies and personnel within the beachhead loaded and left. The fire support ships isolated Wonsan by shellfire, fired any observed missions requested, and at night provided random harassing and interdiction fires on preselected targets and fired star shells for battlefield illumination. Air support was always immediately available. We quickly took our more than 10,000 tons of cargo, 1,100 vehicles, and 10,000 troops and refugees.

Our portion of North Korea was a place of hard work during this period. My amphibious task force staff prepared evacuation and redeployment plans, incorporating therein the lessons of Wonsan. The 3rd Division prepared a defensive arc at about a 7-mile radius from its Hungnam center and made plans to turn over segments of that arc to other divisions of the X Corps as they arrived at the concentration area. The South Korean divisions and the U.S. 7th Division hurried back from their extended positions. The exhaustion providing continuous close air support to the First Marine Division turned out to be an all-hands affair with magnificent results.

The Marines were not unscathed. Toward the end of the ordeal, Major General Field Harris, the First Marine Air Wing commander, came aboard the flagship Mount McKinley (AgC-7) for the luxury of a hot shower and dinner. After the shower, he

seemed unusually solemn and subdued. Then he told me that his son, Lieutenant William F. Harris, commanding one of the Marine infantry battalions battling toward Hungnam, had just been killed. To my knowledge, that one evening was his only concession to his son's death, and he was too good a Marine, too conscious of his responsibilities to those still alive and fighting, to slack off in any way from doing his best—but it must have been hard.

While X Corps concentrated at Hungnam, General MacArthur and his staff planned its eventual disposition. On Pearl Harbor Day in Tokyo, General J. Lawton Collins, representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff, received a briefing on the new plan which called for removing X Corps from Hungnam to Pusan. The following day, 8 December, Joy flew to Hungnam and briefed Almond and me on the evacuation plan; on 9 December, JCS approval of the evacuation came through. The decision had been made at the best possible moment, for that day the First Marine Division ended its moving encirclement when it linked up with other X Corps units. Joy assigned me complete responsibility for the redeployment, including control of all shipping, service forces, and air and naval gunfire support. I had it all; in that bounce of the ball, there would be no joint task force formed under the Seventh Fleet.

Lieutenant General Lemuel G. Shepherd, Jr., Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, accompanied Admiral Joy for the 8 December discussions. With the largest single concentration of active duty Marines in danger of being overwhelmed by a numerically superior enemy, the presence of the senior Marine in the Pacific did not surprise me; in fact, it pleased me that he remained at Hungnam when Joy returned to Tokyo. Insofar as I knew, Shepherd remained simply as an observer and to give whatever advice and assistance he could. Thus it was with considerable surprise that I learned 25 years after the withdrawal that Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander in Chief Pacific in 1950, had directed that if the evacuation was not moving properly under me, command would shift to General Shepherd. This arrangement apparently had the agreement of both Joy and Shepherd. In view of the facts that Turner Joy had directed that I command the entire operation and that Lem Shepherd had observed my conduct of the Inchon landing, if I had known of Radfords's instructions at the time, I would have been insulted, because to me those orders cast doubt on my competence to command the withdrawal. Fortunately, I knew nothing of the scheme. Certainly neither Turner Joy, who was my friend, nor Lem Shepherd, one of the Lord's own, would ever have taken advantage of the deal proposed.

I knew that there was a tough job ahead when the redeployment order arrived on 9 December. Time was our enemy now. So was our earlier efficiency at building up stores to support X Corps; more supplies rested in local dumps than the troops could use in their remaining days in northeast Korea. Now we must quickly remove them, for the first U.N. units were marching toward the port to board ships. The responsibility for getting the job done was mine, but any credit flowing to me for the Hungnam redeployment must be shared with the man who controlled the port, Colonel Forney. No words of praise are too high to describe his performance. (In fact, I have often thought that if we did not have the United States Marines, we would never have known how good a fighting man can be.)

As mentioned earlier, Colonel Forney was in Japan training Army units when the North Koreans attacked. When MacArthur activated X Corps to conduct the Inchon landing, Forney became its deputy chief of staff responsible for amphibious planning, and he saw to it that each corps staff section had a Marine officer assigned. The Marines proved so valuable that their assignments became semi-permanent, lasting throughout the Hungnam redeployment. Forney had a characteristic that particularly fitted him to serve on Almond's staff; he could get along with anyone—and without compromising himself. That facility proved invaluable, for the Corps commander was at best prickly, at worst arrogant and overbearing. Even so, Almond came to regard his Marine Corps deputy so highly that on 9 December he appointed Forney control officer for the evacuation, with responsibility for operating the port, withdrawing units to the staging areas, embarking the troops, loading with supplies and evacuating the refugees. In sum, Forney ran the shore end of the evacuation, and he did it magnificently.

When I read the official accounts for our December 1950 departure from Hungnam, I am amused at how orderly and efficient the historians have made our efforts seem. Actually, inconsistency and variation were the norm, and ingenuity and experience got things done. Admiral Joy directed ships from all over the Western Pacific to report to me at Hungnam, where we sometimes had only a few minutes' warning of an approaching ship. We rarely had concrete knowledge of the ship's capacity. The average ship of the 60 we had on time charters was a World War II Victory ship of whose configuration we had a general idea to use in load planning. Such was not the case with the foreign-registered vessels, but unexpected benefits sometimes accrued from their use, as when we discovered that the British ships had winches and booms of greater capacity than the U.S. vessels. The South Koreans badly needed locomotives, but we had no way to load them until British ships with their heavier gear hoisted the engines aboard. We left not a single one for our successors.

The refugees were another example of the variety of problems that taxed us. We thought the Wonsan evacuation gave us a handle on how many Koreans wanted to leave, so we planned shipping for 25,000. But at least that many followed the Marines down from the reservoirs, and those who had not gotten out at Wonsan soon appeared at Hungnam. Virtually overnight, 50,000 North Koreans appeared wanting to leave; soon that number doubled. With cutting winds blowing in from Siberia, the temperature never got so high as the freezing point and the refugees suffered terribly. Colonel Forney maintained warming fires along the beach, and I had the Navy's rice collected and delivered to the Army, which fed the refugees enough for survival.

The redeployment order changed completely the X Corps tactical plan. Instead of occupying a section of the defensive perimeter, the First Marine Division moved directly to the port for embarkation. The South Korean troops followed the U.S. Marines out in order that they could rejoin their forces in South Korea as rapidly as possible. The U. S. 7th Division took over a portion of the defensive arc until the South Koreans cleared the port, and then embarked. The U.S. 3rd Division, which was involved in the least combat, boarded last. Concurrent with the divisions' sailings were the withdrawal of supplies stockpiled ashore and the evacuation of non-divisional units.

If that sounds routine, let me assure that it was anything but that; changes, immediate decisions, and on-the-spot coordination were the orders of the day. For example, when the redeployment order arrived, we had ships at Hungnam unloading supplies, and some of those supplies, such as sandbags and barbed wire, were needed by the units manning the defensive perimeter. So, for several days after the order to leave, continued unloading of critical items tied up some of our facilities. We halted unloading when possible but then had to plan loads for ships already partially loaded. Without inventory control, much of the supplies would have lost identity and been consigned to salvage dumps—a terrible waste, and one that did not occur. No small reason for its non-occurrence was Forney; this operation was right down his alley. He was expert at loading ships, and his subordinates became only slightly less so under his tutelage.

Our loading setup was straightforward and functional. Forney established his control command in the dock area, so he knew what was happening at any given moment, and I stayed in the anchorage area on board the Mount McKinley with constant access to my staff and to the communication necessary to do all my jobs. We established a radio net linking everyone involved directly in loading operations. That minimized our reaction time to changes and unforeseeable events. Forney reclaimed his Marines and assigned them key positions in his control command, where their four months on the X Corps staff resulted in excellent relationships. General Almond cooperated fully and ensured that his subordinates followed his example. He established the embarkation priority as personnel, vehicles, equipment, supplies, and refugees. But he never objected to departures for that order, knowing that we had good reason when we did so.

Obviously, we adhered to X Corp's designated sequence for withdrawal of combat units that was essential to the corps' tactical plan.

The heart of control command was its plans and operations section, and here we took a Marine Corps major from Shepherd's party to head it. Every unit and all the technical service kept representatives there to ensure that the unit and control command each knew the other's situation. These representatives provided control command current status reports of their men and equipment requiring loading and monitored loading activity in order to furnish their organizations early warning as to when they would load out.

The other control command staff sections were a loading section and a Navy liaison section under Marine officers and a movement section and a rations section, each supervised by an Army officer. The control command operating arm was the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade, an Army unit organized and trained specifically to run a port. The engineers operated the dock facilities, furnished ships' platoons and deck working parties, assigned and handled the lighters, and accomplished the countless tasks involved in outloading. At the end of November, they had imported 1,200 Japanese stevedores who proved an invaluable asset. The 1st Shore Party Battalion of the Marine division worked under the brigade until 15 December when the battalion sailed for Pusan, leaving one company behind to operate the LST (tank land ship) beaches.

The Navy liaison section kept abreast of the situation afloat, specifically of the numbers and types of ships available. We stationed incoming ships just over the horizon while awaiting instructions. As the loading of a berthed ship neared completion, the loading section notified plans and operations which, in conjunction with the Navy liaison section and my operations officer, determined the available ship best suited to requirements. Control command then requested that we take charge of the loaded vessel and replace it with the chosen ship. One of the two small vessels kept in the offing guided the ship down the swept channel—and led the loaded ship down the mine-free lane on her return run. As the replacement ship approached the anchorage area, a pilot boarded and fleet tugs positioned her. At the same time, we decided which ship to bring in next, plans and operations told the unit and technical service representatives what troops and supplies to bring to the port area for loading. Our goal was to so time the process that the new ship reached her berth at the same time the first troops and supplies to be loaded came alongside; we usually met that goal.

We berthed ships at three areas in the harbor: the LST beaches, the docks, and the anchorage. All landing craft and ships went to the LST beaches, and chartered commercial ships went to of the seven dockside berths. During the initial period, the Navy attack cargo ships and attack transports hove to offshore in the enlarged anchorage area and loaded by lighter. But when rough weather made this too time-consuming, we double-banked ships at the docks so that 14 ships were able to be loaded there. We still lightered cargo to the outboard ships, and the shortened run through calmer waters permitted more rapid loading than in the original anchorage. We loaded troops by marching them across the dockside ships to their assigned vessels.



Christmas in Korea, Dec. 1950. E/2/1 members, PG Plantoon. Standing left to right: William Denton (tent) Taylor Bennett, Reiman, Felix Del Guidice, O'Neill. Kneeling: Schram, Holstine. (Wm. Denton)

We made the loading procedure as simple as possible for the units. They loaded all non-personal equipment on organic transportation and reported to the dock area. Generally, we had them go directly to the berth at which their transportation would be docked, but the engineer brigade established a staging area to handle troops who could not immediately load. They had no duties there; the brigade fed them, provided rest facilities, and left them concerned solely with their departure. If the unit lacked sufficient transportation to move to the dock, the movement section sent additional trucks to bring them out. Unit embarkation officers, aided and guided by plans and operations and by the loading section, prepared the paper loading plans for their units. Based on those plans, we directed each unit and its equipment to the proper berth. Vehicles, particularly trucks and tracked vehicles, went to LST beaches for loading; troops and bulk supplies went either to the lighters or dockside. The loading section monitored the available cargo space, and when it became apparent that empty space existed, the section notified plans and operations, which called forward vehicles and supplies available for loading on short notice. During loading, the rations section provided each ship the rations necessary to feed the embarked troops.

The process was centralized, uncomplicated, and continually adjusted. The Marine Corps and Navy officers we had were competent, and we loaded the ships very efficiently. As we got well along in the deployment process, Forney or a loading officer would board a ship of unknown configuration on the way in and check her out. He and his people became so proficient that their eyeball loading estimates soon were as accurate as the paper loading plans.

We took several steps to make certain we could handle emergencies. We stationed two ships loaded with combat stores in the anchorage area to fill emergency requests, and on 19 December we loaded 650 enemy prisoners of war aboard a ship that we kept available for that purpose. The fourth ship in the anchorage was the hospital ship Consolation (AH-15), to which helicopters evacuated injured and ill personnel. Her anchorage station eliminated the need for field hospitals ashore, so we loaded out those facilities.

The smoothly functioning outloading enabled me to concentrate on preventing the enemy from establishing itself close enough to our troops to cause casualties. To that end, I used air attacks and naval gunfire to maintain the necessary separation. Basically, we put in front of the U.N. units a zone of fire through which the enemy could not pass.

When I read the X Corps command report covering the evacuation, I saw that it strongly recommended that the Army adopt the Marine Corps system of requesting and controlling air support. It also praised the fire support the Army received from our offshore ships. The 1st Marine Air Wing controlled the air support and acted as the tactical air support center until its members evacuated Yonpo airfield on 15 December. For the remainder of the evacuation, the tactical air control center operated from my flagship. Aircraft usually were on station over the troops in direct voice radio communications with the men on the ground requesting help. Forward air controllers—Marine pilots who understood the requirements of the troops and the capabilities of the covering aircraft and their armament loads—were overhead in light planes. This system brought quick responses to requests for air support. To ensure that all X Corps units received as effective support as the Marines, we assigned detachments from a Marine Corps air and naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO) to Army units. The

ANGLICO detachments maintained radio contact with supporting Marine Corps and Navy aircraft and with naval gunfire ships. The ANGLICO had the expertise necessary to call for and control the available support. I stress naval and Marine air because that was all X Corps used for close support.

The tactical situation posed a paradoxical problem to the success of the evacuation: we had to maintain a perimeter sufficiently large to ensure uninterrupted operation of the port while simultaneously reducing the number of troops manning that perimeter. Our solution to the problem was to use air and naval gunfire to strengthen the perimeter to the point that the Communists would be unwilling to accept the losses a serious attack toward Hungnam would incur.

We also profited from the enemy's problems. We knew that to make an attack, the enemy must move reserves forward from rear areas, so when air reconnaissance spotted movement, we hit it hard. Nevertheless, the enemy eventually could concentrate the force necessary for a major attack, and at those times a contraction of the perimeter threw the Communists off balance and maintained the buffer zone while our air and gunfire decimated enemy ranks.

A worrisome problem was a buildup of Communist MiG jets on Manchurian airfields which were only minutes from Hungnam. We stationed a radar picket destroyer 50 miles at sea to look over the mask of hills enclosing Hungnam and act as an early warning ship so we could pick up any Manchurian-launched MiGs early enough for the carriers to launch for interception. Since we never had fewer than four carriers providing air cover and support, our pilots promised any intruders such a warm but inhospitable reception that the Communist planes never showed up.

Carrier-based air power was but one of our punches; naval gunfire also thinned enemy ranks. Although naval gunfire lacked the range of aircraft, it was in other ways more flexible and dependable. We had several days when weather restricted air operations, and of course air support effectiveness dropped radically at night and other times when conditions limited visibility. But under all conditions, fire from ships in the gunfire lanes along the coast provided close-in support for the troops on the perimeter.

Two 8-inch gun cruisers, a half dozen destroyers with 5-inch guns, and three LSMRs (rocket medium landing ships) capable of lobbing rockets on reverse slopes of hills dampened the enemy's enthusiasm for attacks. The bombarding ships fired every observed mission requested and at night delivered random harassing and interdiction fire—in addition to sending up star shells for battlefield illumination. The firing was constant, with even the Mount McKinley joining in. Such firing took a lot of ammunition, and later a pair of uniformed naval historians interviewing me about the evacuation were aghast that we had used more ammo at Hungnam that at Inchon. But they failed to consider how much longer Hungnam took, or to compare the value of life with the value of powder and metal.

Naval air and gunfire support were spectacularly successful; X Corps said so! "Close air support, artillery and naval gunfire prevented concentration of any sizeable enemy force within striking distance of the perimeter;" "All (enemy) attempts to build up his forces in areas close enough to make all our assaults met with intense naval gunfire, artillery fire, and air strikes. One POW reported that an all out enemy attack in regimental strength had been reduced to battalion size before reaching the perimeter;" and, "Strong support by naval gunfire and air forestalled enemy attempts to interfere with the withdrawal...the No-Man's land controlled by naval gunfire had been an obstacle which the enemy constantly failed to surmount."

Colonel Forney's sure hand ashore moved the evacuation toward completion. The First Marine Division completed outloading on 14 December, the South Korean troops on 17 December, and the U.S. 7th Infantry Division on 20 December. That left the 3rd Infantry Division as the only major tactical unit ashore. With the departure on 19 December of X Corps headquarters command of land as well as sea operations passed to me. By 22 December, when the 3rd Division commenced embarkation, it was all over but the shouting. The perimeter had shrunk to within a mile and a half of the port facilities, and aircraft and naval gunfire created a mile-deep zone beyond the perimeter to discourage enemy interference with our work. Forney began stockpiling LSTs to ensure that enough were on hand to lift the last elements, and he kept a tight rein on amphibious tractors and LCVPs to ensure their availability.

As the end neared, Army engineers and Navy underwater demolition personnel prepared to destroy the port of Hungnam. For two weeks before we completed the evacuations, demolitions experts systematically destroyed or rendered unusable anything that could benefit the enemy. Bridges were dropped, roads cratered, railroad tunnels blown, and more than 300 pieces of railroad rolling stock were blown up or burned. Now the experts prepared for destruction of the cranes, piers, retaining walls—anything that could be used beneficially by our successors.

The end seems anticlimactic in retrospect. By midnight on 23 December, all supplies were gone, except for some unstable explosives which the engineers incorporated into the demolition plan. Their mission completed. Colonel Forney and the men of his control command boarded ship the next morning. Fewer than 10,00 troops manned the final perimeter, with naval aircraft and ships' gunfire providing them a mile or more of stand-off protection. Weather and sea conditions on the 24th were excellent, and about mid-day the troops began dropping back and loading the waiting amtrac LCVPs, and LSTs as a naval gunfire barrage protected their withdrawal. I had ordered that officers of at least commander rank function as beachmasters with orders to check personally that not a single U.N. soldier, sailor, or marine was left behind. Around 1400, I received their assurances of complete evacuation. A few minutes later, I ordered the demolitions men to do their work, and shortly thereafter the port of Hungnam disappeared in flash, smoke, dust, and flame. Naval bombardment finished the destruction of anything useful. The enemy remained out of sight until we were under way; then General Almond and I spotted some Chinese Communist troops coming over a ridge several miles inland. I suspect they regretted their hasty move, for naval gunfire quickly spoiled their day. The job was done; we left. Thousands of vehicles, ten of thousands of personnel, and hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies had been taken out under my control without incident, and the Secretary of the Navy was sufficiently impressed to immediately radio me his personal commendation for the job done.

Shortly after I put into Pusan, Turner Joy sent for me. When his aide ushered me into his office, Joy introduced several representatives of the South Korean Government. President Rhee had sent these high-ranking officials to thank the U.S. Navy for rescuing so many of their countrymen, and they wept as they thanked me for the refugees we brought out. More than 98,000 refugees boarded our ships, and had there been sufficient shipping, twice that number could have been saved. For when the last ship sailed, I estimated that as many Koreans remained vainly hoping for transport as the total number brought out. Yet President Rhee was so pleased at the actual accomplishment that the crusty old patriot took special steps to thank us.

The year 1950 ended on that note. I had been a part of—even directed—great events. Now it was over. Early in January 1951, I received orders to my new post as Commander Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet. But I had little time to renew what had become a passing relationship with my family, for within weeks I received orders to report to Admiral Radford at Pearl Harbor. Radford said he was sending me to French Indochina where the war between the French and the forces of Ho Chi Minh was in full force. But that's another story.

A COLD AMMO COMPANY NIGHT AT HAGARU

James A. Hunter

On the east side of the perimeter at Hagaru, our ammo dump was set up along the railroad track, at the base of a double ridged hill we referred to as Massacre Hill. Our perimeter was established at the tracks, on very short notice. It was cold... trucks warmed engines and charged batteries every 45 minutes, fuel oil tanks were moved inside the warm-up tents to keep from freezing and we were looking forward to leaving the next morning for Hamhung.

We heard the fire fight way over on the

west perimeter and it seemed to work southward till right at the southern perimeter, then it quit. We wondered where the NKA troops came from, when our Gunny Thompson yelled to hit the tracks 'right now'! Hitting the line, we found no time and no way to dig any sort of hole so we laid on the slope of the railroad track and waited. We had a machine gun outpost up on top of the hill and shortly, we heard a couple short bursts then nothing but small arm stuff. Later, we learned the Chinese had over-run and caught some of the men struggling to get out of their sleeping bags; survivors straggled back through out the night. Headquarters Company was on our right flank, also along the tracks, when the Chinese hit our line with what seemed like hundreds of burp guns and rifles. Incoming fire was so intense I swear it warmed the air a bit. Our line buckled at the right flank and the Chinese were into the CP area, penetrating our area. Wolfgang Anding and I were left in the middle of a field with the Chinese running past us into the breach in the line. We did some hurried 'leap-frogging' from stacks of ammo to stacks of ammo till just short of our second defense line, who were firing past us, when we decided not to proceed. We pulled up behind a large stack of .30 cal. ammo, in the middle of the great open field of fire. By morning you could almost light a smoke from the rifle barrels of our Garands. The Chinese were pushed back out of the area and the fire fight lasted most of the night. Flares were rationed and used sparingly, but when they were used, we took advantage of every last flicker of light. In the mist of the fight, a jeep and a driver pulled up behind our little refuge and wanted .30 cal. ammo for the 5th Marines, who were running out according to the driver who had tears in his eyes and couldn't wait to get loaded and start back on that 14 mile trip through enemy lines to the 5th. We stopped firing to throw whatever we could into his small trailer and the jeep. Shots were hitting the boxes left and right when that driver thanked us, jumped in the driver's seat and lit out of there like a scalded cat. We sure said some silent prayers for that Marine and his successful delivery. His absolute disregard for his own safety and his frantic devotion to get that ammo back to his unit made me proud and awe struck at his display of bravery. This was our first night with the CCF and we had a couple of weeks to go before we finally got the word to pack up.

A few days later, the 5th Marines made it to our perimeter and we learned that God surely looks after those chosen few, the driver did make it back to the 5th, and yes, some Marines were out of ammo when he got there. Marines from the 5th, once in our perimeter, could hardly believe the 'Supply' groups had managed to hold Hagaru against the CCF. Marines being riflemen first paid off ... in a big way!



Somewhere near the Chosin Reservoir. Charlie Company C-1-1 Marines. (Leonard Reilly)



Marines try to relax as they leave Kojo, 1950. (William T. Wolfe)

FROM THE WIFE OF A MARINE

Chosin Reservoir Survivor

By Dorothy Alexander, wife of S/Sgt. C.E. Alexander

How Many of Us -

Married shortly before or directly after the end of World War II, happily started our families, bought our first home, while our husbands remained in the Reserves (Marine) ...

How Many of Us -

Remember where we were when the Reserves were activated? They were going to "train the new recruits" ...

How Many of Us -

Rushed to the base (Camp Pendleton, Parris Island, etc.), spent such a short time with our husbands before they quietly left early one morning, and then, listened to Harbor Lights all the way home on the radio.

Then came the Waiting -

The Inchon Landing, "An Impossible Miracle."

The Lack of News -

38 years ago the networks were not waiting on the sidelines to report on the evening news ...

The Marines marched through Korea, to the North ...

Then came the Big One -

No news for weeks. How many of us had any idea our men would be subjected to such an ordeal, written off as being lost, and then, by God's Grace, walk out and return to us? ...

How Many of Us -

Remember seeing him for the first time on his return. These thoughts are still fresh on my mind after 38 years.

THE GREATEST AIRLIFT

801st Medical Air Evacuation Transport Squadron
315th Air Division, Combat Cargo Command,
314th Troop Carrier Group

Chinese Troops stationed in Manchuria, crossed the Yalu River on October 16 and invaded North Korea. On November 1, Red MIG 15 fighters began operating.

Stunned American and British troops, over-extended and undersupplied for a new type of war, fought valiantly to hold back the fresh invaders. They were then only fourteen miles from the Yalu and the Sinuiju. American troops, not properly dressed or equipped for extended winter fighting in the cold mountains of Manchuria, were outnumbered twenty to one by the hordes of Chinese who poured east and south. On November 6, General MacArthur officially stated "Alien Communist Forces from across the Yalu had begun fighting.

The Marines, fighting bitterly, were suffering heavy casualties. The cold was taking as heavy a toll as Chinese guns, as the inadequately clothed Marines suffered from severe frostbite.

The Marines were determined not to leave any wounded behind as they prepared to make one last major effort to break through their encirclement by the Chinese. After a quick aerial survey, a 2,300 foot airstrip was bulldozed out of the frozen rice paddies at the tiny village of Hagaru-ri near the reservoir. Kyushu Gypsy C-47s augmented by a few Marine R4Ds (C-47s) began landing the same day, bringing in additional supplies and airlifting out the wounded.

Flight nurses and medics of Combat Cargo Command, 801st Squadron, flew both Marine and Air Force planes as the wounded were evacuated from Hagaru-ri and Yonpo airstrips. C-47s shuttled the wounded to Yonpo, and the bigger C-54s and C-46s carried them on to hospitals to rear echelons then on to Japan.

By December 6, the Kyushu Gypsies had evacuated more than 4,000 wounded from the tiny frozen airstrip at Hagaru-ri, and almost every plane passing through a hail of enemy ground fire coming and going.

As the Marines planned to fight their way toward Hungnam, another airstrip was bulldozed from the frozen ground at Koto-ri farther east. On December 6, the Marines began to battle east towards Koto-ri, with the weather bitterly cold, and the Chinese contesting every mile of the way along the winding mountain road. By ten o'clock the next night, suffering many casualties and carrying the wounded and 200 Chinese prisoners with them, the tired Marines had all reached Koto-ri and set up new defensive positions.

Late that afternoon, Combat Cargo C-47s began settling down on the new airstrip, shorter and even more inadequate than the strip at Hagaru-ri. By the next night, 700 more wounded and frostbite patients had been evacuated out. They included one of the few quadruple amputees of the war, a frostbite case, airlifted out in a Gypsy C-47. His life was saved by air evac and immediate surgery following his arrival in Japan.

The Gypsy C-47s airlifted a record 4,700 wounded out of the two short airstrips in four hectic days. Flying with the Gypsies on the operation was a newly arrived detachment of the Royal Hellenic Air Force, also flying C-47s. They arrived in the midst of the Hagaru-ri operation, and began taking part immediately.

Later, the Gypsies, Greeks, and the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron received the Presidential Citation for this outstanding air evacuation operation. They had saved hundreds of Marines lives by the prompt and safe airlift of the wounded under unbelievably bad conditions.

The Greatest Airlift (the story of combat cargo), by Annis G. Thompson, Captain, U.S. Air Force, Public Information Officer and Historian of Combat Cargo Command. Story submitted by Lillian M. Keil

AIR TRANSPORT NURSE BRINGS WOUNDED HOME FROM BATTLE

submitted by Lillian Kinkela-Keil

Giant Air Transport Command planes land daily at La Guardia Field, New York City, bringing wounded fighting men home from the war fronts. It is one of many services to American soldiers paid for through the sale of War Bonds.

Aboard the planes flying the North Atlantic day and night from British bases to hospitals here in the United States, the patients receive skillful and tender care from an Aerial Evacuation Corps Nurse—flight nurse in the parlance of the Army Air Forces and "Angel" to the wounded.

More at home in the air than on the ground at base hospitals, these girls are chosen for their ability and experience. Many are former airline stewardesses.

Second Lieutenant Lillian Kinkela, of San Francisco, CA, a former United Airlines stewardess, is typical of the nurses bringing the injured home from this war.

She spent five years as a stewardess with United Airlines, making regular flights and caring for the passengers riding their planes on business and pleasure. Now she flies regularly between New York and England; shortly after the invasion of France began, she made two flights a day between England and Normandy, bringing out casualties almost in range of enemy guns.

Illustrating the speed with which the wounded are handled, she told of one trip to the Normandy beachhead when 18 wounded soldiers were loaded aboard the plane in ten minutes.

Little nursing is necessary on trips such as these, for the medical officers at the front and evacuation point have given all necessary treatment. On longer, overseas flights more care and attention must be given.

An average of 18 hours is required for the trans-Atlantic flight. During this time, Nurse Kinkela's job is a combination of skillful nursing and artful morale boosting.

Occasionally a soldier in pain requires an injection of morphine. Wounds must be dressed, patients must be fed (some a special diet), and water served to litter patients unable to move about the plane.

Medicine can be invaluable, Lieutenant Kinkela reports, but a smile to the war-weary patients can do wonders.

So well is Lieutenant Kinkela known for her morale work that she missed flights on D-Day, a long-awaited day for her. While the invasion was beginning, she was behind the lines acting in the capacity of special services officer, arranging athletic meets, picture shows, and USO entertainment.

On D-Day plus six, she was back in action evacuating wounded from France. Lieutenant Kinkela has amassed a total of 7,200 hours in the air during her flights as a stewardess and Army flight nurse.



At an air base in Korea, 1st Lt. Lillian Kinkela, flight nurse, checks each patient as they are loaded aboard evacuation transports of the Far East Air 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) 27 March 1951. (U.S. Air Force photo C-339-10, courtesy of Lillian Kinkela Keil)

U.S.' MOST-DECORATED WOMAN HONORED

by Marina Milligan

Lillian Keil doesn't look like a great war hero, but the 28 medals, ribbons, and awards, including 11 Battle Stars, that the grandmother of three and former flight nurse earned while flying 425 missions during World War II and the Korean War prove otherwise.

Keil, who worked as a United Airlines flight attendant before joining the military as a nurse in 1943, is the most-decorated woman in U.S. military history.

On Monday, the Covina resident sat beneath the shade of a large tree during Veterans Day ceremonies in Memorial Park, where the U.S. Marine Corps Honor Guard and South Pasadena High School Band perform patriotic songs. About 75 people attended the ceremony.

The one year old Altadena Post 10560 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars honored Keil, who retired with the rank of captain, and Judith Levine, head of nursing at St. Luke Medical Center, as special guests.

"I wouldn't be here today if it weren't for the quick action of a nurse," said Joe Seif, a World War II veteran. "We accepted the care and tenderness from the nurses."

Keil's nursing career took her to London for the Blitz, to the bloody Battle of the Bulge and across France behind the troops of General George Patton.

Keil also rode in a M46 Patton tank, besieged by enemy attack in Korea, and flew in B-17 bombers called Hitler's Hearse, Miami Clipper, Shamrock Special, and the Yankee Doodle. At sea, she zig-zagged across the Atlantic in an 83-ship convoy to avoid detection by German submarines in 1943.

She even was a technical adviser for the 1953 movie *Flight Nurse* starring Joan Leslie and Forrest Tucker.

"I loved everything I did," Keil said in an interview after the ceremony. "The Marines are my favorite. I carried so many Marines out of the Chosin Reservoir (in Korea).

We picked up so many of those boys who suffered from severe frostbite," Keil said. "Some had little black stumps for fingers."

The 40-minute ceremony Monday was a time for prayer, remembrance and tears.

Participants gathered around a liquidambar tree, dubbed the Freedom Tree, that shades a small stone marker dedicated to prisoners of war and William Warren Hail, an Air Force pilot lost in Vietnam. Bouquets of flowers and a wreath of red and white carnations were placed beneath the tree and the marker. Two American flags flanked its sides.

Bill Martin, 95, a World War I veteran, struggled up from his shady seat and placed the wreath on the memorial marker.

A 21-gun salute sent a sharp crack through the small park and was followed by a bugle somberly playing "Taps," sending tears down some people's cheeks.

"I cry at all these things," said Kit Osebold of Arcadia, who said she attends at least one Veterans Day ceremony every year.

"I'm proud of my country, and I'm proud I served for my country in World War II," said Osebold, who served in Africa and Italy.

Davison Larkin, 67, another World War II veteran, became a little teary-eyed as he said a few words before placing a bouquet of red carnations on the marker.



Lillian Kinkela, flight nurse, of the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Sqdn. of the U.S. Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo) has a cheery word for one of her patients as she adjusts a bandage. From the start of the Korean War until August 1951 she has flown more than 100 evacuation flights, saving lives by administering oxygen, blood plasma and caring for the wounded. August 1951. (U.S. Air Force photo, courtesy of Lillian Kinkela Keil)



Among the first Marine Reservists called to active duty, are these six Los Angeles area Marines, former members of "C" Battery, 2nd 105 mm Howitzer Battalion, Whittier, California. All served in the Chosin Area, November-December 1950. Top row, L to R: Sgt. Fred L. Peariso, S/Sgt. Anthony P. Persi, S/Sgt. Reginal Garavito; Bottom row, L to R: Sgt. Forrest "Fritz" Heistermann, S/Sgt. Jimmie W. Medders, Sgt. Merle J. Manley. (Courtesy of Forrest "Fritz" Heistermann)

"I've lost people that I knew about and lost a few friends," Larkin said. "They mean a lot to me. I went over there and helped. These people gave everything. They gave their lives."

Keil now is working to have a Korean War memorial placed in San Pedro.

THE MARINE'S PRAYER

Almighty Father, whose command is over all and whose love never fails, make me aware of Thy presence and obedient to Thy will. Keep me true to my best self, guarding me against dishonesty in purpose and deed and helping me to live so that I can face my fellow Marines, my loved ones and Thee without shame or fear. Protect my family. Give me the will to do the work of a Marine and to accept my share of responsibilities with vigor and enthusiasm. Grant me the courage to be proficient in my daily performance. Keep me loyal and faithful to my superiors and to the duties my country and the Marine Corps have entrusted to me. Make me considerate of those committed to my leadership. Help me to wear my uniform with dignity, and let it remind me daily of the traditions which I must uphold.

If I am inclined to doubt, steady my faith; if I am tempted, make me strong to resist; if I should miss the mark, give me courage to try again.

Guide me with the light of truth and grant me wisdom by which I may understand the answer to my prayer. Amen.

A LOG OF THE HUNGNAM EVACUATION

by Captain J. Robert Lunney, JAGC, USNR

One of the ships standing in readiness at the port of Hungnam in support of X Corps was the merchant ship, SS *Meredith Victory*. Captain J. Robert Lunney, JAGC, USNR, then a Merchant Marine staff officer, played a part in the evacuation of 14,000 refugees, including 4,000 infants and children, plus seventeen wounded. The *Meredith Victory* was one of the last ships to leave, and after negotiating one of the heaviest laid minefields in the history of naval warfare, arrived safely in Pusan on Christmas Eve. On Christmas Day, it proceeded to the island of Koje-do and disembarked all refugees, plus five infants born en route.

The 47 officers and crew were awarded the Korean Presidential Unit Citation by President Syngman Rhee in 1958. In 1960, by special act of Congress, they were awarded the Gallant Ship Unit Citation.

The following is a log of the evacuation:

Saturday, December 9, 1950. General MacArthur issues orders to Major General Edward M. Almond to evacuate X Corps by sea.

Sunday, December 10. General Almond receives an intelligence estimate which concludes that X Corps has approximately ten days to evacuate its 105,797 troops and 17,500 vehicles before a renewed Chinese assault on its perimeter to crush the organization at water's edge. The perimeter at Hungnam is to be held on the east along the coast by elements of the ROK I Corps; west of it by the 7th Infantry Division and west of the 7th Division, the 3rd Infantry Division with the 1st KMC Regiment completing the perimeter arc in the southwest segment.

Monday, December 11. The ROK 3rd Division, having completed its embarkation from Songjin, proceeds south in transports to Pusan. The ROK Capital Division arrives in the Hamhung area, along with other ROK I Corps forces, and defends the eastern side of the Corps perimeter. Wonsan is abandoned to the enemy. The perimeter surrounding Hungnam is steadily contracting. One of the major problems concerns the multitude of Korean refugees streaming into the Corps perimeter. The mass exodus of refugees is surpassing all estimates. Thousands of refugees are moving to the water front, the last avenue of escape from the threat of annihilation by overwhelming Communist forces.

Tuesday, December 12. At the Hungnam docks, the 1st Marine Division commences loading. The valiant 7th Marines are the first major American Corps unit to depart this frozen wasteland. However, the refugee situation continues to threaten orderly evacuation.

Wednesday, December 13. Patrols from both the 3rd and 7th Infantry Divisions fight small fire fights with enemy forces attacking the Corps perimeter.

Thursday, December 14. One ROK LST and several barges are loaded with refugees for movement south. The Marines 1st Division is to depart Hungnam by the morning of the 15th. General Smith's command post is transferred to the attack transport USS *Bayfield* (APA-33) as the afternoon rain turned to snow flurries at night. The first elements of the 7th Infantry Division have started boarding ships. During the day, the enemy conducted several probing attacks against the northwestern sector of the 65th Infantry, 3rd Division perimeter. The SS *Meredith Victory*, a cargo ship, arrives in the encircled city, through the minefields, with a full load of 10,000 tons of jet fuel in drums for the Marine Corps fighter squadron at Yonpo.

Friday, December 15. Enemy activity along the Corps perimeter increases sharply as the 38° degree temperatures dropped and the persistent drizzle turned to snow. Lower-



Looking down at the railroad below Koto-ri (Changjin River). (Courtesy of Eldon D. Heller)



Gen. MacArthur inspecting port facilities and other installations in the Inchon area. Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, Commander, 7th Fleet, and Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, CG, 1st Marine Division accompany him. 16 Sept. 1950. (Courtesy of John H. Rimes)

ing clouds decreased visibility until air support is grounded. Five separate attacks are commenced against positions of the 7th Infantry west of Hungnam, and one against the 65th Infantry northwest of the city. The enemy also assaults the lines of the 7th and 15th Infantry, 3rd Division, at Chingyong. As forward strong points become untenable, the 3rd and 7th Infantry Divisions withdraw to prepared positions along the main perimeter. The long railroad bridge on the south side of Hamhung is destroyed as part of the evacuation plan.

Saturday, December 16. X Corps forces withdraw from Hamhung and occupy a tighter defensive arc around Yonpo Airfield and Hungnam port. As the number of X Corps troops guarding the perimeter dwindle in accordance with the scheduled constriction of the beachhead, intelligence officers warn about an increasing likelihood of a major enemy attack. By the end of the day most ROK troops are aboard ships. Almond instructs the 7th Infantry Division to make a rapid movement to the docks for boarding. The 3rd Infantry Division is chosen as the final defending force for the shrinking Hungnam beachhead. Most Chinese attacks come from the northwest. Maneuver elements manning the final ring around Hungnam include the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry, the 3rd Battalion of the 15th Infantry, and the 64th Tank Battalion.

Sunday, December 17. The 3rd Division assumes responsibility for the entire perimeter. The Chinese and North Koreans concentrate on scattered thrusts against the perimeter. As a result of enemy encirclement, air operations cease at Yonpo, just south of Hungnam. With Yonpo falling into enemy hands the SS *Meredith Victory* departs, with its full load of jet fuel, back through the minefields, south to Pusan. Flights from Yonpo, during December 10-15, carried 3,600 soldiers, 1,300 tons of cargo, and 196 vehicles. Stronger attacks are launched by the enemy against the Hungnam beachhead. Constant naval gunfire and air support around the Corps' final perimeter serves as major protection against an all-out enemy advance.

Monday, December 18. Arrangements are completed for relief of the 7th Infantry Division by the 3rd Infantry Division. Two heavy cruisers, the USS *Rochester* (CA-124) and USS *St. Paul* (CA-73), as well as three destroyers, remain offshore providing eight-inch and five-inch gunfire for General Soule's 3rd Division formations. These warships are assigned direct support missions covering the perimeter and receive instructions from Navy gunfire spotting teams ashore assigned to each regiment. The naval guns are used for long-distance shelling and battlefield illumination. They become increasingly active in short-range bombardment as all field artillery is embarked. Carrier-launched aircraft vigorously support the dwindling defenders during daylight, while B-26 bombers from the 5th Air Force maintain night coverage.

Rear Admiral E.C. Ewen's Task Force 77 has already grown from two to four fast carriers: *Philippine Sea, Leyte, Valley Forge* and *Princeton*. Rear Admiral Richard W. Ruble's escort carrier group (TG 96.8), originally composed of *Sicily* and *Badoeng Strait*, is now augmented by the light carrier *Bataan*. This force adds additional air cover for the ground forces and the armada of ships in the Hungnam Port area. Naval gunfire is also substantially beefed up with the arrival of the USS *Missouri* (BB-63) with its powerful 16 inch mounts.

Colonel Moore's 15th Infantry sustains the brunt of strong enemy attacks directed against the Corps outpost line. Three Chinese armies are encountered in the campaign. At Hungnam, the 79th Chinese Division is identified in action on the left flank, while the 227th North Korean Brigade is reported attacking within three miles of the port. The heavy increase of enemy pressure on the perimeter causes the Corps to accelerate destruction of Yonpo Airport.

Tuesday, December 19. The enemy conducts the heaviest attacks on the final Corps perimeter. Elements of Company F, 17th Infantry, 7th Division are deployed in a series of bunkers approximately five hundred yards apart just outside of Hungnam. The X Corps command post is located in a cave along the beach. The main line of defense is a perimeter about 5,000 yards from the center of the port, with an outpost extending 1,000 yards beyond. Seven strong points are established within the port. Ten thousand refugees, mostly women, children, and older men, are in the dock area and 14,000 more north of the port. In the afternoon, General Almond boards the command ship USS *Mount McKinley* (AGC-7) and thereafter directs the evacuation from his floating headquarters. The defense of Hungnam is passed to RADM James H. Doyle, commander of Task Force 90. The SS *Meredith Victory*, under emergency orders, sails from Pusan back to Hungnam with her lower holds still full of jet fuel.

Wednesday, December 20. The 7th Infantry Division completes loading. Constant naval bombardment against shore targets keeps enemy troops at a distance. After transiting the mine swept channels, the SS *Meredith Victory* again enters Hungnam. The 3rd Division has its 7th Regiment on the west side of the perimeter along the Tongchon River, the 65th Regiment on the northern part, and the 15th Regiment on the east flank.

Thursday, December 21. The North Koreans make a substantial attack, which continues over three hours, against Company L of the 15th Infantry about four miles east of the Hungnam docks. Gale force gusts, up to 27 knots, buffet the port, but the frantic pace of out-loading continues. At the request of the Army, Captain Leonard P. LaRue, master of the *Meredith Victory*, volunteers to take his ship into the beach, now completely surrounded by the enemy. Just before midnight, the radio and cable section at Hungnam is destroyed by fire, ruining most communications equipment.

Friday, December 22. As they have done each evening, enemy patrols conduct probing attacks under the cover of darkness against the perimeter. All Corps artillery units are loaded on ships, and the perimeter becomes largely dependent on naval gunfire during the night. Under heavy naval gunfire and air support, the SS *Meredith Victory* commences embarking the last of the refugees, all trapped on the beach.

Saturday, December 23. The outpost line is abandoned, and the 3rd Infantry Division withdraws and digs into its final defensive perimeter. Demolition of all bridges and installations are executed by members of the 10th Engineer Battalion and Navy UDT teams. Late in the afternoon the SS *Meredith Victory,* having embarked 14,000 women, children, babies, and the elderly, departs—one of the last ships to get out. The enemy rapidly closes on all sides of the perimeter. Almost 100,000 refugees have been taken off the beach.

Sunday, December 24. The last units of the 3rd Infantry Division leave Hungnam through mine swept channels. The covering forces consist of a battalion from each infantry regiment, which departs the beach in amphibious tractors and landing craft under the guns of LSTs and destroyers. 1st Anglico (air and naval gunfire liaison), a SP Battalion unit, and an Amphibious Tractor unit, are among the last Marines to leave.

Large amounts of explosive remain on the beach. These items are rigged for demolition, and fuses detonate the explosives while the last battalion is leaving. The city is aflame. Even this destruction does not totally consume all the munitions on the beach, and destroyers close in and fire directly into the stacks of materiel. All forces are completely evacuated by 2:36 p.m.

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The success of the redeployment is a Navy triumph. Without warships and merchant ships, the greater portion of X Corps could have been annihilated in an overland march. Approximately 100,000 troops are transported by sea from Hungnam, and smaller ferrying operations take out 16,500 ROK soldiers from Songjin and 3,800 troops from Wonsan. Seventeen thousand five hundred vehicles, 350,000 tons of cargo are loaded out on 17 Naval transport and cargo ships, 64 merchant ships, 39 LSTs and three LSDs.

Hungnam is a brilliantly executed maneuver. The time was short, and putting all the parts together and making them work was extremely complicated. The significance of the Hungnam operation is that it was an amphibious operation in reverse with no precedent in military history. Without the firepower from the carriers and surface ships, it could not have worked. The Wonsan-Hungnam area was one of the heaviest laid minefields in the history of naval warfare. During the period September to October 1950,



Menu - Christmas 1950. (Courtesy of John W. Higens)

the Navy lost three minesweepers (*Magpie, Pirate,* and *Pledge*) to enemy mines.

The 12 officers and crew of 35 on the *Meredith Victory,* by special act of Congress, are later awarded the Gallant Ship Unit Citation for "courage, resourcefulness, sound seamanship and teamwork ... in successfully completing one of the greatest Marine rescues in the history of the world." The officers and crew are also decorated with the Korean Presidential Unit Citation which reads in part, "The arrival of the *Meredith Victory* in Pusan, after a three day voyage through dangerous waters, was a memorable occasion for all who participated in this humanitarian mission and it is remembered by the people of Korea as an inspiring example of Christian faith in action." On Christmas Day 1950, the ship disembarked all the refugees, plus five babies born en route, at the island of Koje-do. Indeed, it was Frank Kerr, one of the founders of the Chosin Few, who first described the rescue at Hungnam as the "Christmas Miracle."

In 1954, the master of the *Meredith Victory,* Captain Leonard P. LaRue, left the sea and joined the Benedictine Order, St. Paul's Abbey, Newton, NJ, where he took the name Brother Marinus.

HELLFIRE VALLEY NOVEMBER 29, 1950

by Joseph V. Maddie

On November 29, Tank Platoon Anti-Tank Company, 5th Marines was part of Task Force Drysdale attempting to force a passage between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. The Task Force was named after Lieutenant Colonel Drysdale, commander of the British Royal Marines, who was in charge of the convoy. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the forward elements left Koto-ri, but began receiving heavy gunfire, mostly from the right or eastern side of the road. This fire was returned by tanks and infantry, but casualties were being taken. This firefight continued until it grew dark and into the early part of the night. Sometime after dark, two Marines from G Company, 1st Marines, who were in a ditch by the road, yelled to the tank commander of Tank No. 5 Anti-Tank Company if they could climb aboard for a ride. The tank commander said sure, and they came aboard. Several minutes later, the tank was hit by some sort of anti-tank weapon but managed to continue on its way. The two infantrymen were not seen again. Tank No. 5 finally made it into Hagaru-ri later that night and aided in defense of the perimeter around the town for the next several days and nights. The tank commander, who was seriously wounded in the side and back, was later evacuated out by air. Of the approximately 1,000 men in Task Force Drysdale, only about 300 made it through that night. The rest were KIA, captured, or wounded.

On December 6 the Tank Platoon Anti-Tank 5th Marines was in action again, supporting elements of the 7th Marines, in the breakout from Hagaru-ri back into Hellfire Valley. Much heavy gun fire from the eastern side of the road again. Lots of air support, machine gun fire, rockets, and napalm, continued throughout the day and into the night, clearing strong points and roadblocks. About nine o'clock that night, the crew of Tank No. 5 became asphyxiated and passed out blocking the other vehicles of the train. As gunner of that crew, I remember coming to, lying on the engine compartment, with a corpsman working over me and looking up into a cold dark winter sky with thousands of stars. After about one hour of recovery and breathing fresh air, we started up again and finally made it into Koto-ri.

MORTAR SHELLS

submitted by F.E. "Ed" Middaugh

It was after the long, cold walk from Yudam-ni – it was after the long ocean voyage in an LST from Hungnam to Pusan that Rod McDonald, Blacky Falcon and I sat in our tents in Masan and reminisced about what we had been through. We had all been TAD to the 5th Marines during the withdrawal and we had a lot to remember.

In thinking about the men who were lost, we wrote a parody of the old song *Wedding Bells.* I'm sure I have the only copy of this.

Not a soul upon the skyline
That's a pretty certain sign
That mortar shells are breaking up
That old gang of mine.

Some of the boys are getting wounded
Others will stay behind.
Those mortar shells are breaking up
That old gang of mine.

There goes Jim, they got him
Right between the eyes.
Here comes Bill, down the hill
Shrapnel in the thighs.

Gee, I get an eerie feeling
When those shells begin to whine.
Those mortar shells are breaking up
That old gang of mine.

FIELD STOVES IMPROVISED

by Frank T. Versage

Cooking in the field is no simple job, and the cooks can't do it alone. The messmen are essential to the galley team. Some messmen had to get up early (before the cooks) to make sure that the 12 galley stoves are hand pumped with air to feed fuel to the burners. We are looking at at least two hours of work to get them started. Then a continued operation to keep the pressure up so that the cooks can prepare the meals.

Mess Sergeant Morgan of the 1st Battalion 5th came to me with this problem and wanted to know how I could hurry the job of pumping up the stove burners. I looked over the burner unit and came up with an adapter to recharge all the burners. My flame thrower recharging unit compressor was the answer. I recharged two flame thrower bottles and went up to the mess tent, where the cooks and messmen were working, and put on a field demonstration. In less than ten minutes, I refilled all 12 stoves. The look on the faces of the cooks and messmen was my thanks. It provided hot food, fast cooking, and gave the messmen time for other duties. A flame thrower compressor can charge eight bottles at one time. I want you to know that this small job for the galley was very much appreciated by all the men.

THE MINE FIELD AT CHOSIN

by Frank Versage

First Battalion, 5th Marines, were ordered to proceed to the Yalu River. While en route to Toktong Pass, my ordnance and ammunition truck broke down. Being the last truck in the convoy and with no communication to alert the convoy, we were left alone in no man's land with vehicle problems. We tried unsuccessfully to start the truck.

Not knowing how long we were going to be out there before help arrived, plans had to be made immediately to defend the truck, with final plans to destroy it with the ammunition to be sure it did not end up in the hands of the enemy (as I knew that they had American weapons and would be able to use this ammunition). The CCF were around us, but the trap had not been closed. It was dark, quiet, and very cold with a blowing wind.

Machine guns were set up with ammunition. Grenades were placed within easy reach. I rubbed the arms and shoulders of my driver as he did for me, to help us keep warm. We must have spent at least six hours out in the cold and wind when at a distance we heard a small vehicle coming from Hagaru. We didn't know what to expect, but were prepared to fight.

It was a jeep and I recognized the voice of Gunney Sergeant F. Williams and Sergeant Martin of Motor Transport, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines. I can't begin to tell you how we felt. A quick explanation of our problem was made. Both NCOs went right to work on the truck. In about an hour they got the truck started. We loaded the guns and ammo and headed for the Toktong Pass.

Upon arriving at the base of the pass I was stopped by Lieutenant Colonel Olin Beal, officer-in-charge, Motor Transport, 3rd Battalion, 1st Marines.

The Trap Has Been Sprung

I explained that the ammunition for the 1st Battalion 5th Marines was in this truck and that it was urgent to get it to them. Colonel Beal said, "No," the trap had been sprung and that we had to return to Hagaru. I requested that a radio call for an air drop be made immediately as the only ammo in the hands of the troops was what they had been issued with none to spare. The convoy was reformed immediately and we returned to Hagaru without incident.

When we arrived back at Hagaru, I reported back to Colonel Beal's CP for further instructions. He stated that he had no NCOs, that a defense of the perimeter had to be set up, and that he had 24 truck-loads of ammo that had to be identified and dispensed and could I do it.

After a brief discussion with Colonel Beal and Lieutenant Johnson, I was assigned the duties of NCO-in-charge of the North Perimeter. I assigned Sergeant John Polomski to inspect all trucks for the proper identification of ammo, and to mark tail

gates to save time in dispensing ammo in the dark.

At 0800 hours the following morning, all hell broke loose all around the Hagaru Perimeter with heavy rifle fire from the high hills all around us. The trap was finally closed. Jeeps and trailers arrived for various types of ammunition with no let up.

Stay Awake and Fight

As this was going on, I assigned positions for the riflemen and all-around security for the machine guns. I manned a 50 cal. B.M. gun after all positions were set up to cover the top of the hill. My people were Motor Transport personnel when we first started.

The fighting towards the reservoir was severe and the Army unit was overrun. Many of the Army personnel who made it back to our lines were immediately put in fox holes with Marines. Orders were that this was a stand to fight. Marines in foxholes took over the Army personnel with explicit instructions, "Stay awake and fight."

In the wee hours of the morning, my men picked up an Army officer who had made it back. He was a Brigadier General, U.S. Army. He was taken to Colonel Beal and escorted to General O.P. Smith's headquarters. The following morning Colonel Beal took some of the Motor Transport drivers to the over-run Army area to bring back their wounded people who had been left behind.

While this was going on, I talked to several Marines (who came in for ammo) concerning their location, and whether they had been attacked. Consulting this information, I found out that the North Perimeter was the only area that hadn't been attacked. When Colonel Beal returned with what was left of the Army personnel, I requested to be allowed to set up a "Mine Field" between both roads, almost up to the village north of our position. The area involved was about 200 yards wide and 500 yards length. There was a stream of running water next to the hill on the west side. Colonel Beal gave me permission and wanted to be informed immediately upon completion.

The Mine Field is Set

We have to understand that at this time we were all technicians and special duty personnel with a small percentage of line troops, and that the training of special duty personnel was about to be challenged by the Chinese Communist forces.

My team to set up the mine field was a young reservist, Sergeant John Polomski, who had had little training in this maneuver, two U.S. Army men who were EOD technicians, and myself. My plan to mine the field was explained. The equipment used was anti-personnel mines, grenades, TNT blocks, Bangalore torpedoes, and anything that would explode. Trip flares were placed in many locations to expose the enemy and their direction of travel.

The ground was very hard, so we discussed pouring water around the base of the explosives which froze, and in that way held the explosives in place. Cotter pins were straightened to be easily removed when the wire was tripped.

After several hours of work and many cases of explosives were used, the job was completed. Colonel Beal was notified immediately so that the troops forward of us approaching the Hagaru Perimeter would have to be sure to stay on the road coming into our perimeter in order to avoid the mine field.

Fighting continued all around us for several days. Periodic inspection of the perimeter was required to make sure my people were awake, had hot coffee, rations, and were ready to fight. We were all tired, cold, and took turns when permitted, to cat-nap for a few minutes. The men were doing a real good job, stayed at their positions, and were ready to defend their positions. They were informed that the mine field would slow the CCF down, and that we would fight, no matter what the situation was.

Early one morning while manning a 50 cal. BM gun, I challenged someone approaching our position. He identified himself as "Captain Godenus, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines. When he spoke, I knew who it was. I can't begin to tell you how I felt because the 1st Battalion, 5th were on their way and fighting a short distance from Hagaru.

The Brave Men At The Perimeter

About 0700 hours, the fighting men of the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines were entering our perimeter, using the road as required and not the open field. It was a sad sight to see. Men walking on stumps of frozen feet, swollen faces, frostbitten, tired, weary, but proud and defiant. They had fought and defeated the elements of the Chinese Communist forces when they were so badly outnumbered.

The fighting men were sent to tents to sleep and rest. Would you believe 24 men to a tent? As many men as permitted were in tents to sleep and rest. The special duty personnel still continued to protect and man the positions in the Hagaru Perimeter, while the men from the Yalu River rested.

Major Olsen saw me and put his arms around me saying, "I thought we had lost you Gunny." It was then that I explained what had happened and how I wound up as NCO-in-charge of the North Section of the perimeter. I explained the location of the mine field and how far it extended and the area it covered. Reorganization started after the fighting men were rested. Positions were strengthened all around the Hagaru Perimeter. The Hagaru area had elements of the 5th Marines, 7th Marines, 1st Marines, Royal British Marines and some I didn't know.

At 2355 hours the night before we started for Koto-ri, the first flare was tripped in the mine field. I yelled to Major Sinclair that the Chinese were coming into the mine field. Explosions occurred, tanks started firing, mortars were fired, artillery started firing, and the CCF started to invade the East section of the perimeter. Heavy gun fire without a let-up continued through the night all around the Hagaru Perimeter. Ammunition was dispensed all through the heavy fighting. Bitter fighting occurred.

At 0700 hours, the invasion of CCF was stopped. Only one China man came through, his hands up and no weapon. The mine field helped to slow down the Chinese army, but the fighting men from all units in Hagaru defeated a large element of the CCF. My people performed in an excellent manner.

Our mission was to hold the Hagaru Perimeter so our advanced fighting forces would have something to come back to. This mission was accomplished with the help of trained, dedicated men and the help of allied forces. I am proud to say that I was a small part of such a gallant group.

A PATROL ... NOT SOON FORGOTTEN

by Cpl. Anthony "Tank" Tinelli

It is our job as members of an air-support team (TACP-Tactical Air Control Party) to assist our officers (who are naval aviators) when they have reason to call for close air support. This support is used in a variety of situations such as a stubborn enemy road block position or a serious firefight.

I believe it was November 24 or 25, 1950 when Able Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines while on patrol, engaged in a firefight with a formidable size of Chinese communist troops. As a result of this encounter several Marines were killed, one of whom was Lieutenant Frank Mitchell (who was later posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his courageous action during this incident). Battalion CO, Lieutenant Colonel Ray Davis,



Korea, 1950. Chosin Reservoir, Koto-ri. Marines and soldiers being buried in brown sleeping bag lines and white cargo "chutes." (Courtesy of Leo G. Lee)



Communications Section H&S / 7 USMC. L to R: Theodore Hudson (reading paper), Reynolds (chopping wood), Walter Howard Schick (studying ax), Charlie Amato (holding C-ration), Charles Oliver Gentry (smiling) during a lull in the fighting at Hagaru-ri. (Submitted by Charlie Amato)

was concerned about how big a threat this particular force of enemy was. He assigned Baker Company the responsibility of probing the area. I am not sure on this, but in addition we may have also been looking for Marine dead from Able Company Firefight.

I recall that Sergeant Joe Hedrick, Private First Class Sam Rice, and myself, as members of the air team attached to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines were directed to accompany Baker Company on the patrol.

As usual, it was bitter cold when we set out during the morning hours (this was day after Able Company's skirmish) with Captain Wilcox CO leading the way. The patrol proceeded southwest from Yudam-ni for several miles. The further we went the more concerned I became because it was fairly common knowledge that Chinese soldiers were in the area—in exactly what force was still uncertain. Walking along the snow covered ground wasn't too bad, but the cold was something else. I recall the bitter icy wind, yet as long as you moved it was okay. On these patrols, for the most part, men were fairly quiet usually each with his own thoughts. My thoughts would almost always be of home and good times from the past. On this patrol my thoughts were on the men of Baker Company. It is said that a Marine, regardless of his service speciality, is always a rifleman; but let me tell you, I enjoyed being part of a forward-observer team that, on occasion, went on patrol with the real hero, the individual riflemen. I knew when we returned from patrol I would go to Battalion CP and most likely sleep in a relatively warm tent, while these same men I now patrolled with would be up on some high ground in perimeter defense positions, in foxholes and sleeping bags, in tremendous cold, awaiting a possible enemy assault. Needless to say, my admiration for my fellow Marines knew no limits. Paradoxically, the riflemen looked upon us with the same respect because we were there to help bail them out in times of trouble.

At some point during the patrol, I would estimate six miles out, we started up a mountainside to our right. We climbed for a good while when word was passed along the column, "No talking, keep it quiet." We were apparently now in the area where Able Company had their firefight the previous day. Further word was soon passed in hushed tones that the enemy was seen nearby. Everyone moved at a fast pace as quietly as possible. We soon reached a ridge line where you could see the enemy across the way, in a saddle between hills. I would say they were a few hundred yards and difficult to see. As I recall, they seemed dressed in white and blended with the snowy background. They appeared to be eating, completely oblivious of our nearness. The word was quickly passed to take a firing position. I remember kneeling down, bringing my carbine up, and then, for some reason, I looked behind me and I felt, my God, most of the guys seemed to be getting ready to fire right over me. I quickly thought, oh no, I'm going to get hit by my own people. Immediately I took off for a new position, but before I could set up, everyone started to fire. All hell broke loose. It appeared to be a turkey shoot. When I think back on this incident, I lose much of the continuity of the entire situation. I know we seemed to have them; but a little while later we were taking fire from them. Soon we received, what seemed to me to be small incoming mortar fire. We were now pretty much in a heavy firefight. Our guys were stretched out along the hillside on up to the high ground. Sergeant Joe Hedrick and I spotted two Marine Corsair planes almost at the same time. We were elated. Joe called them directly on our VHF (ground to air portable radio) equipment. They were returning from a previous mission and had limited ammo left. They soon knew of our serious engagement. Joe gave the lead pilot our coordinates and requested assistance.

We were now engaged in a heavy firefight. A short time later I see the ground to my left, maybe 10 feet, away kicking up dirt. This was strange because it was on our side of the ridge line. I remember calmly thinking how the hell can the Chinese be shooting at us from the left and bullets landing on our side of the ridge line. While trying to figure this out, I glanced upward over my left shoulder. It was a sight I can never forget. It isn't one that makes me now break out in a sweat, but at the time it was with disbelief. The lead corsair was coming in on us. I could see the flashes of his machine guns in the wings. One immediate thing that came to mind was you see the flash of light but absolutely hear no sound of the firing. Naturally, this is due to speed of light versus speed of sound, the scene was eerie. I also recall thinking this only happens in the movies, or so I thought. Joe later told me our radio went completely dead at the most critical of times. The pilots knowing of the worsening situation, without all of Joe's instructions on run, directing angle, etc., must have felt they had to try and help. In either event, this explained why the bullets were hitting this side of the ridge. I had hit the ground soon after my initial sighting of the corsair shooting at us. I now peeked up as the lead plane pulled out of his dive. I remember thinking this is it—incoming mortar fire, enemy rifle fire, and now a strafing by planes. But as luck would have it, the second plane came in but did not fire. He swooped down and pulled up out of his dive. I thought great ... they realize we are Marines ... but then the sickening realization took hold, the second plane was out of ammo, he only dove on us to keep us pinned down because I could now see the first plane commencing his dive toward us. He opened up again with his wing guns. It was then that I saw the bravest act imaginable. Private First Class Sam Rice was standing in the path of fire waving a bright orange colored air panel in an effort to signal the pilot we were Marines. I know I felt very, very humble. Here I was hugging the ground, and there was big Sam waving that air panel, hoping the pilot would realize the situation. You talk about conduct "above and beyond" my goodness this was stark bravery at its peak.

The planes ceased their run. They were now aware of what had occurred. The miracle of the entire situation was, by my observations, no one was hit by the strafing. I had a good picture of what took place. I was most likely the first one who saw what was unfolding due to my sighting the dirt kicking up nearby. I honestly believe no one was hit, because I did not recall hearing any immediate moaning or cries of pain at least in my area. It seemed miraculous, thanks in large measure to Sam Rice. To my knowledge this act was never rewarded. I just do not know why; it is just one of the oddities of combat, an incident so great, yet in the heat of things, along with ongoing and future problems, it somehow fades. Perhaps not always but in this case it did.

Meanwhile the firefight was ongoing. I became separated from Joe and Sam. I recall seeing a Marine shot in the neck area. He was lying in a gully on the side of the hill. I directed two men to go to his aid. They carried him a few yards; and when I reached him, his eyes were staring, not blinking, just staring. He was unable to speak. I asked him to blink his eyes if he could hear me, no reaction. I told him not to worry, you are coming out of here with us. While he did not respond, his eyes did not have the look of death. I felt he was alive and he knew some of what was taking place. I just wanted him to know he was being helped.

It was shortly after this, I heard a tre-

mendous explosion about my head. I fell to the ground and lay motionless. I thought what the hell was that? I now got up and ran a few feet, Bam! Again I went down on the ground as if I had been hit and lay completely still. I now knew someone had me in his sights. I got up running low to the ground. Bam! Down again I went. The only way I can describe the loud explosions was when we were kids and someone would sneak up behind you, blow up a paper bag, hold it so the air could not escape, then place it near your ear without you being aware, then exploding it by slapping his free hand into it while holding it with his other hand. It created a deafening boom. I knew I had no choice; it was either stay and get hit, or run and maybe get lucky. I already have mentioned the oddities of combat, well here was another. I got up running up the hill anticipating taking a hit but that was it. Whoever had me in his sights, for whatever reason, stopped. I soon reached our main group of men toward the high ground. Darkness was now closing in. I recall helping some wounded and making a stretcher with ponchos supported by rifles. Those of us not hit would be helping the wounded. I was thinking, I wonder if we will get out of this. Word now came back that Captain Wilcox was shot in the face. Yet somehow things now appeared fairly quiet. We were told to gather up the wounded with our make shift stretches. We were going to start back. I had a strange feeling; we were shot up but I figured the enemy was shot up even more. Yet it seemed by some measure of respect, they broke off contact. We were going to walk through the mountain pass. We might very well make it back even though we had miles to go. It appeared we should not get out so easily, yet the oddities of combat. We proceeded across the mountains to our base area. The going was treacherous, the heavy load of carrying the wounded, the snow and ice covered ground, darkness—but we were heading back. I helped carry a black Marine who was badly wounded. I never knew if he lived or who he was. Finally what seemed like an eternity, we were able to see from a distance a convoy of our trucks on the MSR with their lights turned on as if to guide us. Lieutenant Colonel Davis knowing of our predicament (he was talking on the radio with Captain Wilcox when he got hit) sent out a unit to meet us and help us back. We reached the trucks and loaded our wounded. It was a good feeling to be back in friendly lines.

I have often thought of this patrol and how it could have been so much worse. Can you imagine if the planes had napalm aboard. Thank God they had expended almost all their ordnance prior to our call for help. I also think fondly of Sam Rice and what a courageous act. I think of the radio going dead at such a critical time—just as Joe would have brought them in properly. I think of the sick feeling of the pilots upon realizing the mistake. I also feel we shouldn't have gotten out quite so easily. I do believe I figured out the loud bam about my head. Years later I read somewhere that the speed of a high voracity bullet passing extremely close to a mass (me) creates a condition similar to a jet plane going through the sound barrier—a big boom. I chuckle now when I think of the shooters frustration upon thinking he got me, only to see me running time after time. Shortly after this incident, I received a letter from my mother and she told of prayers for my well-being. She mentioned an aunt who prayed to the Blessed Mother to protect me with her robe from harm. I have to believe this particular prayer saved me.

I also wonder if the Marine with the neck wound lived and if he heard my reassuring words that he was "coming out with us." I like to think he did.

As I said at the beginning, for me "A patrol not soon forgotten." Now that I think about it, 40 years have passed and the memories still pop up from time to time. Maybe I should just say a "Patrol never to be forgotten.

A PLACE CALLED KOTO-RI

by Clyde H. Queen Sr.
Former Staff Sergeant, USMC

The truck I was riding in the back of kept trudging up the icy, winding, mountainous road behind a tank. The tracks on the tank ahead of us seemed to be breaking up the ice long enough for the truck wheels to gain traction. Looking to the left I could see a steep ravine that seemed to have no bottom. The chilling thought ran through my mind, "What if we start sliding over the edge, as some of the other vehicles ahead of us already had done?" Yard by yard, mile by mile we continued our journey up that steep, narrow winding road. We finally reached our destination—a place called Koto-ri someone said. As we unloaded our trucks and started digging in, we found it was like trying to dig a hole in solid concrete. The ground was frozen so hard we had to chip at it like a chunk of ice. We found several frozen bodies of North Korean soldiers laying around the area. One enterprising Marine made use of them by stacking them around his foxhole as shields against enemy artillery shrapnel. We erected our warming tents, but on the first night it was unbelievably cold. The next morning many of us woke up covered with snow, and it amazed me that no one had frozen to death during the night. Our first morning greeted us with chilled erratic wind that was pushing the snow around like talcum powder. In the snow-covered mountains ahead of us we caught a glimpse of a column of the enemy moving toward us. We first cut loose with a barrage of mortar fire from our 81s, and then our water-cooled heavy machine guns came into play. We were able to repel them for the time being, but the following day it was a different story. We started receiving incoming artillery and mortar fire. About this time a sortie of aircraft came swooping down on them. They were a beautiful sight to see—Navy and Marine Corps Corsairs and Air Force P-51s. As the aircraft strafed the enemy positions, they commenced their firing directly over our heads. The empty 20mm cases would come whistling down amongst us. At night (usually in the early hours of the evening) we could hear a bugle sounding from the north, then a second one from the northeast, and then the west. A few seconds later all hell would break loose, artillery, mortars, whatever they had, they threw at us. A Marine in my company could play the trumpet and had carried one in his pack. One night when the Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) started their "bugle boogie," our Marine grabbed his trumpet and played "Reveille." As we waited for the bombardment to begin, you could hear a pin drop on the other side. We didn't receive one incoming round the whole night. After about three weeks, we started running short of ammo and other logistics such as "C" rations or "Five in ones" as we called them (five meals one box). The Air Force sent in some flying boxcars and dropped their first load on us, instead of to us. They finally got with the program and started dropping the cargo in the right area. One cargo parachute drifted a little farther out than it should have and landed near the enemy line. Looking through a pair of binoculars, I could see a Marine running out to retrieve it. But coming from the other side, a CCF soldier was also running out to grab it. Both reached the "care package" about the same time, and there they were, each tugging on it and trying to take it away from the other. After a bit, the Marine dropped his rifle, took off his jacket, and the two of them started ducking it out for the supplies. The Marine finally got the CCF soldier with a beautiful Sunday punch and sprawled him out in the snow. The Marine picked up his jacket, slung his rifle over his shoulders, grabbed the box of rations, and sauntered back down to his position as if nothing had happened.

Across the road from us was a unit of the British Royal Marines. I'll never forget them. The Brits and an element of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines were going to form up together and try to push through to link up with the 5th and 7th Marines who had been cut off from the rest of the world up in Hagaru and Yudam-ni. None of us had had a bath in months, we were unshaven and frozen looking, as the result of continuous fighting in one combat engagement after another. We were to jump off on the attack at 0730 hours the following morning. At about 0645 I could hear something that sounded like the formal commands you would hear during formation for a formal inspection or something. I looked out across the road toward the British Royal

HELL ON EARTH

by Marvin B. Showalter
B Btry. 49th FA BN, 7th Inf. Div.

Just below the Manchurian Border,
Korea is the spot.
Where we soldiers are doomed to
spend our time,
In the land that God forgot.

Down with the snakes and lizards,
Down where a man gets blue,
Right in the middle of nowhere,
And a million miles from you.

We sweat, we freeze, and we shiver,
Its more than any man can stand,
We aren't supposed to be convicts,
But defenders of our land.

When we return to good ole USA,
St. Peter will surely yell,
They are soldiers from Korea
(Frozen Chosin),
They've spent their hitch in hell.

Marvin Showalter wrote the above poem from his bed in Yokohama Hospital 155th in December 1950. It was the first and only poem he ever wrote.

Marines and I'll be damned! Their commanding officer was holding personnel inspection on them. Each member of the British Brigade was cleanly shaven, uniforms spick and span, and the cold, sub-zero freezing wind cutting across those freshly shaven faces. I knew right then and there I would never have what it took to be a British Royal Marine. During the quieter times we had the opportunity to visit with them. Several American Marines were in the warming tent with an equal number of the Brits. We were comparing the two services. A British corporal had asked one of our sergeants how long it took him to make sergeant. The American answered, "Oh about four years I guess." The British Royal Marine replied, "My, but you must be a smart bastard." He went on to explain that in the British Royal Marines you never got promoted to a non-commissioned officer rank during the first enlistment. First enlistment? We asked him how long each enlistment was for. He replied eight years; and he added, that you had to have (I think he said) three years of prior military service with a different branch of service before you could join the British Royal Marines. We talked about retirement. We explained to them we could retire after 20 years of satisfactory service. They said they had to serve 21 years before they could retire. We wanted to know why 21 years? "One year for the King," they replied. "Oh, then you get credit for 21 years instead of 20" we said. "No, no, we get credit for 20 years and one year for the king. Boot camp took one year, and that year was for the King!" Someone in our group said, "Well, f___ the King!" The British Royal Marine very indignantly replied, "I rightly don't believe you could approach him!" Ever since my encounter with the British Royal Marines, I have had nothing but the deepest respect and admiration for them. I was damn glad they were on our side.

Throughout the Frozen Chosin Operation, I always tried to look at the humorous side of life, even when it seemed there was no hope left. I really think that humor was the only thing that pulled me through that dark period of my life, especially when there wasn't that much to laugh about. Before I bring this story to an end, I would like to add: "To each and every member of the Armed Forces, regardless of what country you served; whether you be a soldier, Marine, sailor, airman or even a "British Marine," you have served your country well. May God bless each and everyone of you, for you belong to an elite group of survivors, the brave, the proud, the CHOSIN FEW!



South of Koto-ri near the 1st Marine Regt. C.P. November 1950. From left: James R. Hogan, Ed. Anderson and John Washco. (Courtesy of John Washco)



Marines of Recon. Co. 2nd Mar. Div. ordered to duty in Korea, 1950 - all veterans of the Chosin Campaign - one KIA - four WIA. Top row, from left: Jerry Edwards, Joe Voetter, Clarence Gallagher, Andy Silowski and John Powers. Middle row, from left: Ed Kilinsowski, Joe Gatz, ____ Sefick, Dick Huston, Tom Lewis, Gene Mosicki (KIA) and Ray Tipton. Bottom row: Ray Boylan and Jerry Davis. (Courtesy of Ray Boylan)

CHOSIN TESTED MARINES

by Lee Bergee

Thousands of words have been written about the fighting and the bravery during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign of North Korea in November-December 1950, but not much has been said about what it felt like to be there.

In 1965, I visited Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, USMC (Ret.) at his home in Saluda, Virginia, and the first thing he said to me as we shook hands was: "Have you thawed out yet, Sarge?" After all those years, the cold was what he brought up first.

I personally believe all of us who were there remember the cold above all else. Yes, we all have memories of our buddies being killed, of the hordes of Communist Chinese assaulting our frozen lines, and the long walk out, but I truly believe the thought uppermost on our minds when we think of the Chosin, is the BITTER COLD!

What was it really like ... to be fighting in sub-zero temperatures? Those long nights in a foxhole or a ditch with the thermometer hanging around 40 degrees below zero will long be remembered. I said to myself when I awoke in a Naval hospital in Japan after being evacuated, "I hope I never say the words I have never been so cold. If I do, it will mean I am colder that I was at the Chosin and this I never want to say again!"

I had a Sheaffer fountain pen which I carried in my breast pocket, and the ink froze and split the barrel. Canteens froze solid, beads of ice formed in our beards, and tiny icicles would hang from our eyelashes.

The Chinese usually attacked around 0200, the coldest, darkest part of the night. We would stare out into the still black night, then the Chinese bugles and gongs would sound, a thousand voices began to yell and



United States Marines who served at the Chosin Reservoir. (Photo courtesy of L.A. Cady)

holler and here they came—thousands of them!

Our flares would pop high in the sky and as the small parachutes floated toward the ground, one could see thousands of Chinese in their padded uniforms charging toward us. The eery scene caused by the flares, the snow and shadows, were broken by the images of many enemy heading right at our position. The more who were killed, it seemed as if hundreds more took their place. It was so cold, your finger could hardly squeeze the trigger, but you had better squeeze or you were going to die!

They dashed right past us! There were so many of them that they paid no attention to us. Many more continued to come directly at us. We jab with our bayonet, smash jaws with our rifle butt, and strike out with our fists. Men cursed and yelled—plenty died.

I had been in Jap "banzai" attacks, but I had never seen so many enemy coming at me as they did at the Chosin. Dawn would arrive slowly, gray and cold. I had been through hell in World War II, been wounded, and thought my combat days were over, but here I was, in another battle for life. I prayed many times at the Chosin and God walked with me and allowed me to survive.

Not once, though, do I remember feeling that I was a participant in a hopeless cause. I only felt complete confidence that I was a U.S. Marine, fighting alongside my buddies. There was absolutely no way that the Chinese were going to keep us trapped, high in those North Korean mountains.

No one rode any vehicles except the seriously wounded. Blood plasma froze in their containers, and Marines died for the need of it. The corpsmen did a tremendous job in caring for our wounded and preventing them from freezing to death. The Chinese, on the other hand, were soon silent after they were wounded. They froze to death where they lay!

The Supreme Commander of the Communist Chinese forces had orders to annihilate the 1st Marine Division, but when it was all over ... the 1st Marine Division came out of the Chosin as a fighting unit, rested, and carried on the war. The six Chinese divisions who opposed us were never again in combat during the Korean War!

Our "Band of Brothers" from the campaign have an organization called "Chosin Few," and we have a plaque that each member hangs on the wall of his home. It says,"Whatever we were in that frozen longago, and whatever we are now, we are bound as one for life in an exclusive fraternity of honor. The only way into our ranks is to have paid the dues of duty, sacrifice, and valor by being there. The cost of joining, in short, is beyond all earthly wealth!"

Today, 39 years later, I think of the Chosin Reservoir Campaign whenever I am out in a St. Louis blizzard and hear people complaining about how cold it is. I chuckle to myself and think, "Mister, you should've been at the Chosin in 1950 if you think this is cold!"

Yes, I grant you the fighting was terrible, there were countless acts of individual heroism and sacrifice. Though the comradeship of all who were there will always remain, I firmly believe, the first thought that crosses the mind of any of the "Chosin Few" when they think about those days is how damn cold it was!

ODE TO THE CHOSIN FEW

by Clifford W. Meyer, 3/7 Marines
submitted by John H Rimes

You'll be home for Christmas,
MacArthur said.
You'll all be dead, the Chinese said.

So the fifteen thousand headed up
the mountain road,
To a place called Yudam-ni,
And not one Chinese did they see.
But they were all around,
One hundred and twenty thousand
strong,
hiding in that snow-covered ground.

They attacked that night with bugles
blowing,
Mortar shells exploding and shooting everything in sight.
We held tight and fought them back,
And some men were bayoneted in
their sack.

Our wounded were patched and
returned to fight,
It was hell that night.
Again, they hid in the snow,
They even found a bridge to blow.

We loaded our dead and wounded
on the trucks,
And fought our way south to a place
called Hagaru-ri,
The rifle companies up on the ridges
fighting like hell,
The main body on the road moving
like a snail,
Down that narrow mountain trail.

Then a fight to Koto-ri,
And seventy-eight mile fight to
the sea.
We suffered over seven thousand
casualties,
And if a man says he fought at
the Chosin,
You can bet he was damn near
frozen.

AIR FORCE OPERATIONS AID ESCAPE OF MARINES

submitted by William Blanton

During the Chosin Operation there were several U.S. Air Force operations to include air evacuation, resupply drops to units of the Marine Corps, and the air drop of the bridge which permitted the escape of hundreds of Marines. Some information regarding the air evacuation by the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron from Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri, but practically nothing about the participation by the 314th Troop Carrier Group and its 50th, 61st, 62nd and 37th Squadrons, all equipped with C-119 aircraft (100 in total). It was U.S. Air Force C-119s and not Marine R-4Qs (reference page 31) that air dropped the 2,200 tons of supplies to the embattled and trapped Marines. This information is provided to make slight corrections for historical purposes, because all who have knowledge of the Chosin realize that no one had ever suffered more and accomplished such a miraculous military withdrawal as did the Marines.

I can attest to the severe bitter cold of minus 40 degrees that they were subjected to. My participation in the Chosin Reservoir included air drops to the Marines on December 3 and 4 in the Yudam-ni, Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri area.

On December 4, 1950, I had just finished making a resupply drop when I heard the radio chatter regarding the Navy aircraft that had crashed and the pilot trapped in the

cockpit. I heard the conversation of the other Navy pilot who had crashed landed his aircraft and was attempting to free his fellow pilot from a cockpit that apparently had a jammed hatch. I circled above the crash site and watched and listened to the call asking for help by a helicopter. The temperature on the Free Air Temperature Gauge was reading minus 42 degrees. Since the clam shell doors at the rear of the C-119 were removed prior to take off (necessary for resupply operations), the temperature inside the aircraft was slightly lower due to the altitude of the aircraft than the surface temperature. An extract of my Air Force Form 5 indicates that my flying time from Ashiya Air Base Japan to the drop zone was five hours 35 minutes, which included a stop at Hungnam after the airdrops. All aircraft stopped at Hungnam to evacuate personnel and or cargo.

The aircrew members of the 50th, 61st, 62nd, and 37th Troop Carrier Squadrons of the 314th Troop Carrier Group who participated at the Chosin Reservoir received a Presidential Unit Citation.

VIRI VENIENTE - MEN WILL COME THE 314TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP

submitted by William J. Blanton

The group insignia is based on the fable of the Seven League Boots, which carried their masters anywhere in the world at their bidding, and therefore is symbolic of the troop carrier and transport functions of the organization. The clouds indicate the connection with the United States Air Force. The motto "Viri Veniente" is Latin for "Men Will Come."

The colorful history of the 314th Troop Carrier Group started almost on the day of its activation as the 314th Transport Group, March 2, 1942. In July of that same year it was redesignated the 314th Troop Carrier Group, a name it has proudly bourne ever since. May of 1943 saw the group with movement orders and on its way overseas to North Africa and it remained overseas until early 1946.

Overseas assignments included: North Africa (several fields), May 20, 1943-August 30, 1943; Castelvetrano, Sicily, September 1, 1943-February 28, 1944; Medelle Staging Area #3, Sicily, March 1, 1944-March 4, 1944; Saltby, Lincolnshire, England, March 10, 1944-March 3, 1945; Poix, France, March 4, 1945-October 14, 1945; Paris/Villacoublay, France, October 15, 1945-February 14, 1946.

The 15th of February 1946 saw the deactivation of the group as it was transferred without men and equipment to Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. as a group in the paper Air Force. It remained in that status until October 1948. At that time, Colonel Richard W. Henderson was directed to reactivate the organization with a handful of men and six planes.

In February 1949 the 20th and 334th Troop Carrier Squadrons of the 313th Troop Carrier Group were transferred from Bergstrom Air Force Base to Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee, the home of the 314th. They were redesignated as the 50th and 61st Troop Carrier Squadrons in the group. The 3rd Squadron, the 62nd, was formed from personnel at Sewart.

While in the process of building up to group strength the organization participated in such famous training maneuvers as Combine, Swarmer, and Portrex.

The middle of the summer 1950 saw the group alerted for an overseas assignment and almost doubled in size. Additional personnel were obtained by adding the 37th and part of the 36th Troop Carrier Squadrons of the 316th Troop Carrier Group, personnel of the 314th Wing and 314th Maintenance and Supply Group. Others were gotten by recalling part of the Corollary Unit of Nashville, Tennessee, which trained at Sewart and from Air Force wide recallees.

The group started moving out of Sewart on August 27, 1950 and had the aircraft in position and operating on the Japan-Korea Airlift by September 18. Since that time they have participated in every major engagement in Korea and have supplied United Nations forces with both airlift and aerial resupply operations.

The three outstanding operations that the group has participated in so far during the Korean conflict are the Sukchon-Sunchon drop of the 187th Regimental Combat Team of the 11th Airborne Regiment, the aerial resupply missions to the embattled Marines in the Chosin Reservoir-Hagaru-ri area and the Munsan-ni drop of the 187th.

Planes of the 314th were diverted from the routine shuttle on the airlift October 19 to stage at Kimpo Air Base for the Sukchon-Sunchon drop. More than 3,200 troopers were delivered to the drop zone 35 miles northeast of Pyongyang ahead of the 8th Army Forces driving north along the main highways in that area.

This was the first airdrop of personnel during the Korean War, and the first time that heavy equipment, such as 105 millimeter howitzers and three quarter ton weapons carriers, had ever been air dropped in combat. The total tonnage during the three day operation was 1,086 tons.

During the period from November 29 to December 6, 1950 the group participated in aiding and supplying the retreating Marines and Army personnel who were trapped by Chinese Communist Forces at Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni on the shores of the frigid Chosin Reservoir. These encircled troops were dropped all manner of supplies as they fought their way to Koto-ri, where a link-up was made soon after with friendly forces. A total of 195 C-119s dropped more than 881 tons which included an eight span steel bridge that was used to cross an impassible gorge by friendly forces. The spans, eight by sixteen feet each and weighing 2,900 pounds were dropped from eight ships working on two DZs.

The dropping of this bridge, the first in aviation history, enabled the trapped UN Forces to bring out all of their equipment which would otherwise have had to be deserted to the enemy. Also, the friendly troops would have been forced to walk some 20 odd additional miles through enemy infested hills.

For the Munsan-ni drop, 136 C-119s dropped 2,051 troopers and 556 tons of supplies and equipment in the second airborne operation of the war. The drop, which was highly successful, was designed to cut off the main escape route of some 10,000 enemy forces via the main road from Seoul north to Pyongyang.

Battle Honors include: World War II-Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Normandy, Northern France, Central Europe, Rhineland; Korea-period September 16, 1950-November 2, 1950; period November 3, 1950 to a date as yet unannounced; Bronze Arrowhead for Sukchon-Sunchon airborne drop.

Distinguished Unit Citations: World War II-for action over Sicily, July 11, 1943; for action over France June 5, 6, and 7, 1944; Korea-for action over Hagaru-ri, Korea November 29 to December 1950.

See map on page 58



The 1st Marine Brigade Dance Band performs in the galley aboard the USS George Clymer (APA 27) en route to Pusan, July 1950. (Courtesy of Sandy Scaffidi)

DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION

GENERAL ORDER - #142 18 DECEMBER 1950

As authorized by Executive Order 9396, 22 November 1943 (Sec I, WD Bul. 22, 1943) superseding Executive Order 9075, 26 February 1942 (Sec III, WD Bul. II, 1942), the following unit is cited under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 35-75, 7 August 1950 in

the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Third Citation

The 314th Troop Carrier Group, Medium, comprised of the 37th, 50th, 61st and 62nd Troop Carrier Squadrons, displayed conspicuous gallantry and heroism while performing urgent resupply missions to encircled troops of the 1st U.S. Marine Division and 7th Division, U.S. Army in the vicinity of the Chosin Reservoir, Korea, during the period 28 November through 10 December 1950. When on 29 November 1950, Chinese Communist troops estimated to number 70,000 had completely surrounded the United Nations' Forces at the reservoir, the group was ordered to make aerial delivery of ammunition, gasoline, food, supplies, and equipment. It was necessary for the group to make para-drops at extremely low altitudes and very slow flying speeds to insure that the urgently needed materiel would fall into the hands of friendly troops and not to the nearby enemy. While delivering some 2,200 tons of vital supplies and equipment, the aircraft of the 314th Troop Carrier Group participating in the resupply operation were under enemy ground fire and subject to air attack. With complete disregard of the extreme dangers involved, the flight crews of the group completed every requirement of the mission, thus contributing immeasurably to the successful withdrawal of the entrapped troops to the eastern coast of Korea. The courage and gallantry exhibited by its personnel, while making this important contribution to the logistic support of the United Nations' Forces reflect the highest credit on the 314th Troop Carrier Group and the United States Air Force.

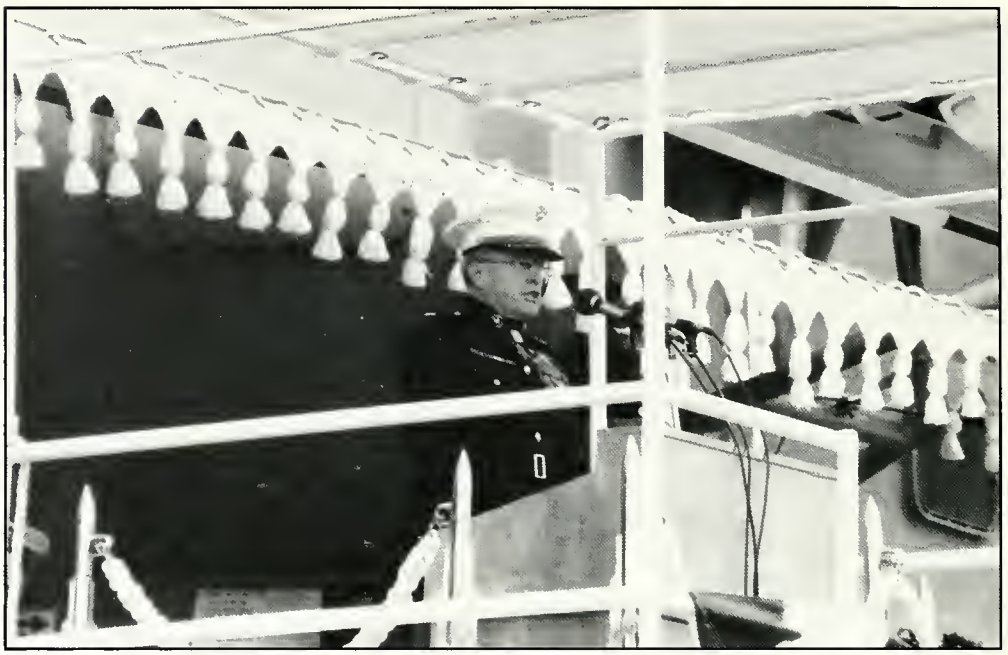
By Command of Lieutenant General Stratemeyer

Official: E.E. Toro, Colonel, USAF, Adjutant General

L.C. Craigie, Major General, USAF, Vice Commander for Administration and Plans

Reproduced HQ 314th Troop Carrier Group (M), APO 75, 10 January 1951.

John H. Redmon, Captain, USAF, Adjutant



Gen. Raymond G. Davis, former Assistont Commondant of the Morine Corps, delivers o speech during the commissioning ceremony of the USS Chosin in Poscogoulo, MS. (Courtesy of L.A. Cady)



Guests of the commissioning ceremonies of the USS Chosin boord the cruiser for o first-hand look. (Courtesy of L.A. Cody)

NAVY'S NEWEST AEGIS CRUISER HONORS 1ST MARINE DIVISION'S HISTORIC FIGHT

"The Aegis cruiser *Chosin* represents validity of a proven principle: Peace comes through strength," said retired U.S. Marine Corps General Raymond G. Davis, former Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Korean War Congressional Medal of Honor winner, during the commissioning of *Chosin* (CG-65) at Ingalls Shipbuilding division of Litton in Pascagoula, Mississippi earlier this year. "This commissioning is a tribute to all who served at Chosin and all who will sail in *Chosin*."

More than 2,300 guests were in attendance as General Davis placed USS *Chosin*, the thirteenth *Ticonderoga* (CG-47) Class Aegis cruiser built by Ingalls, in commission. The ship and her crew now report to her home port in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii for duty with the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

"May all those who sail in *Chosin* remember those gallant warriors who earned this ship her name at the Battle of the Chosin," General Davis added. "*Chosin* is truly an incredible ship."

CG-65 is the first U.S. Navy warship named "*Chosin*" to commemorate the 1st Marine Division's historic fight to break out, during the bitter cold winter of 1950, from a Chinese Communist encirclement at the Chosin Reservoir during the Korean War. Historians term the Battle of Chosin Reservoir as the most savage battle of modern warfare.

The Navy's Aegis program is the most important shipbuilding program in America today. Designed and built to counter all present and projected missile threats to the Navy's battle forces, Aegis ships provide primary protection for those forces well into the next century.

USS *Chosin* is 567 feet long, with a beam of 55 feet. Four gas turbine jet engines power the 9,500 ton ship to speeds in excess of 30 knots.



Novy's newest Aegis cruiser.

CORPORAL BROWN'S DECISION

submitted by Capt. Thomas Bickford, USMC, RET (PFC in 1950 with C/1/11)

Charlie Battery (1/11) was in position east of the reservoir in support of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines. On the 27th, the battery displaced the guns to Yudam-ni. Vehicles not towing howitzers were sent to move the infantry, which meant the large stockpile of 105mm rounds would be left. Corporal Dale Brown was put in charge of six or seven Marines to guard and load the ammunition when the trucks returned. Needless to say, the trucks never returned. We were located on the west side of the main north/south road with an Army unit to our right front. Next morning an Army officer visited and asked us to join his unit. Most of us wanted to go with the larger unit, but Corporal Brown overruled the majority saying that we should try to rejoin our outfit. That evening we made our way to Able Company, 1st Engineers, who were located a few miles north of Hagaru-ri. Unknown to us were several Chinese regiments between Able Company and Hagaru-ri. On the 29th we loaded into two dump trucks and made a mad dash for the Marine lines. The metal tailgate was dropped halfway and we all laughed when a round ricocheted between a Marine's legs.

Once in Hagaru we found a tent and climbed into sleeping bags. During a mortar barrage, a staff NCO told us to get into a ditch. Being warm for the first time, no one moved. That is until shrapnel hit the metal stove pipe cover on the top of the tent. Everyone then broke the sound-barrier getting into the ditch.

Until we were united with the battery, we were used in support of East Hill. One can only thank Corporal Dale Brown and his decision not to stay with the Army east of the reservoir.

DESTRUCTION OF NON-ESSENTIALS

by Sgt. Marvin Breithaupt "Rocky" Anglico, H&S 5th Regt., 1st Mar. Div.

One of the most vivid memories I have of the Chosin Reservoir Campaign is when we were ordered to destroy all non-essential items in preparation for the breakout from Hagaru-ri.

There was a huge pile of supplies that had not been set on fire by the engineers and we were to throw all our non-essential items on this fire. I remember as I approached the fire, how I regretted having to part with some personal belongings I had carried through previous campaigns, but I knew we had a long walk ahead and had to travel light.

After I threw my belongings on the fire, I looked a few yards farther and saw three tanks "dancing" around, scratching each others backs. They were literally covered with Chinese soldiers. They would shoot the Chinese off each other, then turn their guns toward the approaching Chinese soldiers until they were covered with the Chinese again, and then they would repeat the procedure.

I watched for about fifteen minutes before returning to my CP, and I remember wondering why these Chinese soldiers would literally commit suicide over a piece of real estate so far from their homes. Only later after reflecting on it, did I realize we were doing the same thing.

MEMORIES OF THE FROZEN CHOSIN

by John C. Everts, F/2/1

What are these memories? I never saw the Changjin Reservoir. We held the fort at Koto-ri, and I do have memories of that. The setting up of tents, hopefully to sleep in, but



L to R: Sgt. Richard L. Shultz and Cpl. Thomas E. Bickford in Pusan while awaiting rotation, May 1951. (Defense Dept. Photo [Marine Corps] by S/Sgt. D.R. Thompson, courtesy of T. Bickford)

CHOSIN TRIBUTE

by Robert C. Holtzer

Many years had passed,
It was now nineteen eighty-five.
We came to our reunion.
Just glad to be alive.

Soldiers, Sailors, Air Force and
Of course the Marine Corps too.
We formed into a brotherhood
We called: "The Chosin Few."

As we talked and reminisced,
We recalled the generals shout.
Surrender? Never!
Retreat Hell! We're coming out!

We rallied altogether
Into a fighting team.
All to stand in battle,
Soldier, Sailor and Marine.

"There are no enemy forces,"
Some trite official said.
Well let those politicians come
And count their dead.

Outnumbered by the masses
And surrounded every night,
We fought the enemy hordes
And prayed for mornings light.

Most of our weapons froze
As men fought and died.
Without food and sleep,
Human comforts were denied.

A cry was heard, "I'm hit!"
"Oh God! What am I to do?"
"Hey! Don't worry buddy,
I'm staying here with you."

Life's not forever, so cheer up
And don't look so sad.
Compared to the cold at "Chosin,"
Hell can't be all bad.

The battle raged forever and
We made it to the sea.
"It would be known as an
achievement.
If not a victory."

We wrote a page in history and
To the Glory of the Corps,
Those days hell did freeze over,
"At Chosin Reservoir,"

We gather here together
To pray and pay our due.
To pay tribute to our fallen,
Our brothers,
"The Chosin Few."

ON THE WIND

by James A. Smith

The raw wind lashes against my face
Reminding me of a time and place
When hope was fading very fast
The time for reckoning here at last.
Somehow surviving, I lived on
Haunted by ghosts that will not be gone.

Thoughts flash through my mind
Of peace and happiness I cannot find.
Why can't I let this wind whip free
The torment and sadness deep in me?
For the things I've seen and the things I've done
The ghostly specters from which I run.

Seeing men die, lives wasted
The joys of life only tasted.
Some begging and screaming, they wanted to live
Asking for mercy, men would not give.
Men caught up in a man-made hell,
Never really knowing why they fell.

The bravest ones would not submit
They battled bravely, they would not quit.
Most were wounded, some were dying,
Their bloody wounds did not stop their trying
To repulse the hordes, who with guns and knives
Were closing fast to take their lives.

Every man in the main convoy
Toughened veteran and naive boy
Met their doom from a savage foe
On that bitter cold day long ago.
And the icy wind moaned as it carried the knell
Of the dying men on their way to hell!

We stared at the scene on the frozen water
As hundreds of men were killed in wanton slaughter.
The able bodied men had been overrun
And the Devils started their fiendish fun
The Bayonet, the butt, and the wheel,
The sadistic scene made the senses reel.

Petrified with fear, but incensed with hate
We tried to reach them, but too late.
The bullets drove us back up the hill
Where we were pinned til the night grew still.
We stole away in the dark of night
Two desperate men devoid of fight.

When the wind howls and the snow blows
My mind wafts off, back it goes
To the day I saw a thousand men die.
The tears well up and I ask why?
Oft times in memory, spirits of the men pass in review
And my soul shivers, for what I could not do.

alas, that was not to be. They became warm-up tents. Then there was the digging of foxholes in earth frozen two to three feet deep. A couple of our more enterprising "Jarheads" dug a small bunker, unsupported by timbers, the overhead held by the frozen earth.

The memories continue. The arrival via truck along the MSR, and the next day finding out we are surrounded by Chi-Coms. My platoon is in a warm-up tent, arms are stacked, the cry is raised, "Enemy sighted." We grab the M-1s, anybody's. A crack shot in my platoon has taken mine, he sights in on a Chi-Com, he fires! Click! He fires again, another click! Oh! Oh! Down in Hamhung (or was it Wonsan) where we had Thanksgiving Day dinner, and I had so properly field stripped and cleaned my weapon. I oiled all the parts, it was nice and shiny. I sure found out the hard way that this was the wrong thing to do in sub-zero weather. The crack shot threw my weapon at me in disgust. My M-1 was never oiled again and fired perfectly every time.

Memories, memories! The mess company that was with us gave us one hot meal a day, pancakes and sausages every morning. That was real good! I recall we also had a medical unit with us. The Chinese held the high ground above them. They got down into sick bay once but were thrown back. We never wrested the high ground from them.

Memories, they continue. My company, F/2/1, was tied in with "F" Company, 2/31 Infantry, U.S. Army. They deserved better, was sent up with no winter gear, had to get it from our supply is what I heard. Our Easy Company involved in a vicious attack, one or two squads from my platoon (but not mine) with our platoon leader, Lieutenant McQuay, rush to their aid. One of our men, Bob Olson, carries off a Chinese machine gun. The air strip, 3/4's of which lay outside our perimeter. The air drops—the very first one dropped lands in no-man's land, outside our lines. We scramble out amidst long range Chinese firing, to retrieve what we could. We heard that the pilot was so chagrined over this error, that when he got back to Japan, he scrounged a full plane load of supplies, came back and dropped them right on the money. The men of the air! What would we have done without them? Marine, Navy, Air Force and the Aussies, we would have never survived. The close air support, the dropping of supplies, the picking up of our wounded, God bless them all! How about those great Royal Marines and their fight from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri! The memories, they flood back as a torrent—the 5th and 7th Marines who had it twice, nay, three times as rough as us, finally break through to us. The burying of their dead, bulldozers plowing frozen earth of the bodies. Finally we leave, F/2/1 is part of the rear guard, our tanks bring up the rear so as to blow up bridges and what else with our 90mm's as we go on. There are thousands of North Korean civilians following us out, voting against communism with their feet. We cannot let them through, we fear Chi-Coms have infiltrated them. Sure enough, we get the word (was it rumor?) that five out of our seven tanks were taken over by Chinese infiltrators, we get all back, save one, and it's destroyed.

Memories, memories. They are now a tidal wave in my head. The many times we have to stop and take up defensive positions off the MSR (if there was room to do so) and fight the Chinese; to my shame, I sicken, I can't go on, I can't walk out with my comrades, I'm forced to get on a jeep with two or three other wounded or sick Marines. At last! We make it! Down to Hamhung, I stumble to sick bay, I'm diagnosed as having "walking pneumonia" and I'm given the standard treatment—APCs—and ordered back to my outfit.

Final memories. Boarded the *General Collins*. Man! Did those "Swabbies" take care of us! Continuous chow line from 5:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m., closing down for one hour to clean up. They even broke open their ship's stores for us.

Yes, the floodgates of my mind were opened; these memories of "The Frozen Chosin" will never be forgotten.

AN ANGEL ON MY SIDE

by Robert Greene

During the Korean War I saw extreme violence while serving in combat with the U.S. Marines. There was one assault in particular, that I shall never forget.

In late 1950, the 1st Marine Division, of which I was a member, was engaged in a bitter battle over territory and hydroelectric plants at the frigid Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. We were fighting against North Koreans, as well as Chinese Communists, who were fresh, since they had just entered the war. The quilt-coated Chinese swarmed down in massive numbers from the nearby Manchurian border. Defending the town of Hagaru-ri was the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Marine Regiment, to which I belonged. I was a forward air observer and my rank was private.

The commander of our regiment, although not even a general, was, perhaps, the most famous of all Marines. His name was

Colonel Lewis "Chesty" Puller. He held the Navy Cross and had been wounded several times. I always wanted to serve under Puller and volunteered for combat duty when I got the chance. After the Chosin Campaign, when he praised my unit, I was thrilled. He had a huge chest, talked out of the side of his mouth, and every other sentence had a curse-word.

"I can't wait till we get our hands on those Chinese Communist sons of bitches," he said.

Just a few years before, "Chesty" Puller had led the veterans of my regiment against a Japanese horseshoe defense at Guadalcanal. I understand that Puller didn't flank the Japs to the left or to the right—it wasn't his style. He moved right up the middle of the half moon defense and destroyed it, despite heavy casualties. Perhaps, because of his straight-forward tactics, the Marine Corps kept him at regimental level during much of his career.

At Hagaru-ri we were completely surrounded and our casualties of dead, wounded, and frozen were staggering. Our dead, who were always kept with us, were neatly piled four or five feet high for yards. Interspersed with our dead Marines on this huge "cordwood" pile were the green beret-topped bodies of the 41st Royal Marine Commandos. Much of this fine British unit had been butchered one night while struggling to our aid, up the road leading from Koto-ri to us at Hagaru-ri. The ground was too frozen to bury our dead, or even to dig deep defensive positions to avoid enemy fire.

We were inflicting severe casualties on the Chinese, although the noose was tightening around our necks. Surrender was not even contemplated. Quite a few of our guys had tattoos which read, "Death before dishonor," and they meant it. Suddenly, things took a turn for the worse when the enemy captured a hill overlooking Hagaru-ri. A U.S. Army Infantry unit had been annihilated. From the hill where they had been, the Chinese started machine gunning our positions, including our wounded.

Major Reginald Myers received orders from our battalion commander to pick a unit of men to try and retake the hill. One hundred and fifty Marines were chosen for the job. It was about three o'clock on the morning of November 29, 1950 when I was informed that I was to be among those who would storm the hill. An arctic wind was blowing and it was so cold at the reservoir, that we tied sandbags around our rubber boots to keep our feet from freezing. For days, my toes had lost all feeling, as had part of my feet. We had not slept because of the bitterly cold weather, combined with the fighting. Time was crucial and the Major briefly outlined the crude details of the operation. I still remember his final words to us in the darkness just before we started: "No Marine will come back down that hill until we take it. Anyone who returns before it is captured will be carried down feet first!"

Our orders were to take the hill, and set up a machine gun nest as soon as we got to the top, so that the enemy couldn't take it back from us. In addition to carrying my rifle, hand grenades, and two bandoliers of 30 calibre bullets strung crosswise on my chest, I was assigned the nasty job of toting a heavy cannister of machine gun ammunition. The hill was covered with ice and snow, and was at a 45° degree angle. Scaling this precipice even without equipment, much less being shot at, would have been a feat in itself. The Chinese expected a visit from us and were fully prepared to entertain. In this situation there could be no subtlety in our attack. The Chinese were already firing down at us. The major bid us good luck; and as I left him, he was directing the attack. I was ordered up the steep west slope with four or five guys, but within a few minutes of our start, there was no Marine in sight. I was completely alone from that point on, and the enemy fire was increasing. With the heavy load I was carrying, going up the snow covered hill was almost impossible. I would go up two steps and slide down one. I hadn't been climbing more than ten minutes when I almost tore off my wrist in a frantic grab for a bush while sliding down the ice. My helmet rolled down the hill, but at least I was able to hold onto the machine gun ammo. Ordinarily, I wasn't overly fearful in dangerous situations, but I was particularly frightened throughout this grim mission. Especially as I clawed the ground on the last half of the climb when the Chinese started heaving grenades. Mortar



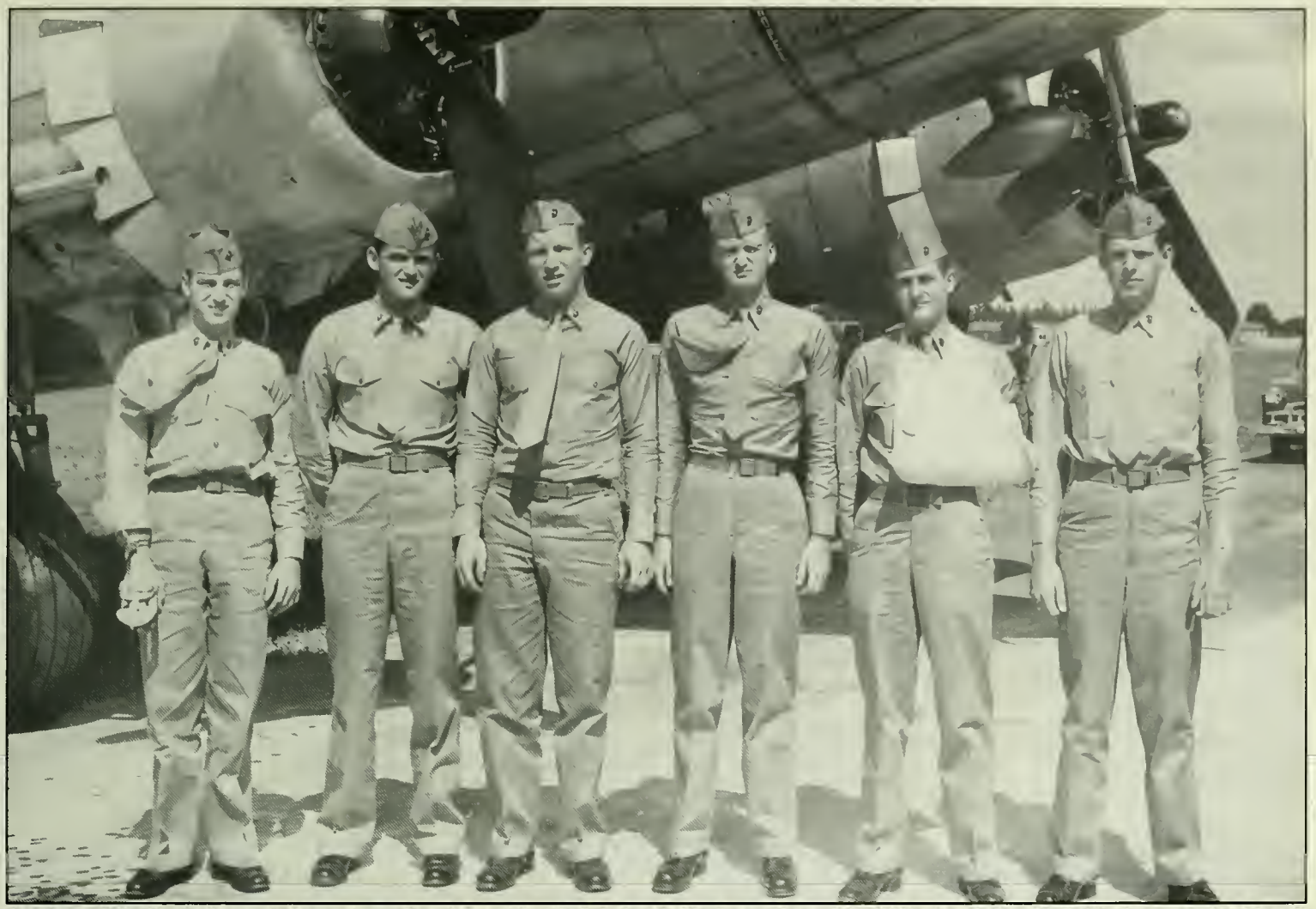
Wounded and frostbitten casualties in a battalion aid tent await air evacuation by plones of the U.S. Far East Air Forces Combat Cargo Command. Wounded were flown by Combat Cargo Command transports from the small airstrip near the town of Hagaru-ri on 1 Dec. 1950 when 167 casualties were evacuated between noon and dusk. (U.S. Air Force photo)

shells were screaming as they hit around me, and I still don't know whose they could have been. I was so close to the Chinese that shell placement precision would have been impossible by either side. The mortar shells might have been lobbed by our guys at the bottom of the hill, who didn't know I and perhaps others, were so far advanced.

The climb had taken an hour, and I was still alone as I struggled upward in the darkness. With my face against the snow, gasping for breath, and clutching the ground with my arms, I said a prayer. There was some solace in knowing that in my green jacket, under my olive colored overcoat, was a small booklet with the 23rd Psalm from the Bible. My mother had given it to me and I carried it wherever I went. I found comfort in the words, "Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me ..." It was very dark and I couldn't see the Chinese. I fired at the top of the hill now and then to where I thought they were. I was fearful that my rifle would jam, as had so many of our machine guns, due to this paralyzing weather. Firing a rifle while struggling up an icy cliff with a can of machine gun ammunitions was extremely difficult. As I got very close to the top, I wished that I had a Thompson sub-machine gun since the fur would surely fly at close quarters. Then I finally climbed over the top of the ridge, dropped the cannister, and started to fire away. In the nick of time, I made out the dark figures of four Marines. They had been part of a large group that had gone up together on the other side. These fellows were the remains of the south side attacking force that had done the cleaning up of the Chinese, seconds before I got there. Marine mortars had also inflicted heavy casualties. In making it to the summit, I was the fifth man out of the 150 Marines who had started the climb. Wayne Cruiser, a Hoosier and TACF teammate of mine, was in the group and lucky to be in one piece. The peculiar stench of Chinese gunpowder was strong. We were still receiving incoming shells when I took the helmet off a dead American soldier whose face had been shot off. Blood was all over the helmet, but that was the least of my concerns. We waited in the gore-filled foxholes for a few minutes expecting a counterattack. Then a sergeant in our group decided that we should split up, and that another Marine and myself would set up the machine gun nest on this ridge, if and when the gun itself ever got there. The sergeant took Cruiser and the other Marine and manned a post further down the summit. The ridge and the slopes below were laced with dead and wounded Marines, some of whom were badly hit. We cried, "Corpsman, Corpsman," hoping to get medical help, but it was not until dawn that stretchers arrived. Later that morning, after the situation had stabilized, a Marine unit came up to replace us and hold the hill. I was ordered to return to my post on the west side of Hagaru-ri. Following our tradition, I brought one of the dead Marines down the hill with me, the way a child would drag an empty sled. As the leatherneck's head was striking the ground, it was bobbing up and down as if he was acknowledging what I was doing for him. Later that day I saw the major, and fortunately, he was in good shape and had not been touched. Although I would shed my share of blood in the future, an angel was on my side on this particular battlefield. Besides an injured wrist, and continuing numbness in my feet, I was very fortunate not to have been decapitated. Wayne Cruiser was also blessed, as he showed me where a Chinese bullet had gone in one side of his stuffy overcoat and out the other without touching him. My breath smelled like rotten eggs as it always did when I got scared in combat. The food I had eaten hours before, was sitting in my stomach like an iron paperweight. But the night mission had ended, and I thanked God for being alive. The rest of the siege at Hagaru-ri is history, but the memory of the battle came up again. Months later, I picked up a Marine Corps adventure book and noticed a dramatization of the assault of the Hagaru-ri Hill. Shortly after that, I read that



Communication Section, H&S/7 USMC. L to R: Jim Dragone, Charlie Amato, Mike Gregory and Nugent Biondo near Koto-ri. (Submitted by Charlie Amato)



Survivors of the Chosin Reservoir Campaign — from left: unidentified, Robert B. Kaufman, Howard "Red" Fletcher, Robert McCorkle, Braum and A. Harrell Roberts. May 1951. (Courtesy of A. Harrell Roberts)

President Truman had awarded Major Myers of our 3rd Battalion the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, for directing the attack. I was glad that our accomplishment was recognized.

SOLDIERS OF CHANGJIN

The Army at Chosin

by Colonel George A. Rasula, USA (Ret.)

The unwritten story of Chosin continues to fill the air of hospitality rooms and hallways during annual reunions. Some who have read contemporary writings wonder why there is no mention of his company or platoon. Forty-year-old recall struggles to put pieces together. Few, if any, know or have an appreciation for what happened before and after those dreadful four days and five nights east of Chosin. They went in, fought and were wounded and frozen, and were fortunate to get out when the vast majority entered the statistics of missing in action. This essay is for those who were not exposed to the big picture, those who have been exposed mostly to rumors and hearsay as to what happened.

Let us track the sequence of events. The 7th Infantry Division landed at Iwon during late October. The 17th Infantry Regiment (RCT 17) was landed first and headed north to the Yalu River where, after tangling with NKPA en-route, arrived at Hyesanjin on November 21. The next to land was RCT 31 which moved north to Pungsan and then west to the north end of the Pujon (Fusen) Reservoir, only fifteen crow-miles northeast of the Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir. The last to unload was RCT 32 which also began moving to the north. However, one battalion, 1/32, went to the area of Sinhung-ni which was on the route northeast of Oro-ri and Hamhung; an ox cart trail led from there to the south end of the Pujon Reservoir.

Then came China's first warning. After the 7th Marines relieved the 26th ROK Regiment at Sudong where it fought the CCF 124th Division, a similar situation developed with the 3/31 at the Pujon Reservoir where the battalion fought the 376th Regiment of the 126th CCF Division. The fight served as a warning, then the Chinese disappeared.

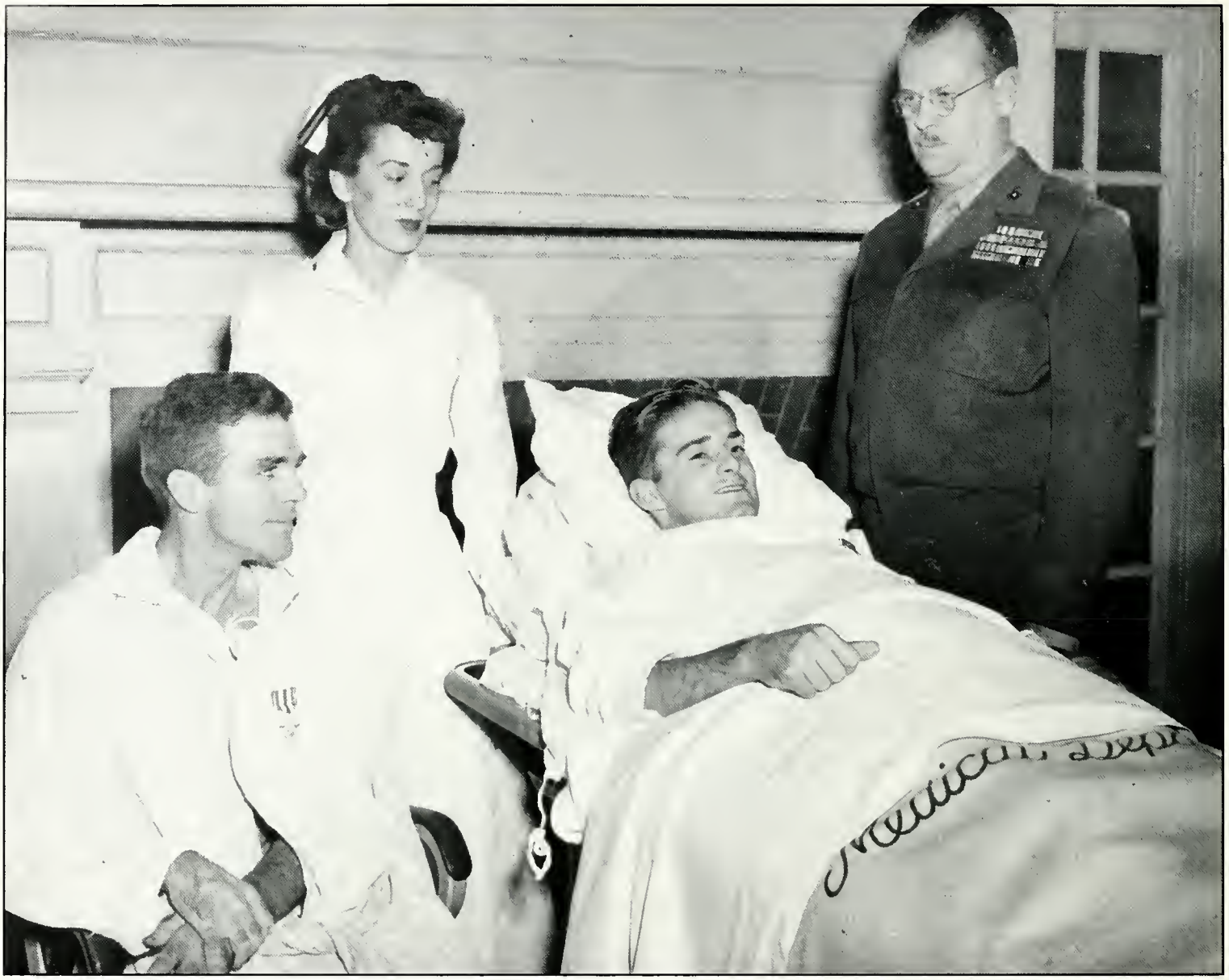
We now see the shift to the west. One can visualize general MacArthur far away in the Dai Ichi building drawing a grand sweep to the west of Changjin, an arrow to the west of Yudam-ni which would "cut off the enemy in front of the Eighth Army." Little did he know that the Taebek mountain range and its ox cart trails were the only way to get there, nor did he know that the Siberian winter had already arrived. It was 14 below zero at the Pujon Reservoir and many had cold turkey for Thanksgiving.

When RCT 31 received orders to move west the 7th Marines were at Yudam-ni and the 5th Marines were east of Changjin, while the 1st Marines had battalions at Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri and Chinhung-ni. To meet the urgent need for extracting units spread over 140 miles of North Korea, Major General Barr gave the mission to RCT 31 under Colonel Allan MacLean, a choice based on location of units. The infantry battalion nearest the route to Changjin was the 1/32, so it was attached to RCT 31, while the 1/31 Inf, continued its mission to the northeast. Elements of the RCT were on the move, the longest trek being the 3/31, a road march of 140 miles. By then the temperature in the Pujon area ranged from 15 to 20 below zero and aid men were already treating cold casualties.

Colonel MacLean and quartering party elements were on the road behind 1/32. Infantry followed by artillery with its attached AAA weapons, heavy mortars, recon and support elements; and tank company bringing up the rear. The 2/31 was left crawling as Tenth Corps was having transportation problems.

East of Chosin the 5th Marines were dug in and anxious to be relieved so they could move west to Yudam-ni and meet the November 27 schedule and attack to the west. On November 25 the 1/32 had arrived and was settled in an assembly area south of Hill 1221, a key hill mass occupied by a battalion of the 5th Marines.

This time period is important for understanding the problem. On November 24 the Eighth Army offensive began, and the CCF held off for the next 36 hours. While Don Faith's troops were settled in for the night, the CCF hit the right flank of Eighth Army in force, plowing through the ROK Corps, and in doing so threatened to envelop the 2d



Col. Presley M. Rixey (right) commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, Boston Naval Base, awarded medals to Lt. Paul V. Mullaney (Silver Star) and Cpt. Scott Ljungberg (in bed - Bronze Star). Ens. Hope Murial, Navy nurse observed the ceremony. (AP photo, courtesy of Scott Ljungberg)

Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions. On this night of disaster in the west, units of Tenth Corps continued their move in preparation for the attack to the west, the pincer movement which would presumably trap the enemy in front of Eighth Army. The trap had already been sprung, and the enemy wasn't the NKPA. China entered the war in force while Tenth Corps continued to execute the Dai Ichi plan which, at the moment, could do nothing to influence the United Nations problem in North Korea. Forty-year-old hindsight cannot correct the serious mistakes made at MacArthur's headquarters. The enemy had already issued its warning, not only by bloodying a few UN units, but also through diplomatic channels. No one was listening.

During November 26 and 27 movement was at a high pitch in the Tenth Corps sector. RCT 31 units were rounding the limited road net through Hamhung and the Funchilin Pass, while the 5th Marines were making their adjustments for the attack. On November 27 the final moves were made. When the last unit of the 5th Marines moved out, 1/32 occupied the northernmost position. Behind them came Bill Reilly's 3/31; Ray Embree's 57th FAB reinforced by D Battery, 15th AAA; and other units which occupied positions south of the Pungnyuri-gang. Colonel MacLean had already selected the schoolhouse at Hudong-ni as his RCT command post where the operations and intelligence officers had already set up operations. The S-1 and communications officer with about 30 men had gone forward to set up an advance CP behind 1/32 in preparation for the attack north. Late in the day Tank Company/31 arrived at Hudong where they remained for the night. Colonel MacLean was anxious about the arrival of his 2/31; he didn't want to attack north with only two infantry battalions.

During this period of shifting major units the 3d Infantry Division, which landed at Wonsan, took over areas along the coast which had been evacuated by the 1st Marine Division. They too encountered the CCF when they moved battalions inland to the west. Logistics was in full gear to support the X Corps units which were spread across hundreds of miles, movement of supplies by truck columns which were supported by AAA units and military police.

To the west of Yudam the 5th Marines launched their attack on November 27 with one battalion, while the other two battalions were still on the move from positions east of the reservoir. The 5th Marine battalion met heavy resistance, the enemy was in strong defensive positions, and it was learned from spotter aircraft that the route to the west of Yudam-ni was littered with road blocks for the next ten miles.

East of Chosin units of RCT 31 were tactically disposed for an attack to the north, battalions in column waiting for the third infantry battalion (2/31) to arrive. The I&R Platoon was in a screen to the east and northeast, the direction of the Pujon Reservoir which Colonel MacLean considered a threat. Tank Company's 22 tanks were refueling in preparation for the next day. The Hudong-ni schoolhouse CP was busy issuing RCT Operation Order 25 for the attack north, delivered to major units after dark. Brigadier General Henry Hodes, 7th Division assistant division commander, was present and had discussed the situation with Colonel MacLean who, later after dark, decided to go forward to his advance CP for the night.

It was quiet at Hudong until about 2300 hours. Shortly after the Medical Company convoy had passed the schoolhouse, the radios came alive with reports of Chinese attacks, while at the same time a few survivors of Medical Company ambushed at Hill 1221 began to arrive; a few others, it was later

learned, made it forward to the 3/31 area. General Hodes was awakened and after hearing what happened ordered a message be sent to 3/31 to send a patrol back the next morning to the ambush site. He did not fully understand what was happening further north.

It is not the intent of this article to tell the story which has been so well covered by Roy Appleman's *East of Chosin*. However, many survivors have joined the Chosin Few since he researched his book. New theories have evolved as a result of more complete information which benefited from detailed analysis by historians and contributions by battle survivors.

At this point in the battle, one asks "Who were the Chinese attacking east of Chosin?" We have but to study POW documents, many of which have already been published, to realize that the ability of the CCF to communicate and make rapid changes was impossible. In the official USMC history, Montross quotes the enemy "Our signal communication was not up to standard. For example it took more than two days to receive instructions from higher level units. Rapid changes of the enemy's situation and the slow motion of our signal communication caused us to lose our opportunities in combat and made the instructions of the high level units ineffective."

The movement of one battalion 5th Marines began on November 26, with the remainder moving west on November 27, just hours, not days, before the CCF attacks that night. The CCF could not have made major adjustments because of this sudden change in our unit dispositions. A new theory to consider is: the CCF were attacking the 5th Marines east of Chosin the night of November 27-28 and, rather than fighting a Marine battalion for Hill 1221, they ran through the Medical Company convoy and occupied foxholes and bunkers which to their surprise were empty. They took a key position which should have been occupied by that third infantry battalion, 2/31, about which Colonel MacLean had been very concerned. The under-strength RCT now had to fight the 80th CCF Division with what it had on the ground east of Chosin.

At the Army Chapter seminar in 1988 a comparison was drawn between Finland's battle with the Russians at Suomusalmi in November-December 1939, where the temperatures plunged to forty below in a similar early winter. During their Winter War the Finns used their "motti" tactics (cut into pieces) of three stages: recon and blocking, attack and isolation, and finally annihilation. During a time-frame similar to the Chosin operation, the Finns destroyed two Russian divisions.

East of Chosin the CCF were on their way to a classic example of "motti." They sliced between the two infantry battalions and isolated them, but they made the mistake of allowing 1/32 to withdraw and join 3/31, thereby permitting a larger force to gather in one location which continued to inflict casualties on the Chinese. Instead of occupying key terrain in strength, other than Hill 1221, they permitted that part of RCT 31, then commanded by Lt. Col. Don Faith, to begin the breakout. The Chinese did take advantage of Hill 1221 where they prevented Tank Company from reaching the forward battalions, and finally used their remaining strength to destroy the convoy of wounded soldiers.

The words "remaining strength" hold the key in answering whether or not the "motti" was successful. Throughout those days thousands of Chinese were observed in the hills to the east, heading south. The CCF commander undoubtedly thought he had enough to complete the job of annihilation. He didn't. He allowed the Hudong-ni units, especially Tank Company, to withdraw to Hagaru-ri. And he allowed about nine-hundred men, most being wounded and frozen, to escape across the ice. However many he allowed to escape, he did destroy the combat effectiveness of RCT units east of Chosin. The CCF commander who attacked the northeast sector of Hagaru the night of November 30 would regret that Tank Company was allowed to escape the trap.

The above discussion does not include many other factors which contributed to the problem, such as the lack of adequate communication, limited tactical air support, ineffective aerial resupply and medical evacuation. However meager, they were important. CCF resupply was carried on the backs of men and horses. When we in the Chosin Few use words such as being attacked by "twelve CCF divisions," we must remember that the number relates more closely to "twelve division days of attack." Those enemy soldiers seen rushing into the areas we evacuated—Yudam-ni, east of Chosin, Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri—were searching for weapons, ammunition, food and warm clothing. Were they the logisticians of our enemy? Their major supply bases were a long way off—beyond the Yalu River.

As written in Chosin Few publications, tactical air and aerial resupply probably played the most important role in permitting the Marine and Army units to reach the Hungnam perimeter. We all know how the enemy would take cover during daylight hours. We also know that we came dangerously close to disaster during darkness. Had we experienced more inclement weather, more clouds and snowfall, would the outcome have been different?

The situation in most companies the morning of the attempted breakout, December 1, is best described in the memoirs of Colonel John E. Gray who at the time was the 81 Mortar Platoon leader of M Company, 31st Infantry. "Among our still fighting survivors, many appeared to be walking dead, and there were virtually none of them who had not been wounded; and with all of them suffering from frostbitten skin, which added grotesqueness to dirty unshaven faces. Some were walking on frozen feet and living on borrowed time as a result. All were gaunt from hunger because of shortage of rations, even with the airdrops, and all were bone weary from lack of sleep because we had been under incessant enemy attack for three days and four nights. Some of the disabled wounded were more uncomfortable than I, because they could not move around to generate body heat, and thus eventually froze to death in various positions of grotesque stiffness. Wreckage of equipment and vehicles was everywhere. On top of those problems, it was snowing again from the low heavy clouds that meant no tactical air support to help hold the enemy at bay; much less suppress him with strikes in support of a forlornly hoped for breakout by Task Force Faith."

It was during the battle for Hill 1221 when casualties became so great that all command and control was lost. Commanders and leaders fell as did those who replaced them. By the time small groups were climbing the hill to evict the enemy, communications with tactical air was lost, resulting in



Members of the Security Section, Hq. Battery, 3rd Bn. 11th Marines. L to R: Bob Westlund, Roy Hison (deceased), Amos ____, Charlie Johnson, D.E. (Shodow) Hammond. Dog Co., 7th Marines were on hill 1240 behind them. November 1950, Yudam-ni. (Submitted by Robert L. Westlund)

casualties from our own aircraft, a devastating effect on morale as it did at the beginning of the breakout when napalm was dropped on the lead platoon. By then it was getting dark. All activity from then on was by small groups which had little or no contact with other groups. It became obvious that it was a lost cause. Those wounded on the trucks who could walk or hobble or crawl did their best to get away from the oncoming Chinese. Others on the trucks who were not already dead from the incessant incoming fire, perished in the hands of the enemy.

The drama and intensity of what happened to survivors is described in the story of one individual, Colonel Crosby P. Miller. When 1/32 joined others at the inlet perimeter, Colonel MacLean was missing and both Reilly and Embree had been wounded and could not assume command of the RCT. When Lt. Col. Don Faith assumed command he appointed Major Crosby Miller to command 1/32 and Major Harvey Storms (KIA, December 1) to command 3/31. This narrative is extracted from a report written by Miller in October 1953. It begins along the road on the north side of Hill 1221.

I moved up the road to discover if the high ground covering the road had been cleared, spotted a heavy machine gun trained on me from just above the road, dove for cover, but was too slow. Just before I reached cover I was hit in the upper left leg (three bullets later removed from my leg), and, at the same time, the last three fingers of the left hand were neatly removed by a bullet which I believe came from across the valley. As my First Aid packet had been expended long ago, I removed the glove from my right hand and pulled it down over the wounded hand to stop the bleeding. The soaked glove soon froze and effectively cut off the flow. Nothing could be done about the leg, so I lay in the ditch taking stock of a very sorry situation.

I sent a lieutenant lying in the ditch near me to find Colonel Faith and tell him I was hit and that the only way to clear up a desperate situation was to get troops up to clear the high ground above the road. Apparently previous attempts had failed. ... The ditch and road around me were dotted with dead and wounded with casualties increasing every minute. I tried to get men around the trucks to move directly up the hill and clear it, but each man who tried it became a casualty.

After what seemed eternity, friendly troops were observed on top of the hill and the truck column moved out. Fortunately for me, Captain Stamford came by walking beside his jeep, spotted me and had me loaded across the hood. The time then was about 1700 hours and darkness was falling.

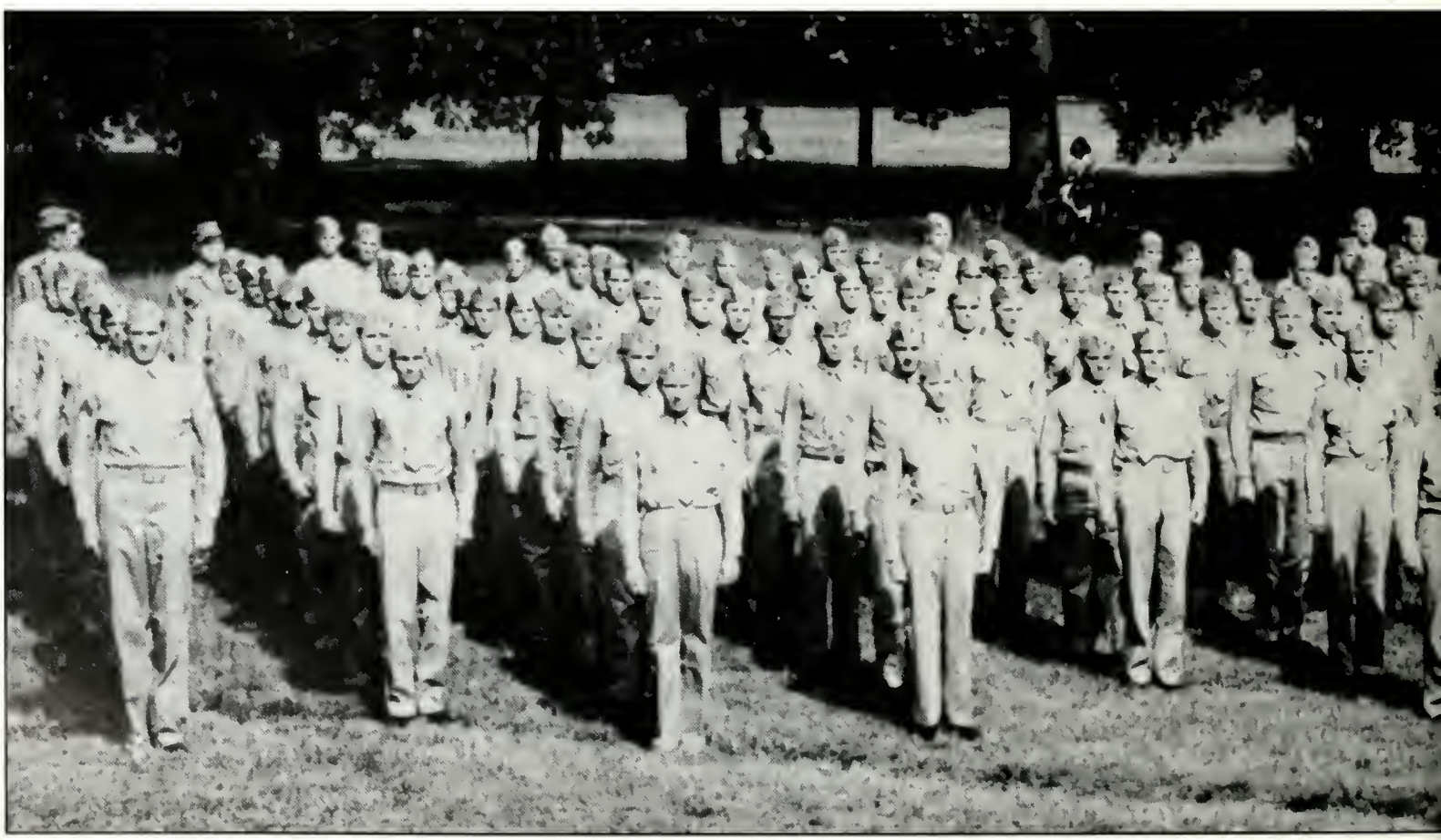
The column was started through the efforts of persons unknown to me by unloading wounded from disabled trucks, pushing those trucks off the road, reloading the wounded on operating trucks and getting them moving. The column inched forward up the hill, through the saddle, past two or three M4E8 tanks. The tanks were a relief force effort which failed to get through to us. They were from the 31st Tank Company commanded by Captain Drake. In the darkness, I could not tell what had stopped these tanks.

The column continued to move slowly down the winding road, past the first bivouac area of the battalion north of Hagaru-ri and over a section of narrow gauge railway trestle to the road again. Jolting over the exposed ties, coupled with wounds and cold, left me, by this time, in pretty bad shape. The column stopped on the road (5377) and I heard someone say there was another road block ahead. During an interminable wait, I checked the five or six soldiers near me and found that those who had weapons (two) had only one or two rounds of ammunition left. No other ammunition was available.

At about 2400 absolute silence was broken by two mortar round bursts to the right of the road opposite the truck column about 100 yards away. Very shortly two more rounds hit the right of the road but closer in. It became apparent that soon we would be bracketed. I could visualize the wounded hit again and possibly a truck set on fire making us an even better sitting target. The leading truck driver (the dual 40-mm SP had run out of gas far back) came to me and asked permission to make a run for it. He said he had been forward 100 yards and had not seen nor heard any movement. It was a choice of the unknown against the known danger. I told him to move out.

The column moved out and proceeded about 200 yards down the road to a bend. As the lead truck started around the bend, a terrific blast of rifle and machine gun fire hit the column from a hill mass to the left of the road (5376). The lead truck driver apparently was hit as the truck piled into the ditch and blocked the road. The column was stopped cold and being punished mercifully by a hail of lead. I rolled off the hood of the jeep onto the road and into the ditch away from the hill. A wounded soldier was already there. He started crawling across an open space to gain the shelter of the railroad embankment. However, he was silhouetted against the snow, was hit again and killed.

Soon the fire died down, and I realized that the Chinese would rush the trucks and, for the immediate time, the best bet was to get clear of the trucks. I knew my hands would freeze while crawling if I didn't get gloves, so I crawled out to the dead soldier. I made sure he was dead, but, before I could get



his gloves, a burst of machine gun bullets hit all around my head. Fortunately, none hit me, so I got back to cover. A few minutes later I crawled down the ditch to the lead truck where I found Lt. Mazzula [2LT Anthony E. Mazzula, B1/32] sitting in the back. He asked me to help get him loose as his clothes were frozen to the seat. I couldn't climb into the truck with the wounded hand and leg, but I was able to hand him my pocket knife. He was unable to cut himself free so he handed back the knife and thanked me. Knowing I could do no more with no help available, I crawled away from the truck toward a pile of ties. A few rounds hit around me but I reached the shelter of the ties safely.

Here I found two GIs both unhurt but unarmed. One started over the railroad embankment, but promptly dropped back, saying that some Chinese were moving toward us on the other side of the embankment. We started crawling down the ditch beside the road moving south away from the Chinese. The soldiers soon outdistanced me, but one came back to help. I told him to go ahead while they had a chance, and they both soon disappeared.

A few minutes later someone shot at me from the direction I had come, I lay doggo and no more shots came my way. About ten minutes later I crawled on around the bend, found a stick, got to my feet, found I could hobble on the crutch and struck out across the field toward the town of Sasu-ri, just beyond the Paegamni-gang. Having studied the terrain on the way up I knew exactly where I was. But even through I knew the bridge was blown, I by-passed the school house near the bridge where the 31st Inf Hq had once been located, climbed up on the road and walked out on the bridge to the break. Then I realized I was in pretty bad shape, wandering around without reason. Also, I realized my right hand was frozen stiff around the stick and the fingers were white and hard as a rock. From crawling in the snow, the remaining fingers of the left hand were also frozen. I retraced my steps to the end of the bridge, got down the bank to the water and started across the stream on the ice and rocks. Almost across my foot slipped, and the left foot went in the water far enough to fill the boot with water. I kept on into the town which appeared to be deserted.

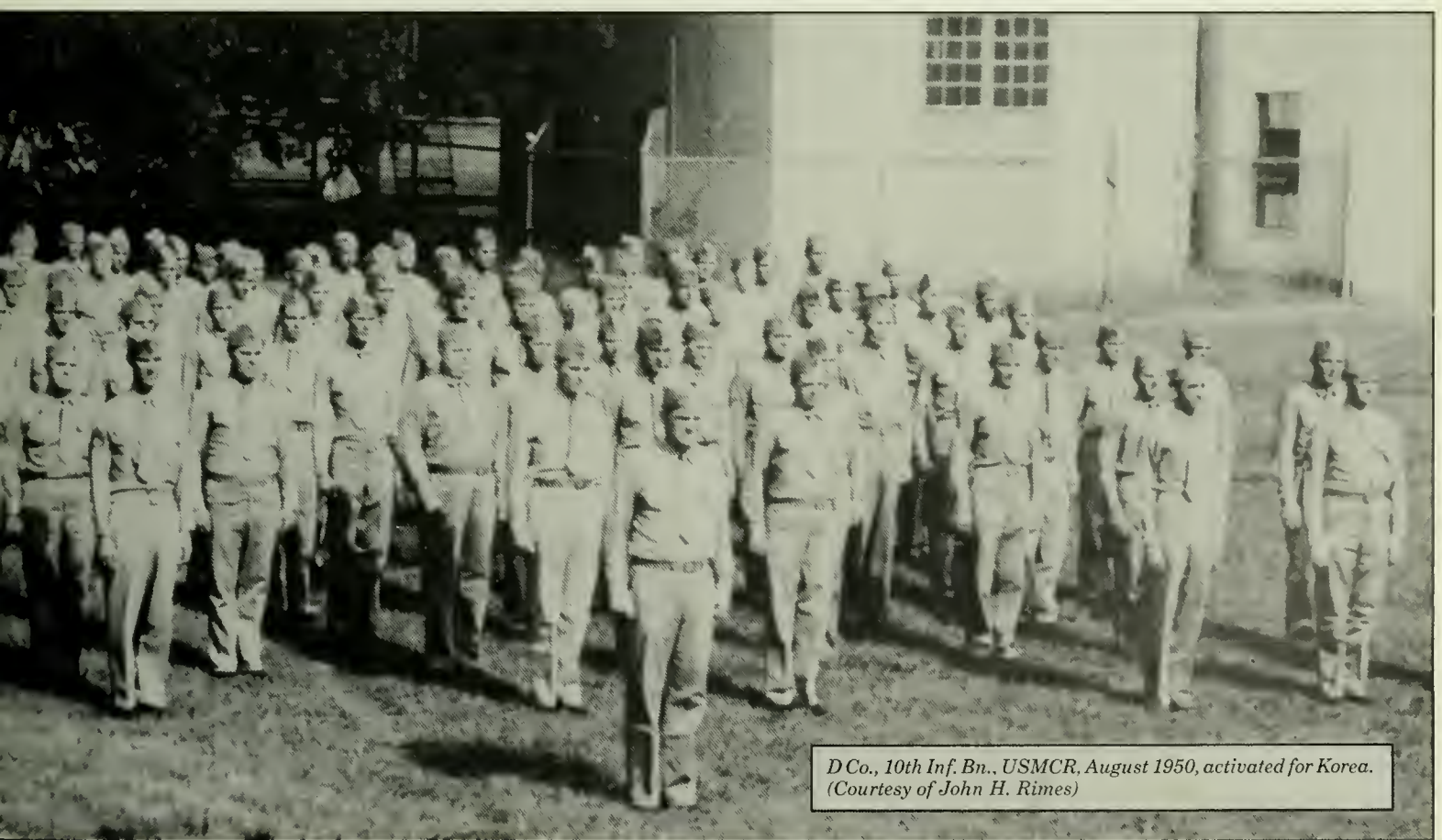
I found a house with some comforters on the floor, sat down and, after what seemed hours, got out my penknife, opened it with my teeth, cut the left boot laces and got it off. The extras socks under my shirt were dry and I got one on the bare left foot. By this time I felt no pain, just an overall numbness, so I pulled a comforter over me and went to sleep. I woke up in daylight when a Korean woman and her son came in. She was quite frightened, but she dressed my finger stumps with some kind of powder, gave me some milk (GI, powdered, I think) and left hurriedly.

About 0900 hours (2 December) I heard shots in the village and realized that Chinese were searching the houses. But I had no place to hide so I lay there. Two Chinese soldiers came in, one armed with a rifle and the other with a typical Russian tommy gun. They each took a cigarette from me, laughed when I pointed out my wounds, and they left. They took my cigarettes and lighter, ransacked the house and left. A third pair came in, took a can of meat and beans from my pocket, searched the house and left.

Nothing more occurred until about 1200 when a young American soldier crept in the back door. No more Chinese were in sight in the village but we could see approximately a company size unit digging in astride the road on the high ground just to the south (5374). I decided to try to walk around their left flank, advised the soldier to get a stick and hobble as though he were wounded. I realize now that an attempt to get around the enemy left flank was a bad choice, but it was a short-lived attempt at any rate—we got no more than two houses down the street when two Chinese appeared, shoved me into a shed and marched the soldier with me off up the road to the troops on the hill. I heard no shot so I assume he was held a prisoner (recently identified as Jim Beaty of C1/32 who escaped capture and made it to Hagaru.) I can only assume that I was not taken prisoner throughout the whole time because of my appearance. Unshaven, dirty, covered with blood and with frozen fingers now beginning to blister and turn black, I believe I was being left to die. By this time I was again exhausted so I crawled into a shed behind a pile of wood and again went to sleep.

I was awakened by being dragged out of the shed by two more Chinese who took my wallet, tore my ID card in half, but gave me back my folder of family pictures. One threw a round into the chamber of his rifle, pointed it at me, and, after what seemed to be eternity, turned and walked away. At a temperature of at least 20 below zero, I still wiped sweat from my face. I picked up the largest piece of my ID card, found another house back off the street and, entering it, found two soldiers hiding there. One was wounded in the back and the other in the foot. Again I slept.

The next morning, 3 December, I crawled out and took a look at the hill (5374) to the south where the Chinese had dug in. There was no sign of an enemy soldier. I estimated they had pulled out straight south along the road to Hagaru-ri, or had moved out around the east side of that town and the Marines located there. I knew that the odds were in favor of the Marines having to pull out and



D Co., 10th Inf. Bn., USMCR, August 1950, activated for Korea. (Courtesy of John H. Rimes)

that I'd better get moving or get left behind. Considering the condition of my leg and hands, I decided to use the road and move south until I ran across the Marines or more Chinese. I told the two soldiers what I intended to do, but they would not come with me.

I hobbled down the road past a knocked out T-34 tank, up the hill past two M4E8 tanks to the top—no Chinese were in sight. Went down the hill into the sawmill town of Sasu (5274). Here a North Korean man came out and led me into a house where another man and two women gave me some coffee (GI soluble) and gave me a penciled note which said in both Korean and English, "Go to the edge of the reservoir and come down it to the Marines." One of the Korean men in broken English told me he would guide me down the road—that it was open.

We started out but when we reached the south edge of the town, we spotted Chinese on the hill to the south. My guide left me and disappeared. I decided to go over to the railroad on the edge of the reservoir and try to get by the Chinese that way. As I reached the west side of the town, two Corsairs made three passes at the town. I dropped into a ditch when 50-caliber slugs tore up the house behind me. One napalm bomb went over my head, hit about 30 yards behind me, took some of the chill out of the air.

When the air attack was over, I moved on to the railroad and down the side of the reservoir, sweating out the high ground to my left, Hill 1203 (5273). I tripped and fell and almost quit because the snow seemed soft and warm. I felt as though sleep was all I needed. But I remembered a description of the symptoms of freezing told me by a friend of my father who was an Alaskan expert. I realized I was freezing so I got up after what seemed hours of effort and stumbled on. I had lost my stick cane in the fall. Finally, I reached a point from which I could see Hagaru-ri with tanks spotted around it. This gave me enough strength to keep going until a jeep came out and picked me up.

The rest is routine—treatment in the Marine aid station, where I saw Captain Stamford and was told that Major Jones and Major Curtis had gotten out. Flown out by C-47 (one of the last) to Hamhung, then to Japan and then to Camp Pickett, Virginia, by 19 December 1950.

During the action east of Chosin many important activities were taking place in other parts of the X Corps tactical area. The airstrip at Hagaru-ri was being built and on November 28 that perimeter was attacked. D Company, 10th Engineers of the 3d Infantry Division and Army signal troops were hard hit defending East Hill. The 5th and 7th Marines fought their battle at Yudam-ni and made it back to Hagaru-ri by December 4. The Army's B Company, 31st Infantry, took part in the Drysdale operation and lost 100 of 140 men, while 2/31 finally made it to reinforce the Koto–ri perimeter. The remaining elements of the 3d and 7th Divisions were on the move to, and began forming the Hungnam perimeter. Elements of the 3d Infantry Division were formed into Task Force Dog under Brigadier General Meade and moved forward to occupy the ridges in the Chinhung-ni area; eventually five infantry battalions of the 3d Div were manning the ridges south to Hamhung.



Maurice H. Krug and Joe Carillo, HQ, 58 MP Co, Teague, Korea, 1951. (Courtesy of Maurice Krug)



Wilburn Muensterman and a young Korean friend. (Courtesy of Wilburn Muensterman)

Our study of the Chosin operation reveals an interesting fact. The night of November 30 was the last CCF attack on Hagaru-ri, after which East Hill, the most important terrain feature in the area, wasn't controlled by either side. The CCF commander obviously didn't have the capability of taking and controlling East Hill and at the same time man the roadblocks he was establishing to the south. Was it because the CCF 80th Div was supposed to take that hill after it destroyed the 5th Marines east of Chosin? It's possible, but we'll only know when an historian gets first hand information from the Chinese.

After the destruction of the RCT units east of Chosin on December 1-2 and the arrival of the 5th and 7th Marines at Hagaru-ri on December 3-4, many activities were taking place in the X Corps zone of operations. During December 2-5 cargo aircraft evacuated 4,081 Marine and Army casualties from the Hagaru-ri airstrip. Units of the 3d Division were clearing Wonsan and moving to the Hungnam perimeter, other units and supplies at Wonsan were evacuated to waiting ships. The 7th Division regiments as far north as the Yalu River were on the move to Hungnam where defense positions were already in the planning stage. Battalions of the 3d Division were on the move up the valley to Chinhung-ni where Task Force Dog took over positions to relieve 1/1 Marines for its attack later, north to Hill 1081.

At Hagaru-ri the remaining personnel of RCT 31 were being reorganized into Provisional 31/7 under Lt. Col. Berry K. Anderson, with Major Robert Jones commanding 1/32 and Major Carl Witte commanding 3/31. The provisional rifle companies were nothing more than small units of soldiers, each with three rifle platoons equipped with rifles and carbines; no weapons platoon, no mortars or machine guns, just riflemen. The SCR 300 radio with each company lasted no more than a few hours, batteries died in the cold weather.

In the meantime the CCF commanders were pushing their units south to reinforce blocking positions or even establish new ones. However, one has but to look to captured documents and realize that the enemy was being seriously hurt by Father Winter.

During the attacks south the 7th Marines, to which Provisional 31/7 was attached, took the lead. The 5th Marines to which Tank/31 was attached fought another battle for East Hill to hold the door open for the move south, then performed as rear guard for the attack to Koto-ri. This same configuration of units continued from Koto-ri south, except that the 2/1 Marines and 2/31 Infantry were the rear guard.

The provisional Army units did their job, paid with lives and wounded and frozen men. We must not lose sight of the fact that our march to the sea was made possible by thousands of other participants from all services. Units of the 3d Division on the ridges at and south of Chinhung-ni also suffered casualties, as did battalions on the Hungnam perimeter after the survivors of the Chosin action had evacuated to waiting ships and moved on to South Korea.

What was the cost to accomplish Rees's words "These terrible losses had to be placed against the saving of Hagaru itself, and with it the Marine Division"? If we look at the recently published (1990) official Department of the Army history, *Ebb and Flow* by Billy Mossman, we find a chart on page 147 which is from the X Corps Special Report, Chosin Reservoir. On the chart we note that the 1st Marine Division suffered 393 killed, 2,152 wounded, 76 missing, for a total of 2,621; and for the 7th Division 70 killed, 185 wounded, 2,505 missing, for a total of 2,760.

From Mossman's text, page 148, we read "The marines also had suffered 1,534 nonbattle casualties, a very large percentage of whom were frostbite cases. Marine losses thus totaled 2,484, or just over 20 percent of the 11,686 marines involved in the withdrawal from Hagaru." We also see a footnote "No breakdown is available for losses sustained among the 2,353 Army troops, 125 Royal Marine Commandos, or 40 ROK police."

One must ask a question after reading the foregoing: Why haven't more accurate

numbers been published after these forty long years? In his 1987 book *East of Chosin* Appleman devoted a chapter to the discussion of casualties, concluding that of the estimated total east of Chosin—2,500 to 3,000—about 1,500 were evacuated from Hagaru-ri and about 1,000 were killed, captured, or missing in action.

Epilogue

The word "sacrifice" continues to float among the sound waves during reunion discussions. Why? The problem we faced can be traced all the way up the chain of command to the top. History tells us of the exchanges between MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff which eventually led to his relief by President Truman. We also understand that MacArthur's staff were not about to stand up to him, to tell him he was wrong before the Chinese intervention. Almond was also MacArthur's chief of staff, one who had worked with him long enough to follow his orders rather than question them.

Soldiers of Changjin see the aftermath from different points of view, depending on where they were at the time. An excellent discussion of how the Chosin story has been portrayed is found in the memoirs of John E. Gray:

"I must say that I have been haunted for many years by the tragedy of events which occurred on the east shore of the Chosin Reservoir. In my mind, I have refought the perimeter defense and running breakout engagement a number of times, seeking to rationalize my bitter disappointment that Task Force Faith [RCT 31] was not able to survive as a tactical unit, fighting its way out with organization, men, vehicles, and equipment reasonably intact. The failure to do so has naturally been compared with the Marines' successful fighting withdrawal on the west from Yudam-ni back to Hagaru-ri. Sometimes I have bristled at comparisons of the Marines' gallant withdrawal there, with the failure of ours on the east shore, as being a favorable contrast in honor for them; when in actuality, we were the 'few good men' who were too few, and the Marines in this case, were the many.

"At Yudam-ni they were indeed a formidable force, having the bulk of the 1st Marine Division there, consisting of the 5th Marine Regiment, the 7th Marine Regiment, and the 11th Marine Regiment of Artillery. In their order of battle, they were missing only the 1st Marine Regiment among their major divisional battle units, whereas the entire Army forces on the east shore consisted of only two-thirds of a regiment in infantry strength, with less than a battalion of artillery support, plus other smaller support units.

"The fact that most of the 1st Marine Division strength was at Yudam-ni, with the 1st Marine Regiment deployed further south in separate battalions; one at Hagaru, one at Koto-ri, and one at Chinhung-ni, was to have a very negative influence leading to the eventual demise of Task Force Faith. This is because there was no available relief force, Marine or Army, to aid Task Force Faith and its ill fated breakout drive toward Hagaru-ri. Whereas, the 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, as the closest major tactical unit, was only eight miles away at Hagaru-ri, it could not aid Task Force Faith because it was fully committed and hardly adequate for the garrison defense of Hagaru-ri; considering the security of the 1st Marine Division Command Post an the strategic importance of the road junction. This fact was fully recognized in the marginally successful action by Task Force Drysdale to reinforce the Hagaru-ri garrison's defense on 30 November. Even after the arrival of Task Force Drysdale, there was never any relief force capability to aid Task Force Faith, considering the fact that Hagaru-ri itself was under attack with questionable capabilities to defend itself.

"Obviously, Hagaru-ri's right or east flank security depended in large measure upon Task Force Faith's capability to stop any large Chinese force moving southward along the east shore road. Ironic as it may seem, whereas Task Force Faith may have waited in vain for a relief force from Hagaru-ri, the relief really provided was that by Task Force Faith from Hagaru-ri. This town and strategic junction, where the southbound roads from both west and east shore roads converged into the single road down through the Funchilin Pass, had to be held as a staging area astride the withdrawal route for most of the 1st Marine Division, which was still miles to the northwest at Yudam-ni. Had it not been held, The Chinese would have captured a major strategic objective, and would have successfully sprung a trap on all our forces in the Chosin Reservoir, thereby making a successful fighting withdrawal to the sea immeasurably more difficult, if not impossible.

"Task Force Faith did indeed blunt and destroy major Chinese forces, notably the CCF 80th Division which was attempting to move down the east shore to attack Hagaru-ri as its major objective. In engaging such an overwhelming force over a period of five days, Task Force Faith, cut off as it was from tactical force relief, adequate logistical support, and medical evacuation of its wounded; and without outside fire support, except for periodic tactical air, was inevitably to be annihilated. However, in retrospect, its sacrifice was not to be the seemingly purposeless massacre suffered by Gen. Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Instead, it should be compared to the Alamo, where Col. Travis and Davy Crockett engaged Mexican General Santa Anna and his overwhelming army; and with sacrifice of themselves, the Alamo, and all of its garrison, bought General Sam Houston sufficient time to assemble and prepare his troops, which resulted later in the great American victory over the Mexicans at the Battle of San Jacinto. Likewise, Task Force Faith, through its sacrifice, bought the 1st Marine Division five critical days.

"Task Force Faith's heroic demise, with loss of records and many witnesses, left only scattered survivors to reconstruct the tragic saga of the east shore battles. There were no surviving official reports, such as unit journals and after action reports, for these were destroyed along with those who maintained them. Only the psychiatrically scarred survivors were left to tell the story of men who fought on beyond the limits of human endurance; and for years, even the survivors were reluctant to speak of such painful memories. With the passage of the years, and dedicated investigative research by the many authors of Korean War history, the heroic truth of Task Force Faith's role in saving Hagaru-ri, and perhaps with it, the X Corps forces in the Chosin Reservoir, is beginning to emerge. The last stand that these outmanned Army forces made on the Chosin Reservoir's east shore was indeed in keeping with the highest traditions of 'Duty, Honor, Country'; and their heroic sacrifice should be enshrined along with the intrepid valorous history of the 1st Marine Division in the Chosin Reservoir campaign."

MEMORIES OF HILL 1081, AND OTHER RECOLLECTIONS

by Walter Scotty Blomeley

I joined Able Company at Wonson, Korea as part of the first replacement draft in October 1950. My first vivid experience was when we were on passenger railroad cars on our way north to Son-Non-Ju, the power substation for the Chosin Reservoir Hydro Electric Plant. We had stopped to take on water for our steam locomotive. We got out to exercise and here were all these poorly clothed Korean kids in stocking feet or bare feet. Our hearts went out to them. We gave them all the clothes, food and candy we could scrounge up.

A few days later we had Thanksgiving dinner with turkey and the works, thanks to Cpl. Riley and Walt Holder who went on a raiding party and even bought us an Army jeep.

It wasn't many days later when we set up a perimeter of defense at Son-Non-Ju. We had an Able Co. strength patrol and we set out to the west to establish contact with the Gooks and feel out their strength and fire power. On the way, Platoon Sergeant John E. Lincoln told me and my fire team to go back and up a gully and see if we could pick up a Gook civilian for interrogation.

Our squad leader, Sgt. Billy D. Webb, had us as the rear guard. Henry Bates, T.K. Rydgren, Hank Anderson and I found this Gook hut. I staked them out around the hut and went in to see what I could find. Lo and behold, there was a whole family of Gooks scared to death. I picked out this fairly good looking Gook girl about 20 years old, with nice pink cheeks and a pretty fair proportioned body. She came along peacefully and we went back up the valley. It was so quiet and peaceful we thought for a while we were taking a nice country walk with a fairly good looking broad. We finally rejoined our company and the interpreter, Kim, took her from there. She did thank us for being so gentlemanly with her. On our way back I believe we brought her and her whole family back with us to the safe confines of our perimeter.

It wasn't more than an hour or so when we stepped into one hell of a fire fight and realized the Gooks were in full division strength and definitely after us. So, we pulled back to fight another day. That day was soon to come. Col. "Bucky" Smuck, our regimental commander, decided that he and his jeep driver, probably the jeep Riley and Holder originally commandeered, and a couple of B.A.R. men would drive north up the winding road toward Koto-Ri Pass to reconnoiter the area. They sure did a fantastic job. They drew the fire and ascertained the strength and fire power of the Gooks. As a result, we jumped off on the offensive to open up Koto-Ri Pass and rejoin the Marine Division on their way south from the Chosin Reservoir.

None of us will ever forget what happened from then on. We jumped off in a

howling blizzard. Probably a blessing as the Gooks couldn't hear or see us coming. We took the right flank and eventually, by late afternoon, started to climb what later was known as Hill 1081. I now know what it was like and must have been, climbing the cliffs at Chattanooga, TN in the Civil War. We literally gouged and clutched the frozen ground and snow and ice, stump by stump, root by root, notching the ground, etc., etc.

By early evening we had very miraculously and quietly reached the first plateau. So far, no contact with the Gooks. We regrouped and took a short break. Paul Costiglione came over to me and told me how he wasn't going to make it any further. He had been very despondent since we left Wonson, saying his novenas and gave me his St. Christopher medal. His wife was pregnant back in New Orleans. He was in my squad at the 10th Infantry Battalion at the Naval Air Station in New Orleans. He worked for Frank Costello at the Beverly Country Club at Nola (a gambling casino). I once had dinner with them at the club before we left Nola. Frank told me to take good care of Paul. Up until that evening at 1081 I had kept my promise. Due to the decimation of manpower, Paul was in another squad and they had the point. He was a B.A.R. man. The last thing I told him was to keep his head down. Not many minutes later we heard a fire fight in the snowy blizzard. We got orders to jump off on the attack. Soon we got pinned down with enemy fire. I crawled to these stones for cover and unfortunately, there was Paul's frozen body. I took his B.A.R. and whatever ammo I could carry in place of my MI and ammo.

Ray Adams, another Nola reserve man who was in my squad at Nola, gave me a hand with the ammo and we went for revenge. Come hell or high water, we finally got to the base of 1081. Gunnery Sergeant Umpba had led a charge and was mortally wounded calling for the corpsman. Billy Webb took command and told me to cover their approach and flank with Paul's B.A.R. Ray and I had a real genuine turkey shoot. The Gooks were all confused. We had them and they hightailed it down the other side of the hill down an exposed hillside. I have no idea how many we got but Paul's death was well accounted for in spades. Finally, the B.A.R. jammed and I gave it to Ray Adams to unjam as he could hardly walk, what with frost bitten feet, and took his rifle and went up to join Billy Webb. We got to this fox hole, a Gook was in it gasping for air. I figured he was having a heart attack and was about to put him out of his misery when Billy stopped me. He checked him out and, sure enough, he found a beautiful Mouser action pistol and grenades. Once we stripped him of all his goodies, I personally emptied out a clip on him, rolled him out of the fox hole and moved in, using him for a rampart.

We took 1081 but paid dearly. Dick Grassman was terribly shot up; eye out, face mutilated. Umpba was dying and many, many others, most of our bravest Marines, too many to remember, wounded and killed.

By now it was nightfall and good old outpost Sgt. Spies had set up an outpost to the north end of 1081.

The next morning at daybreak the skies had cleared up enough for air strikes and guess who got struck? That's right, 1081, our own aircraft were about to do us in. I woke up to the noise of 50 caliber machine guns and bullets hitting my ramparts friend and the wall of our fox hole.

I had a Rebel flag in my helmet and took it out frantically waving same. They turned off and left us to count the damages.

In the fox hole next to me and a little down south was Joe Villa who had joined the Marine Corps from Quebec, Ontario. The back of his head had been blown away. We were so hard up for warm clothing that one of our men took his brain blood stained parka and wore it until we finally had, luckily, by the grace of God, made it to Hung Nam and evacuation.

I'm not sure what happened to our dead comrades' bodies. Some say they were buried at Koto Ri Pass, some say buried at Hung Nam. I hope to find out more at our reunion in Nola this December when I see Paul Cosliglio's sister and possibly his son.

One day later, and with new batteries for our radios that had frozen up resulting in loss of contact and consequently, the morning after the air strike, we got orders to pull out, literally fall and slide back down the pass. And guess who had the rear guard? We did, Billy Webb's and Scotty's fire team.

So what do I see off in the distance but what looked like Gooks, so why not kill some more, only these guys talked back and raised hell with us in English. Come to find out, they were the remains of an Army recon outfit in captured Gook clothing.

When we finally got to stagger back to the subpower station we had jumped off from some days before, we were able to load onto some Army trucks. I crapped out in a trailered field kitchen that had a flat tire, and slept. It wasn't long before we ran into a fire fight with some Gook bunkers. I took cover behind a six by six truck loaded with dead Marines, maybe Paul was there. Anyway, here comes some 3rd Army Division Bazooka Puerto Ricans. God bless those gutsy nuts. They ran out onto the plains and literally blew the Gooks away. I've never cussed out Puerto Ricans again. Praise the Lord, we finally made it to Hung Nam, and praise God for "J.J." Swords, we had tents and cots and some hot food. I remember the first night there. I was having a cup of hot tea when Capt. "Bob" Barrows comes in to visit and check us out. We had a nice short visit. Sure was reassuring to know we had really made another notch in the tradition of, "Able, Able, Hot to Trot." He told me he had recommended me for a promotion to Sergeant and Billy Webb for a Silver Star (his second). The next night we boarded LCVPs and headed for a C-2 cargo ship. Only, we had to wait in the stink of diesel fuel for what seemed like hours because of a false alarm air raid. Good old "J.J." and associates (he used to be Navy you know). We boarded this C-2 very early, about 1:00-2:00 a.m. They broke out fresh clothing, steak and eggs, hot showers, hot coffee and a real good sleep.

Unfortunately, the following evening we had to leave the friendly confines of the C-2 crew and board the *Cardinal Linx*, our 1st Division troop ship. I remember giving one of the crew members a Mouser action rifle I had picked up on the way down from Koto-Ri Pass.

That night we boarded the literally loaded *Cardinal Linx*. There was absolutely no room. I went to the forecastle and bedded down under an air exhaust scoop. Fortunately, I had scrounged up a new tanker's jacket and trench coat that was in a warehouse they were about to destroy at Hung Nam. The next morning the sky cried for us as we left Hung Nam in rain, sleet and snow.

Another time I can't forget was when we were on a search and destroy patrol north and east of Hunesong, sometime in March 1951. The ground had started to thaw out and was muddy and slippery. I put my bayonet on in order to jam into the ground and help me climb those cussed hills. We got to a point when we sighted some Gooks. I had a three-power scope on my sniper MI. I noted a Gook in a standup camouflaged fox hole. I told the machine gun section that I would shoot a tracer into the little bastard. My tracer was way off target, not like me. My hand was full of blood speckles. Hank Anderson said, "Scotty, look at your muzzle." It was mushroomed. Needless to say, I got chewed out by GYSgt. Brown and ended up with a carbine. Unfortunately, Riley's squad took off on the point, and I hate to admit this, but I believe the very Gook I had pinpointed in my sniper rifle scope was the same Gook that shot and killed Riley. "Bull" Ulnick finally blew away the Gook, but too little too late. Needless to say, I did not get a Purple Heart then. The left hand did get infected, but I never went to the rear. Corpsman Miller took care of it for me.

Talking about that sniper rifle, we were on a company-strength patrol out of Inje. Our 3rd Platoon had the left flank hills and Able Company's main body had the right flank. We were going up the hill and took a break. I was checking, with my scope, the horizon and the top of the hill. Sure enough, I saw movement. I checked again with Frank Liberatore's field glasses and, sure enough, it was Gooks, just waiting for Captain "Bo" Bohannon and the 1st and 2nd Platoons. I went to "J.J." and told him and pointed them out. He called Air F.O. and we got an air strike up on that hill. I really do believe we saved the rest of the Company, somewhat anyway.

Later on that day we captured the hilltop and dug in there for a few days. Cpl. Riley came over one day then and asked to use my sniper rifle to shoot at a Gook, a good 300-400 yards away in the valley. I let him borrow it and he did shoot the Gook. A few days later we went on patrol and checked the Gook out. It was a dead old Pappa-San. The good Lord travels in strange ways. War is hell!

For my final recollection, we go to the Punch Bowl Heights which we had secured and held. The 38th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Division came up and relieved us. The sergeant comes up and asks me where the S.B.O.R. (secret bug out rule) was. I, of course, told him right straight toward the Gooks. It wasn't many days later they gave up 1,000 yards to the Gooks. Don't ever tell Lieutenant Ness this. I never saw one Marine so shot up and still alive. Platoon Sergeant Lincoln sent our squad out to help bring them back to our lines after they had been ambushed. It was the first time I saw albumin used to restore life and save one from shock.

At any rate, I'm not sure of the date, but I think it was June 10, 1951, we had to take Hill 876. The Gooks had purged a hole between Baker and Charlie companies; our job was to solidify the line. We climbed that S.O.B., something like 1081. That's why they wanted "Able Hot to Trot" to do the job. When we got near there we were pinned down by three bunkers. Poor old Lucky Pierre Reisner

had the unholy honor to attack. He did his very best with many, many casualties. Lincoln sent Miller Barnes and me out to bring in a very shot up radioman. I think it was "Ronnie" Nunguesser (his dad was a sports writer for a Cincinnati newspaper). By this time I think Lincoln was bound and determined to waste old Scotty away for good. Seriously, but our squad, under the leadership of Ronnie Poindexter, was given the point and away we crawled up this hill with lots of pine trees. The Gooks are rolling potato masher concussion grenades, etc., etc. Poindexter gets hit with shrapnel, as does Martinez, my good friend. Jerry Mango gets hit and tells me how he isn't going to have a family. He later married a ready-made family and, you guessed it, they had twins. He named one of the boys after me. Anyway, back to Hill 873, I see this little S.O.B. moving across the horizon and Jerry, Jim McLaughlin, and I did him in. I'm very mad so somehow I got around and under the bunker parapet; a grenade goes off no more than 10 yards from me and gets Jerry again, and some more of our squad. Ralph Lowe and Kiernan were also wounded, Butch Maderos also got shot. I must have been close enough that the shrapnel went over my head. My ears are ringing and bleeding, as is my nose. My ears have never stopped ringing since then. At any rate, by now I'm really mad. I was throwing dud grenades, so I asked T.K. Rydgren to throw me a grenade. It works and I jump into the bunker with my carbine blazing away. Later on we cleaned out 11 dead Gooks. I'm sure Lucky Pierre's men must have gotten a goodly amount of them or we would never have been able to knock that S.O.B. out. T.K. Rydgren, Henry Bates and I continued to knock out the other two bunkers. After we secured the bunkers, Lincoln told me to continue on up the hill and tie in with our right and left flank. I thought it was Charlie Company and Baker Company.

I remember asking Lincoln to get the machine gunners on up because I had no idea what was ahead, it was getting dark. Poindexter tells me to take over the squad so to present a good example, Jim McLaughlin and I go on ahead with T.K. Rydgren and Bates and we secured the line.

By the grace of our Almighty God and a few very good and brave Marines, the mission is accomplished in the dark of the evening.

After we counted our wounded, fortunately we didn't lose any lives in our squad, we started really counting our blessings. McLaughlin was quick to point out that I had a bullet hole in my helmet. When I took it off, my captured South Korean flag was sticky and bloody, as was my Rebel flag. A Gook bullet from that first confounded bunker had penetrated my helmet liner and the air panel I always carried since our experience at number 1081. I also had a cut across the bridge of my nose. I bandaged these scratches up with bandages and forgot about them. After all, I was now a squad leader again and I wanted to set a good example for my men, like I did by not turning in with shrapnel in my hand when Riley got it.

A few days later we had a squad leaders' meeting with Platoon Sergeant Lincoln and Lieutenant Little and, I think, Don Shepard, T.K. Rydgren, Henry Bates and Hank Anderson. Anyway, they wanted to recommend me for a Navy Cross. I told them at that time to save medals for the regular carrier men. Just make note of this recommendation in my record book. In closing, I remember earlier, we are in reserve for R&R and Lincoln sits with me and tells me if I would stay and refuse rotation that I would get my sergeant stripes and some sort of a medal. I told him that I think I have pressed my luck just to the limit and if I leave now (by August) I will get stateside in time to go back to college.

One last memory to press my point. On one of our mopping up and destroying missions, I remember going down this hillside valley with a stream flowing down the gully. We had been dropping grenades into these bunkers along the way. Now we take a break and what appears but Pappa-San from this bunker, with a live grenade in his hand, and who does he come to, you guessed it, Lincoln's buddy, "Scotty." So, I very gently take same in hand and walk slowly and place it in a flowing brook between us and the bunker. I can still hear Gunnery Sergeant Brown yelling, "Blomeley, get rid of that thing fast." I asked him if he wanted it.

About April or May of 1951, we are in reserve when the Gooks break through R.O.K.'s lines. Our 3rd Army Division has an atomic cannon up there at the Kwat-Chon Reservoir and we don't want to lose same. So, who goes up to preserve same? You guessed it, "Able, Able Hot to Trot." For some reason I knew we were in trouble when I saw that tractor trailer and atomic cannon in tow high-tailing it south. We had to get up that valley and surrounding hills and hold over night until they all cleared out.

That night our outpost got run over. We had orders to stay in our fox holes and shoot anyone running towards us. Good old Lincoln asked me to have Frank Liberatore with me in my fox hole as he has the B.A.R. Sure enough, here came some silhouettes staggering around. Frank was ready to blow them away when they started yelling, "Don't shoot! We're from the outpost Charlie and need a corpsman." I jumped on Frank to hold his fire and let the wounded through.

Early the next morning one of our medico helicopters tried to land to evacuate the wounded. He got shot down, as did one of our L-17 observation planes. I remember Lincoln and I were at a command post meeting with Captain "Boo" Bohanan. He gave us the good tidings that we were surrounded and we had to fight our way out the pass to the southwest; that was the same way we had come up on the day before. We loaded our wounded on a tank and immediately were pinned down. I was behind some boulders with Blankenship and a few of my squad. I had lugged an inertia grenade torpedo around my neck since Mason when we regrouped during Christmas 1950. All I needed was my grenade launcher that I loaned Blankenship, along with the blank cartridges. The Gooks were throwing everything at us and we were literally pinned down behind the boulders. There was no way we could get our things together. If we even threw our hands up they would have blown them off. Fortunately, we got an air strike and were able to get out of there with the cover of the tank that the Gooks had sprayed with machine gun fire, killing all the wounded that were loaded on the tank, including "Bull" Ulnick, who had taken over Riley's squad (Bull was a first string linebacker for Ohio State's football team). If only I had kept all my grenade launching paraphernalia together, maybe Bull would be alive today!

P.S. Last December 10-13 we had our Chosin Few Reunion at good old New Orleans. While there I took full advantage of getting together with Ray Adams, whom I hadn't seen since he left with a terribly frost bitten body. That was 43 years ago. He got pretty well broken up coming down 1081, broken ribs and dislocated shoulder. He continued in the service, transferred over to Army helicopters and made Warrant Officer and helicopter pilot instructor, now retired. He gave me more information on Paul Costiglione's sister, Gloria, who is the only woman general contractor in the state of Louisiana. Gloria and my wife, Jane, and I met over breakfast at the Fairmont Hotel. I had Paul's St. Christopher medal that he had given me while we were at the Chosin Reservoir area. Gloria, as it turned out, had given Paul this St. Christopher medal when we shipped out from New Orleans with the 10th Infantry Battalion, July 1950. I also had a rectangular picture of the 1st Replacement Draft after we left Camp Pendleton, CA, July 1950, that "Cobbie" Sieiple gave me when I visited him in New Orleans. This was the only picture I could find as I never got the pictures that I took at 1081. I had given them to Dan Briggs, who was seriously wounded at 1081 and was being evacuated along with Gunnery Sergeant Nunguesser. The latter must have gotten these developed because the pictures I took later appeared in the April 1951 issue of *Stag Magazine* and in our Chosin Few and Turner Publishing Company advertisement.

T.K. Rydgren and Henry Bates received a Navy Letter of Commendation with a combat "V." Paul Costiglione's son, Paul Jr., also has a son, Paul III. Jerry Mango named one of his sons Scott, who also has a son, Scott.

Lt. Pierre Reisner, USMC, received the Silver Star Medal for his gallant effort to secure Hill 873 at the Punch Bowl Heights, June 10, 1951. He has since died of cancer.

John E. Lincoln raises Arabian horses and is a constable in Halifax, PA.

I had a grand reunion with Lieutenant Ness at our December 1992 reunion in New Orleans. He literally spent years in Naval hospitals recovering from his many wounds received at the Punch Bowl Heights. Praise the Lord, he is still alive and well!

Ray Adams learned his mechanics well, repairing B.A.Rs. He is now rebuilding and restoring antique aircraft at the old Naval Air Station in New Orleans.

I'll never forget how good it was eating frozen pineapple from my "C" rations at Hill 1081.

"Captain Bob" Barrows later became commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. He is now retired on a plantation in St. Francisville, Louisiana.

Henry Bates is still working his family business as a tile setter in Evansville, IN.

Hank Anderson has retired from his siding business and works for the Moose Hall in Rockford, IL.

T.K. Rydgren was last heard of in the banking business in Tenafly, NJ.

Lieutenant J.J. Swords has retired as a Light Col. He still lives in College Park, PA where he was PMSAT at Penn State College.

Jim McLaughlin was noted for killing a Gook at 200 yards with his 44-colt long barrel pistol. He disappeared in Wheeling, WV in later years.

Keep the Faith!



Front row L to R: Sgt. Earl W. Monroe, Luther H. McCulloch. Second row L to R: Cpl. Ronald D. Rankin, Sgt. Earl D. Halberg, Sgt. Vernon L. Lynch, and Cpl. Harold J. Mezzanatto. Compton Marines, former members of "C" Company, 13th Reserve Infantry Battalion. (U.S. Marine Corps/ Dept. of Defense/Cpl. Allan B. Smith)



THE CHOSIN FEW
EXCLUSIVE FRATERNITY OF HONOR

The Chosin Few emerged from a simple, wishful idea that took on a vibrant life of its own and evolved into our elite international fraternity of honor.

In late 1982, former Navy corpsman Jack Hessman and former Marine sergeant Frank Kerr were introduced by Jack's brother in Washington, DC, because he knew they shared the common ordeal of Chosin.

They agreed the battle had been an extraordinary chapter in their lives, and probably for all who served in the campaign, and wondered if some of the survivors might like a reunion.

To test the thought, they contacted author Eric Hammel, who wrote the book "Chosin." He provided several hundred names and addresses from his research. They mailed a Xerox note to each, sampling interest.

The rest, as they say, is history. The returns were a resounding yes! Not only should we have a reunion, they said, but we should re-unite for life. Thus the association was born—without a name.

Jack's brother Jim, editor-in-chief of the prestigious Sea Power magazine, suggested our great name, which reflects the fact that so few of us were engaged at Chosin and survived.

Then, suddenly, we had our very first member—L/Col Harry T. Milne, USMC Ret., commander of the 1st Tank Battalion at Chosin. His vote of confidence confirmed that the association was indeed an idea whose time had come.

The Chosin Few was formally incorporated in Boston as a nonprofit association April 22, 1983, with about 200 members and lots of growing ahead.



Sculptor Terry Jones exhibited the model of the International Korean War Memorial at ground-breaking ceremonies in Angel's Gate Park, San Pedro, CA, on November 15, 1992.

Our distinctive logo—so simple, stark and symbolic that art experts marvel at it—also evolved from the germ of an idea.

When Kerr was putting the first newspaper together, he realized the masthead needed some artwork that reflected the campaign. So he literally lifted a star from a Christmas card. And in the paper, he asked for logo suggestions.

Among the many ideas submitted was our Christmas star incorporated within a CF that formed a sword. It came from Navy public relations specialist Anna Urband in the Pentagon. She signed her note with a drawing of a lady with a tear in her eye. Her interest: She lost a very dear carrier pilot friend at Chosin.

Even with interest, a name, a logo and legal status, the association was destined to be just another idea that flashed, then faded, unless the word of it could be passed.

Associated Press feature writer Fred Bayles did just that. Fascinated by the incredible battle and the attempt of its survivors to re-unite, he wrote a wonderful article that went around the world.

And Bayles' words opened the membership floodgates.

Hessman and Kerr estimated membership would never exceed 1,000. By mid 1989, The Chosin Few has grown to over 3,000 members. The association held its first International Reunion in San Diego, California, in November-December 1985, attended by over 2,500 members and their guests.

The first reunion after 35 years of men who had shared the danger of combat and the privations of a bitter winter was a moving experience. Now graying veterans found long lost friends they thought had perished. Each man had his personal recollections of shared danger and suffering. All of the survivors talked with feeling about their survival and paused tearfully to remember those buddies who had not returned. Aside from the experience they all had at Chosin Reservoir, many of the veterans counted the reunion as one of the most important moments of their lives. It was thus that the ideas of Kerr and Hessman for maybe a one-time reunion would grow into an association that has its own robust life. The Chosin Few is now a "Last Man" organization that will continue to thrive until the last of the Chosin Few has fallen.

To continue the reuniting of the veterans of the Chosin Reservoir campaign, The Chosin Few has chartered 32 chapters throughout the United States, Korea and the United Kingdom. These chapters are the grass roots of the association and provide a means of bringing together the members between the biennial International Reunions. Besides the primary function of brotherhood, the Chapters play an important role in bringing to public attention the heroism of the men and women who fought and won the freedom of the Republic of Korea during "The Forgotten War" in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

The second International Reunion was held in November-December 1988 in Orlando, Florida. Witnessed again was the reuniting of long lost comrades and the renewal of friendships dormant for over thirty eight years. There were over 2,400 members and their guests at the reunion who reaffirmed the purpose of reuniting the survivors of the Chosin Reservoir campaign.

The Chosin Few still maintains its original purpose of reuniting the survivors of the epic Chosin Reservoir campaign. But the horizons have expanded. The Association has committed itself to bringing about an accounting of the 8,177 Americans listed as missing in action from the Korean War and the 389 still listed as prisoners of war. The Chosin Few, through the MIA/POW Committee, has been working continuously with the U.S. Departments of State and Defense to being pressure on the government of North Korea to make an accounting of the MIA/POWs. The association has also met with representatives of the government of North Korea at the U.N. Headquarters in New York and at the North Korean mission in Canada. Progress toward the resolution of the POW/MIA issue has been like the mountains of North Korea itself—a series of successful highs and depressing lows. Negotiations with a government closed to western societies is a mind boggling series of promises and then reversals depending on the whims or actions of the dictatorship in North Korea. The outlook in mid 1989, however, is one of optimism as the governments of the Korean peninsula themselves are beginning to talk with one another. Overtures by the United States government have also made some headway, and The Chosin Few, while not out of the mountains, do see a positive movement toward eventual victory.

The Chosin Few has also taken on the task of insuring that those who died in "The Forgotten War" are not forgotten. At the Reunion in San Diego in 1985, the membership approved a plan to erect a monument to memorialize the sacrifice and valor of those who fought and died during the Korean War. From this first movement has grown the International Korean War Memorial Program to honor the 297,855 men and women of the twenty-two nations that fought and won the Korean War. Planned for a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean at Angel's Gate Park in Los Angeles, California, the memorial is being sculpted by Terry Jones of Pennsylvania. Dedication of the memorial is planned for late 1990. A fund drive for the $3.5 million needed to erect the monument is currently being conducted under the sponsorship of The Chosin Few.

So the simple, wishful idea for a maybe one-time reunion now has grown into an international association. There are new objectives to pursue, new hills to climb, and a renewed vigor among the few of the Chosin. We are now in the autumn of our lives and before the toll of time dims our memories, we want the world to know what one of our members, Patrick Roe said about our experience, "We did a good thing. It is worth remembering." We will be a brotherhood until the "last man" of the Chosin campaign closes the last living page of the book of our epic battle.

Then Chosin will live only in hallowed history.

THE CHOSIN FEW CHAPTERS AND PRESIDENTS

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Dedication ceremonies at the Memorial to Members of the Royal Navy, Marines, Army, Air Force, and Royal Fleet Auxiliary 11 March 1987.

BRITISH KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

By Mick O'Brien
41 Independent Commando R.M.

On Wednesday the 11th March 1987, The Queen, and The Duke of Edinburgh attended a Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, for the dedication The Royal Air-Force, and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, who gave their lives in the Korean War 1950-1953.

Her Majesty The Queen, and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were received at the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral by the Right Honorable The Lord Mayor of London, Sir David Rowe-Ham, who, bearing the "Pearl Sword" preceded Her Majesty, and those in attendance to the great West Door of the Cathedral. There, she was received by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, together with the Bishop of Fulham.

At this time, General Sir Anthony Farrer-Hockley, Patron of the British Korean Veterans Association and who is also Chairman of the War Memorial Organizing Committee, was presented to Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip.

Heralded by a fanfare of Trumpets, The Royal Procession, which included the Branch Standards of the British Korean Veterans Association entered the great Cathedral.

Before and after the Service, the Band of H.M. Royal Marines, C. in C. Fleet, played inside the Cathedral.

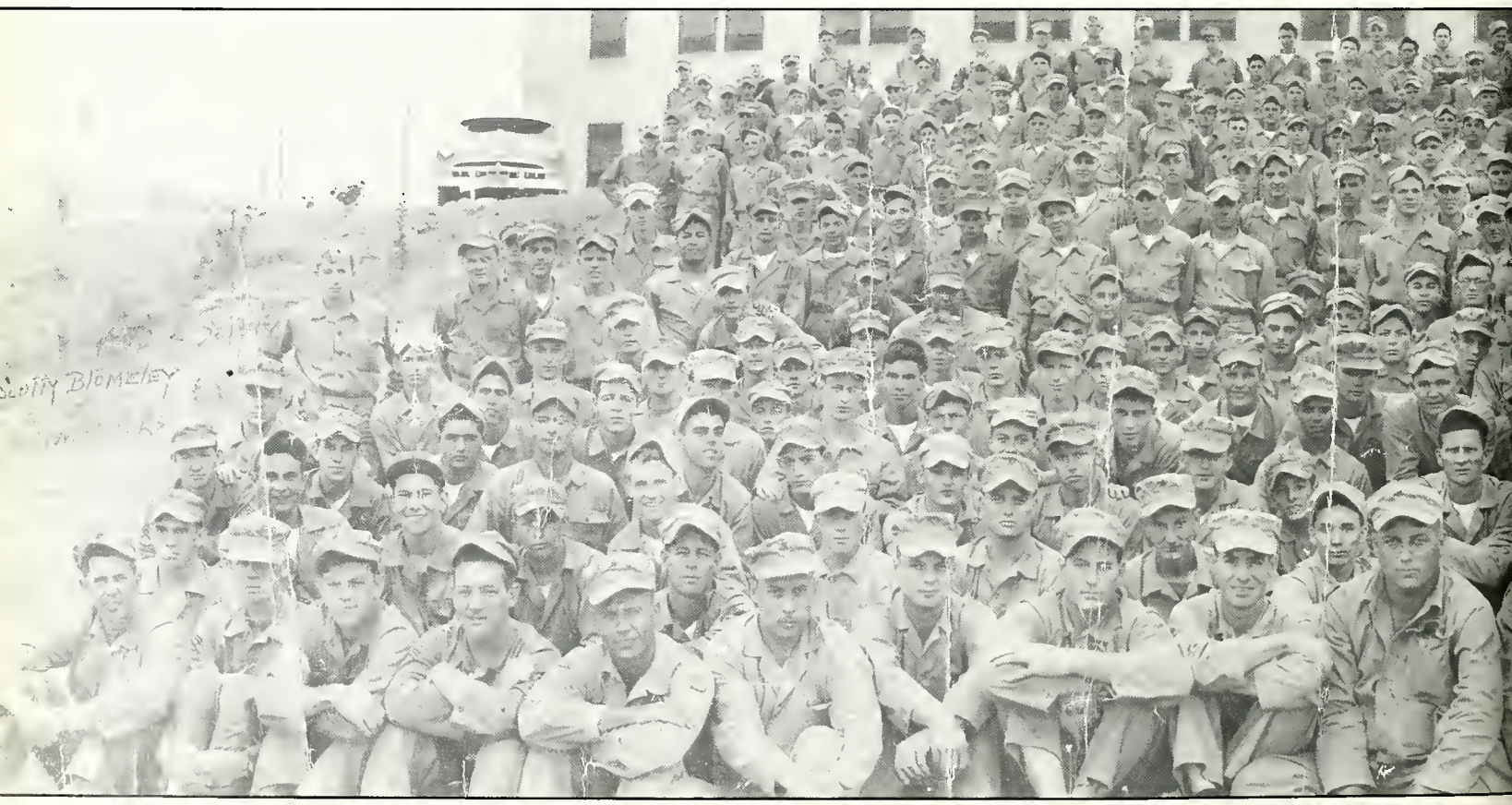
Over 2,000 people attended the 90 minute service including Representatives of all the British Services, Regiments, and Corps, that took part in the Korean War, together with many next of kin and relatives of the fallen.



The USS Chosin (CG65), a Ticonderoga Class Aegis guided missile cruiser, was commissioned on January 12, 1991, to perpetuate the fighting spirit of Chosin and to honor those who died at Chosin.



Above: 7/12/50-1st Pravisianal Morine Brigade, Camp Pendletan, CA. Left ta right at table: Lynn Edds, Billy Ogan, "Jake" Vaarhman, ?, ?, Ray A. Grave.
Below: Hq. A, B, Cas., 10th Inf. Bn., USMC,, Comp Pendletan, July 1950.





A Christmas card sent from Korea

CHOSIN FEW VETERANS



WELTON RALPH ABELL, was born May 17, 1925 at St. Louis, MO. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Oct. 23, 1942 and in July of 1943 was sent to the University of Notre Dame as a V-12 student. He was commissioned a second Lieutenant in March 1945. He saw no action in WWII. In 1946 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in journalism from the University of Missouri.

As a reserve officer he was recalled to active duty in June 1950 and assigned as a platoon leader of Co. F, 2nd Bn. 7th Reg. at Camp Pendleton and sailed with them to Korea. He was a member of Col. Ray Davis relief battalion which marched overnight to relieve the beleaguered Fox Company and was given command of the company when Capt. William Barber was evacuated. In January 1951 he became assistant operations officer for the 7th Marines and remained in that billet until sent home in June 1951.





Abell was decorated with the Navy Cross for his action during the Chosin breakout. He also has the Purple Heart for wounds suffered during this engagement as well as a Presidential Unit Citation.

Col. Abell and his wife Peggy reside in San Clemente, CA where he recently retired as an executive with the John Blair Company. They have two grown sons, Scott and Michael and three grandchildren.

ROBERT ABERLE, was born on Jan. 7, 1932 in Zeeland, ND. He received his education in Bismarck, ND, and joined the Marine Corps in February, 1950. All eight of his brothers and one sister served in various branches of the Armed Forces.

After completing boot camp at San Diego, Bob took his advanced training in Communications at Camp Pendleton. From there he was assigned to the Weapon's Company of the 5th Marine Brigade, and was among the first Marines to land at Pusan, Korea. He made the Inchon landing with the 5th Marines and participated in the liberation of Seoul. His duties were radio man for the foreward observer for 81 mm. mortars and foreward observer. He continued that job throughout the Chosin Reservoir campaign. He received the Purple Heart for leg and back wounds.





Upon his return to the States in early 1951, he was stationed at Great Lakes, IL for a short period, prior to being assigned to Camp LeJune. From Camp LeJune he went on a six month tour of duty in the Mediterranean. Bob's final assignment with the Marines was Senior Drill Instructor at Parris Island. He was discharged a Staff Sergeant on Feb. 14, 1954.

Bob resides in Bismarck, ND with his wife, Janice. They have five sons, one daughter, and one granddaughter. He is vice-president of a major construction company, where he has been employed since his discharge.

EMILIO AGUIRRE, "Ray", born Jan. 7, 1929 in Laredo, TX. Enlisted in the Corps in 1946 at the age of 17. Received my Basic at M.C.R.D. San Diego, CA and was assigned to the service Sdn. MAG-33, El Toro Air Station.

After discharge joined the San Antonio Reserve Unit in 1948. Activated July 25, 1950 and left for Camp Pendleton on Aug. 2, 1950. In September 1950, participated in the Inchon Landing and capture of Seoul. Assigned to G/3rd./7th. October 1950 landed at Wonsan N. Korea and was promoted to Sergeant.





November 2, 1950, our 3rd. Platoon took the point and our 3rd Squad was ambushed on the road bend at Sudong-Ni, first time we encountered Chinese forces.

I was wounded Dec. 2, 1950 on Hill 1542 during our breakthrough to Hagaru-Ri on Dec. 6, 1950, I was airlifted to Hamhung from Hagaru and then to Yokosuka, Japan. I arrived at Corpus Christi Naval Hospital on Dec. 24, 1950, and was discharged in September 1951.

I am retired and reside in San Antonio, TX. I am author of a book titled "We'll Be Home For Christmas". Married to Dolores Aquirre have four children and two grandchildren. Currently serving as President Chosin Few San Antonio Chapter.

C.E. ALEXANDER, "Alex", was born Dec. 4, 1921 in Dallas, TX. He enlisted in the Marines Jan. 24, 1942. After completing basic training in San Diego, he was assigned to "B" Co. 8th MAR 2nd MAR Div. He served in the Pacific for 30 months, during which time he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and received two Purple Hearts, Bronze Star, Presidential Unit Citation and three Combat Stars.

After returning to the States he was assigned as an instructor in the training command at Camp Pendleton. During this time he met and married his lovely wife Dorothy.

After being Honorably Discharged Jan. 24, 1946, he joined the 155th Howitzer Bn. Reserve and was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant.





He was called to active duty during the Korean War and was assigned to HQ Bn. 11th MAR. He participated in the Inchon landing, capture, securing of Seoul, Wonsan Hungham, Yudam-ni Chosin Reservoir Campaign. During this time he received a Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, Two Combat Stars, Good Conduct Medal and others.

Alex and his wife Dorothy reside in Dallas, TX where he is retired from the Postal Service. They have three daughters, Beverly Brooks, Linda Roy and Rebecca Toman, and seven grandchildren.

CHARLES E. ALLAN, was born Apr. 15, 1929 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Educated at Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, Perthshire, a Military School for sons of Scottish servicemen. Enlisted June 1946 at the Royal Marine Depot, Deal, Kent. After basic training posted to commando school for completion of training. Joined 40 Commando in Malta in 1947. Served next three years in Middle East, including Palestine, until State of Israel was formed. Then to the Far East based in Hong Kong. After returning to the UK, volunteered for 41 Independent Commando being formed for service in Korea. On arrival in Japan trained for special duties at Camp McGill near Yokosuka. Took part in raids on Korean mainland from US Submarine Perch. The unit was then sent to Korea and took part in the push from Hagaru-Ri to the Chosin Reservoir and returned with the 1st US Marine Division down the famous road. On returning to UK joined the Physical Training School and served at Command School, Units abroad, and at sea. Left the service in 1959.





Took a post as Instructional Officer at the Army Apprentice College at Harrogate, Yorkshire. My wife Clair and I have one son Keith and baby grandson James.

STANLEY D. ALLEN, formerly of Pueblo, CO, where he enlisted in July, 1948 and went through Boot Camp, San Diego Plt. #67, reported for Field Wire School at Camp Del Mar and from there to the 1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Bn. at Camp Lejeune. We went to Labrador in 1949 for cold weather maneuvers. This outfit disbanded and I ended up with the 2nd Bn. 10th Marines HQ. Btry., which later became 2nd Bn. 11th Marines, then on to Inchon and the Korean War. We had a nice sunny day on Thanksgiving - turkey and all the trimmings. The next day we traveled to Hagaru Ri arriving there in the dark, bitter cold and snow trying to setup the Batteries with wires and communications under attack.





Capt. Stromenger was the CO of Dog Btry. and five wiremen from HQ Btry. were attached to Dog Btry. for this action; Sgt. Angelo M. Estrada, Red Jones, Dan Colby, a big kid called Ski and myself — at this time I can't remember their full names. This was quite an ordeal that lasted for several days. They finally air dropped us parkas, sleeping bags, and those rubber shoe packs, which was the major cause for frostbite. Dog Btry. fired missions, almost constantly from the 105's, and sometimes point blank with the fuses out. Those cannoneers were great Marines. They moved out of Hagaru, going around us and setting up the delaying fire so we could all move out under their protection. There was never enough said about the Dog Btry. 10th Marines and I am proud to have been there with them, and the 1st Marine Div.

I went through all the rest of the activities with the 1st Div. that spring and late in June 1951, I rotated back to the States in time for a year's extension. I spent that time as Sergeant of the Guard at the Oakland Naval Supply Depot and was discharged in July, 1952 as a Staff Sergeant under Lt. Col. J.R. Stevens.

I have lived in Aurora, NE since 1955 and have been the Chevrolet, Buick and Pontiac dealer there since 1962. I have always had a big spot in my heart for all those great guys of the 11th Marines. Dick Cruickshank of Lincoln, NE is the only one I have seen since, but I hope to see and hear from more of my old buddies.

EDMOND S. ALVES, born Jan. 5, 1931, in Bristol, R.I. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Oct. 29, 1948, from Pleasanton, CA. After basic at San Diego and clerical school at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to the Military Police Co., 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA. He participated in the Inchon landing and the Chosin Campaign at Hagaru-Ri. Ed was rotated to U.S. duty on Nov. 6, 1951, to San Francisco and the 12th Marine Corps Reserve District Headquarters. He was discharged as a Staff Sergeant on Aug. 29, 1952.





Ed and wife, Darlene (of 34 years) still reside in Pleasanton, CA, where their children, Janell, Jeff, and Jennifer were born and raised. Ed runs his own distributing business in the San Francisco Bay area.

CHARLES VICTOR ANDERSON, was born Apr. 18, 1932 in Springville, UT. On June 29, 1949, Charles enlisted in the Marine Corps at the age of 17. He received basic training at M.C.R.D. San Diego and was stationed at Marine Barracks, Clearfield, UT until the start of the Korean War.

Ordered to the 1st Marine Div. in October, 1950, he was assigned as a BAR man with Charlie Company, 1st Bn., 7th Reg. He was with C Co. from north of Wonsan to Yudam-ni, on the night attack to Fox Hill and on to Hagaru-ri. After being evacuated south of Hagaru-ri, Charles was hospitalized at the Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. Transferred to Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu, he was later stationed at Marine Barracks, Barber's Point NAS. For the last seven months of his enlistment, he served at the Naval Retraining Command at Mare Island, CA.





Anderson left the Marine Corps in 1952 to attend the University of Utah. Graduating with a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering, he later attended Utah State University and the University of Mississippi. During his 29 year career with the Utah Department of Transportation, he served 11 years as Assistant Director and Chief Engineer before his retirement in 1987.

Mr. Anderson and his wife Florence now reside in Orem, UT.

EINAR A. ANDERSON, (Andy), was born Dec. 28, 1924 in Winnipeg, Canada, where he attended school, finishing his education in Voltaire, ND, where his folks had homesteaded.

He joined the Marines in 1943, going through Boot Camp in San Diego, going from there to Jack's Farm for tank training. He went overseas in the 3rd replacement draft, forming the 3rd Amphibious Tank Bn. to the 1st Marine Div. He was Tank Commander in Headquarters, and drove Tank #1 for Col. Boyers.

He participated in the invasion of Peleliu and Okinawa and made the landing on Nagasaki, Japan with the Occupation Troops.

He was discharged in February 1946.

In June 1950, he joined the Reserves. One month later the Unit was activated, and left Spokane, WA, Aug. 9, 1950 for Del Mar, CA, formed a Tank Bn., in Dog Co., where he was Tank Commander of Tank D-12.





He took part in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign and operation Drysdale of the Royal Marines from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri. He lost his tank about six miles north of Koto-ri.

Andy and his Gunner, Gus Lima found an abandoned 6x6 and after getting it running were assigned to rear guard action out of Hagaru-ri to pick up all of our dead and wounded on the way out of Hungnam. We were then issued a new tank and took part in the operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Andy was discharged as a Sergeant Aug. 24, 1951. He returned to Spokane, WA, where he and his wife, Eldora have made their home since January 1947. They have three children, Marcia, Craig, and Curtis, and four grandchildren.

Andy has been involved in his own automobile business for 33 years. He sold his dealership in 1984 and is now retired.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, was born Sept. 16, 1932 at Los Angeles, CA. He joined the 21st Inf. Bn., USMCR on Dec. 7, 1948 while in prep school, completing his second annual active duty training period in June 1950. Activated in July, he was sent to Camp Pendleton and assigned to what was to be the Second Repl Draft.

The Second Repl Draft shipped out of San Diego in September, and after a brief stay at Camp Otsu, Japan, landed at Wonsan on Nov. 10, 1950. He was assigned to Wpns (81s) 1-1 and accompanied the unit to Chinhung-ni and Koto-ri. He was awarded the Letter of Commendation w/'V' Device for action at Hill 1081 in support of 'A' Co. and subsequently participated in the breakout to Hungman. He later fought during the spring and summer campaigns back up the peninsula, receiving a Purple Heart at the Punchbowl. He rotated back to the U.S. in November 1951 and was discharged in December.





Anderson remained in the USMCR until 1958 attaining S/Sergeant. Later commissioned in 1960 through CalGuard OCS, he rose to the rank of Colonel in the USAR, retiring as Chief of Staff, 63rd ARCOM in October 1987. He and his wife Joan currently reside in San Marino, CA. They have seven grown children. He is a Captain in the L.A. County Sheriff's Department and holds Life Memberships in the 1st Mar. Div. Assn. and the Chosin Few, L.A Metro Chapter.

JOHN S. AREGOOD, born Jan. 6, 1929, Lee Park, PA.

Attended Boot Camp, Parris Island- Platoon 180 - August 1948, assigned to Camp Witek on Guam, M.I. Served with the 11th Marines and Wpns. Co. 57 Rec. Rifle Co. Returned to Camp Pendleton in early April, 1950. Assigned to Wpns. Co. - 3rd Bn. 5th Marines. Entered Korea with the First Marine Brigade at the Pusan Perimeter Aug. 1, 1950. Made Inchon Landing with 3rd Bn. 5th onto Chosin Campaign.

Memories of Korea and the Chosin Campaign are as vivid today as if it were yesterday. The most distressing part of it all is the memory of the many friends who never made it out of that place. I always said I would never again complain about the cold, and to this day living in New England this is true.





Returned stateside in April 1951. Served at Marine Barracks, New London Sub Base in Connecticut. Had the honor of being a member of the Honor Guard at the Keel for the famous U.S. Nautilus, Atomic Sub.

Honorable discharge August, 1952 with the rank of Sergeant. Married my high school sweetheart Elinor and raised two sons.

I am very proud to have served in the Marine Corps. Doubly proud of my membership in the "Chosin Few".

JIM ARIE, born Mar. 10, 1926, in Ft. Madison, IA. He enlisted in the Army in July, 1944; basic training at Army Air Corps Buckley Field, Denver, CO; radio repair school at Truax Field, WI. He transferred to infantry basic training at Camp Livingston, LA; then assigned to 41st Div., Mindanao, Philippines; then to Japan. He was reassigned to Ft. Lewis, WA, 2nd Inf. Div., 9th Inf. Reg., Intelligence & Recon. Platoon where he made Platoon Sergeant. He was discharged in June, 1947.





He re-enlisted in February, 1949; went to code school in Ft. Monmouth, NJ. He was assigned to Intelligence and Recon. Platoon, 31st Inf., 7th Div., in Sapparo, Japan; landed at Inchon, Korea; then later re-embarked at Pusan for landing at Iwon where they proceeded up to Chosin Reservoir. Platoon was cut off when Chinese attacked. Four days later, about ten of them were able to join up with another unit. His feet were frozen and he was flown out of Hagaru to a hospital ship; then to Japan and on to Percy Jones Army Hospital in Battle Creek, MI. All of his toes were amputated and after nine months, he was discharged as Sergeant in August of 1951.

Jim is married and has two children. He retired in March, 1988, as a supervisor for Aeronautical Radio, Inc.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, HMC, USN, RET. born June 6, 1919, Bad Axe, MI. Joined the Navy July, 1939. June 1940 reported to the First Marine Brigade, Quantico, VA. April 1942 deployed with the First Marine Div. and participated in the invasion of Guadalcanal. February 1950 was reassigned to First Marine Div. H&S, First Marine Reg. and participated in the invasion of Inchon and the campaign of Changjin Reservoir, during this period was awarded the Bronze Star. Following awards were received during his military career: Bronze Star with Combat Distinguished Device, four Presidential Unit Citations, China Service Medal, Asiatic and Pacific Medal, Navy Occupation Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal and others. Retired in January 1960. Entered Federal Service, Foreign Quarantine Div. as a Supervisory Quarantine Inspector retired in June 1978.

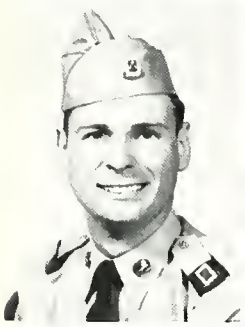




Now active in Real Estate and is owner and broker of Jim's Realty in Nogales, AZ where he makes his home. Married to a wonderful and understanding woman, Eleanor Wychites of Boston for 47 years. They have two children and two grandchildren. One of the highlights of his military career was having the honor of serving under the famous Marine, Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller in both campaigns.

EDWARD R. ARNEY, was born Jan. 12, 1931 in Watertown, NY and educated in Public Schools until he enlisted in the U.S. Army Nov. 14, 1949 for three-year service.

After basic training at Ft. Knox, KY, he arrived in Japan May 1, 1950 and was assigned to "G" Co., 31st Inf. Reg. (Polar Bears), 7th Div. for 30 months of occupation duty.





Then when the Korean War started, Cpl. Arney stayed with "G" Co., and in September entered combat at Inchon and Osan. He was a gunner on the new 3.5 Rocket Launcher and was also at "Chosin" and Koto-ri area.

I remember going up the hills with patrols and exchanging fire with snipers. I did not get frostbite because I had the proper clothes and decided to walk to avoid it. We were evacuated by the Navy to Pusan, and was rotated July 1, 1951. I returned to the States on the troop ship, Gen. Wm. Weigel, July 21, 1951 and was assigned to Ft. Drum, NY, eight miles from Watertown until discharge. He worked in a local paper mill for 26 years until retirement.

He was awarded the Japanese Occupation Medal, the C.I.B. and a Silver Star on his Korean Campaign Medal plus other medals. He and his wife, Kathryn have three grown daughters, Annalee, Bonnie, and Charlene, and eight grandchildren.

Ed is a life member of the DAV and VFW, also the Army Chapter of "The Chosin Few" and the 31st Inf. Reg. Assn.

BILLY JOE ASHCRAFT, in 1944 at the age of 14, I joined the Illinois Victory Core. We trained with Springfield 03 in close order drill and manual arms drill and firing range.

In 1947 I joined the Illinois National Guard, 44th Div. Went on maneuvers in Camp McCoy, WI, Aberdeen Proving grounds in Maryland to small ordinance school in summer of 1948.

Joined the U.S. Army October 1949 in Olney, IL. Discharged from Army in December 1952, in Ft. Knox, KY.





Recruit Training, Ft. Riley, KS., Radar Gunnery School Ft. Bliss, TX, Japan 1950. Korea November 1950 to Jan. 14, 1951. Camp Atterbury February 1951 to June 1951, Camp Gordon, GA June 1951 to September 1951. Ft. Knox, KY September 1951 to December 1952, Louisville Fire Department July 1954 to July 1974 (retired). 1955 to 1963 was Sergeant in the Kentucky Air National Guards 123 Wing, also Crash Crew.

Worked for Allied Drum Services December 1974 to November 1979. Safety and Security Management, and Production Manager.

Worked for Right Away Foods in McCallen, TX. Corporate Safety and Security Mgt. Makers of M.R.E. Rations. December 1979 to October 1984.

At this time I am with Alexander and Alexander of Texas Inc. Loss Control Rep.

Married to Betty Jane Summers for 37 years. Have three sons, William Joseph Ashcraft, Captain in the Louisville Fire Department. Harold Wayne Ashcraft, Robot Operator for Ford Motor Co. Steven Ronald Ashcraft - Master Mechanic New Cars Sales Louisville, KY.

CHARLES L. ATKINS, born Aug. 1, 1931, Reform, AL, graduated Tuscaloosa High 1948. Enlisted Jan. 10, 1949, Basic Training Parris Island, Honor Platoon No. 7, transferred Supply & Clerical School Camp Lejeune. September 1949 transferred to Field Telephone Communication School Camp Delmar, CA. January 1950 assigned Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. 10th Marines 2nd MAR Div. Camp Lejeune. June 1950 transferred to 1st MAR Div. Camp Pendleton, Hq. Co., Comm. Sec., 4th Bn. 11 th Marines.





Sea and Foreign Service: September 15, Assault and Seizure of Inchon, Capture of Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam Campaign, Chosin Reservoir, South Central Korea. Wounded Apr. 25, 1951, and June 17, 1951, evacuated to Pusan on the USNHS Repose, evacuated to Yokoska Naval Hospital, returned stateside Oct. 13, 1951, assigned Marine Barracks Philadelphia Navy Yard March 1952, assigned 2nd Shore Party Bn., 2nd MAR Div. Camp Lejeune. Discharged October 1952. I worked for the Naval Gun Plant and Naval Research Laboratory 1952-1957. For the next 24 years, I worked in private industry.

In 1981 I joined the U.S. Postal Service where I am now a Quality Assurance Specialist.

In 1957 I married a great gal Jeannie, we have a son Charles Thomas. I reside in Ft. Washington, MD. I am a member of the Chosin Few-Mid Atlantic Chapter, VFW, American Legion, DAV, 1st Marine Div. Assn.

GERALD E. AUGUSTINE, (Cpl.), born June 17, 1926, at River Rouge, MI. He went to school in Sterling, MI. At age 16, he worked for Brigg's Manufacturing Company making airplane wings for fighter planes. He joined the Marine Corps at age 17. He went through Boot Camp at San Diego, CA, and then on to advance training at Camp Pendleton in California. After that, he was sent overseas to Guam; joined the 3rd Div., 21st Marines on Iwo Jima; went back to Guam and was sent to Tsing Too, China attached to the 6th Marine Div., 22nd Marines. He spent one year in China and then came home and was discharged at Great Lakes, IL.





After going back and finishing high school, he joined the 17th Reserve and was activated with 17th; went to Korea; was with H&S Co. 3rd Bn., First Marine Security Platoon; and was at Chosin Reservoir during November and December, 1950. He is a member of the Chosin Few. While fighting in Korea in 1950 and 1951, he could not understand, but after returning to Korea in 1987 for International Reunion, he was totally amazed and proud to have been part of the Freedom of South Korea and to see how free people can rebuild a country like it is now, it's beautiful.

MARSHALL McVAY AUSTIN, was born Dec. 7, 1921, at Ft. Bragg, NC. Austin joined the Marine Corps in June of 1942 and after completing V/12 officers' training, completed basic training at Parris Island and officers' training at Quantico, VA. In early 1945 he joined the 2nd Marine Div. on Saipan as a Second Lieutenant replacement. He later went with the 2nd Marine Div. in the initial occupation of Kyushu, Japan. He returned with the Division to the United States in 1946 and went on inactive duty at that time. Four years later in June of 1950 he was recalled to active duty and joined Weapons Co. 2nd Bn., Seventh Marines, for the Inchon landing. He served throughout the bitter Chosin Reservoir battles and was awarded the Bronze Star with V for Valor and two Presidential Unit Citations.





Capt. Austin returned to the United States in March of 1951 and went on inactive duty and is presently Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Kliklok Corporation, a worldwide manufacturer

of packing machinery with headquarters in Decatur, GA.

Capt. Austin and his wife Anna May reside in Wayne, PA, and are members of the Valley Forge Chapter of the Chosin Few.

JOHN CHARLES BABYAK, born in Struthers, OH, Jan. 22, 1930, and was educated in both Catholic and public schools. He graduated in 1947 from Woodrow Wilson in Youngstown, OH. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in February, 1948, and received boot training at Parris Island, SC. He was then assigned to Camp Lejeune, NC, and sailed with the 2nd and 21st Marines on two Mediterranean cruises. Made landing in Sept. 15, 1950, at Inchon, South Korea, with D/2/1. Participated at Chosin Reservoir with Col. Puller's 1st Marines and later marched from Koto-Ri with "Chesty's" Marines to Hungnam.





From Masan, South Korea, went to participate in operation killer. Before being rotated in June 1951, Sgt. Babyak earned the Bronze Star and Letter of Commendation with Combat "Vs" five Battle Stars and other awards.

Assigned to naval ordnance plant for security duty in Indianapolis, IN, and remained there until discharged in 1952.

In 1955, he married JoAnn Wargo in Spangler, PA; joined a marine engineer unit in Youngstown, OH; and also ran in the Boston Marathon that year.

In 1974, MGY/Sergeant Babyak retired from a reserve unit in New Castle, PA. He has two sons, Steven and Vincent, who, like their dad, enjoy sports and participate in football, baseball, basketball, track, boxing, weight lifting and soccer.

He was involved in a car accident in Ft. Wayne, IN, and now is partially disabled. He has worked for various fire protection companies as a sprinkler fitter, including Automatic, Viking and North Coast. He is a member of the V.F.W. and Marine Corps League and presently resides in Poland, OH.

HERBERT L. BADORE, born Jan. 23, 1932, in Constable, NY. He enlisted in the Marines on Jan. 24, 1950, at Albany, NY. After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to H-3-10 Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was transferred to the First Marine Div. L-4-11 Marines; participated in the Inchon Landing and the capture of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam, Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea, and the operation against the enemy on the central and eastern fronts in 1951. He was awarded the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the American P.V.C. with four Stars, the Korean P.V.C., Good Conduct and others. He was discharged a staff sergeant on Feb. 5, 1954.





He resides in Malone, NY, and has four sons, three of whom served in the Marines. For 32 years, he has been a member of Laborers International Union Local 322, Massena, NY. He is looking forward to retiring soon and traveling around the United States.

EUGENE BAGNOLI, born Nov. 29, 1932, in East Haven, CT. He graduated with a BS in Criminal Justice from the University of New Haven. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Nov. 29, 1949; military locations and stations included Parris Island; Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; and Quantico, VA. Most memorable experience was meeting Commanding Gen. Van Fleet and Cardinal Spellman aboard the hospital ship, The Repose.



Received the Silver Star, Letter of Commendation with Combat V, and three Purple Hearts. He was discharged in November of 1953, as a Staff Sergeant.

He married Lucille on Oct. 2, 1954. He has two children. He retired as an Inspector with the State Police, Chief States Attorney's Office on July 9, 1984. He is presently employed as the Manager of the Fraud Unit for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Connecticut.

RICHARD R. BAHR, Entered the U.S.M. Sept. 30, 1946 - Milwaukee, WI. Parris Island Boot Camp, PFC 1947, CPL 1948, SGT. 1951, S/Sergeant 1957, Left USMCR 1963.



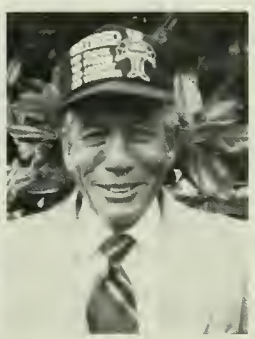


Two years with 2nd Div., 16th Marine Shore Party, Camp Le Jeune, NC. Went to Korea with USMCR from Milwaukee - Aug. 25, 1950.

1st Marine Div., 7th Marine Reg. - 1st Bn., - B Co. - 2nd Plt. 1st Sdn. LTD.

WALTER BAILEY, was born June 15, 1927 in Blasdoe, Harlan Co., KY where he lived and worked on the family farm. On Sept. 21, 1945 Bailey enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. After basic training at Parris Island, SC he sailed on the USS Wakefield to Tsingato China to join the Sixth Marine Div. In 1948 he made Corporal as Junior Drill Instructor at Recruit Depot, Parris Island. From 1948 to 1950 he was assigned as Ambassador Body Guard at the Naval Station Sangley Point, Philippine Islands. In August 1950 he was transferred to D-2-5 as Duty Squad Leader and participated in the Inchon Landing and capture of Seoul. October 1950 he made Sergeant.





During the bitter Chosin Reservoir Campaign on the night of Dec. 5, 1950 his Company suffered heavy casualties. Bailey was one of the only seven survivors. Here he was placed in charge of 17 Royal Marines, ten Army Rangers, Cooks, Clerks and anyone who could fire a weapon. Under his leadership they fought as Rear Guard from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri.

Bailey remained in Korea until June 1951 then was transferred to Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego as a DI. There he made Staff Sergeant in 1952. In 1956 he made Gunnery Sergeant and served as S-3 Chief, 3rd Marine Div. on many varied assignments until retirement in 1956.

Bailey was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with a Silver Star, a Naval Unit Commendation, a China Service Medal, a Korean Presidential Citation with a Cluster, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal and five awards of Good Conduct Medals plus others.

After retirement Bailey worked as a mining engineer. He now resides in Holly Ridge, NC participating in community activities. He has two sons, Walter Kevin and Charles and five daughters: Alice, Brenda, Fay, Flora and Hannah. He has four grandchildren.

ALDO L. BAIOCCHI, was born on May 9, 1930 in San Francisco, CA. Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on June 29, 1948 and went through Boot Camp at MCRD San Diego. After being stationed at The Naval Weapons Station, Bremerton, WA for two years, the Korean war broke out. He was then transferred with others from the guard detachment to Camp Pendleton to form the First Marine Div. Being assigned to the 60mm Mortar section of C-1-1 he participated in landing at Inchon and taking of Seoul, the landing at Wonsan and the guerrilla action at Kojo, and the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. After reorganizing at Mason, he participated in Operation Killer, The Punchbowl, and the central Korea action prior to returning to the U.S. in August of 1951. He finished his tour at the PSNS Bremerton, WA in 1952.





Presently a Real Estate Broker in Concord, CA, Baiocchi has been an active participant in the USMCR Toys for Tots program, and one of the originators of "Company Reunions". After extensive searching he found 12 members of C-1-1 who landed at Inchon, and were at the Chosin Reservoir. They had their first company reunion in Las Vegas, NV in 1977, and have had six other reunions since then. He now has over 100 names on his C-1-1 roster and vows that they will keep having reunions as long as there are at least two people to get together.

CHESTER L. BAIR, was born Jan. 3, 1931 in Saxton, PA. Educated in public schools and worked on farms while being raised in an orphanage. After completing basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ. Was pipelined to the 12th Cav. Reg., stationed at Camp McGill, Japan, FECOM. In the spring was assigned to the 1st Bn., 32nd Inf. Reg., and was Lt. Col. Don Carlos Faith's jeep driver. When the Korean War started was assigned to the 32nd Heavy Tank Company. Went into Inchon with the 1st Marines, (Red Beach). Was assigned a truckload of supplies and went to east of the Chosin Reservoir. Was captured three times by the CCF on Dec. 1, 1950, was awarded the Silver Star same day. Later awarded the Purple

Heart for combat action in spring of 1951, South Korea. Returned to the States July, 1951, a Staff Sergeant. Served in France, Germany, Greenland, Alaska, Labrador, Japan, Korea, and five days in Vietnam. Was honorably discharged June, 1965.





Married, three step children, retired and living in Brooksville, FL. Having helped authors with several books about the Korean War, and the Department of the Army, Military History Center, Washington, DC.

DONALD P. BAKER, was born Apr. 8, 1931 in Everett, PA. I enlisted in the U.S. Marines in August 1948 and went to Parris Island for basic training.

After basic I was stationed in Camp Lejeune, NC, in the 4th Marine Reg. H&S Co. 81mm Mortars. From there I went on maneuvers to Vieques, PR and visited Kingston, Jamaica. I then went on a cruise to the Mediterranean with the 6th Fleet.





Upon returning to Camp Lejeune, I transferred to Crane, IN in February 1950. In June of 1950 I was in the 2nd draft to be sent to Korea. Attached to the 5th Marine Reg. 1st Bn., C Co. 81mm Mortars I participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, capture and securing of Seoul, and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign.

After returning to the United States I received the Presidential Unit Citation with one star, UN Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars and the Marine Corp, Good Conduct Medal. I was promoted to Staff Sergeant in November 1951. I was discharged in July 1953.

My wife, Doris and I reside in York, PA, where I work for Caterpillar Corp. We have three daughters, Pam, Debbie, and Brenda.

FERRALL L. BAKER, was born in Clayton, ID, spent my early life with my parents on an Idaho Cattle Ranch. Attended primary school and graduated from high school in Challis, ID.

Enlisted in the USMC, September 1948, attended recruit training (boot camp) San Diego, CA. On completion of "Boot Camp", I was assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade stationed on Guam. After returning to the States and stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA, I was again assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade as a Machine Gunner, G CO 3rd Bn. and departed for Pusan, Korea 1950. Participated in campaigns in the Pusan Perimeter, 1st and 2nd Naktong River Operation, landed on the island of Wolmi-do with the 3rd Bn. 5th Marine, involved in all operations in landing at Inchow and the capture of Seoul, Korea. Participated in the action at the Chosin Reservoir, as a member of G CO 3rd Bn. 5th Marine atYudam-ni, November-December 1950. Returned to the States and was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA.

During my 30 year career, I have served with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Marine Divs., 1st Marine Aircraft





Wing and Post and Station through the world. I completed two tours of duty in Vietnam with the 3rd Marine Div.

My personal military decorations include, Bronze Star with Combat V, Naval Commendation Medal w/ Combat V, Naval Achievement Medal, Four Presidential Unit Citations.

Retired with 30 years Service at MCA Station, Eltoro, CA. Received my degree in Business Management and reside with my family, wife Alix and daughters Sarah, Jennifer and Kate in Laguna Niguel, CA.

ALFRED E. BANDERMAN, JR., born Nov. 15, 1930, in Washington, MO. He enlisted in the Marine Corps at Kansas City, MO, on Mar. 9, 1948, and completed recruit training at San Diego, CA Platoon May 25, 1948. He departed San Francisco on July 7, 1948, and sailed on the USS Mitchell; destination, Marine Barracks, Guam, M.I.

He served for 13 months on Guam; departed August, 1949, for the Philippines, NAS Sangley Point (Cavite). He served at Marine Barracks, Sangley Point, until September, 1950, shipped out to join with the 1st Marine Div. as a replacement, formed up with D-2-7 near Wonsan.

His platoon leader was 1st Lt. Paul V. Mullanoy. He served with D-2-7 until the withdrawal from the reservoir. He was W.I.A. on Nov. 28, 1950 on hill 1240. Evacuated from the port of Hungnam, once again on the USS Mitchell, lucky ship for him. Shipped to the naval hospital at Yokosuko, later transferred to fleet activities, Sasebo, Japan.



He returned to the United States in June, 1951 — almost three years overseas. He served at NAS Millington, TN. Also, Marine Barracks, Key West, FL; discharged March, 1952.

Would like to hear from any former members who served with me, especially 1st Lt. Paul V. Mullanoy, my platoon leader, D-2-7. He was wounded Nov. 27, 1950, near Kyodong-ni. Also, our Platoon Corpsman, don't remember your name, Doc, but I shall always remember the day I tried to administer first aid to you. A clean, clear bullet hole through your left shoulder. As I remember that happened on Nov. 27, 1950, near Kyodong-ni. Hope you made it out okay.

Also, I would like to hear from platoon members who could tell me anything about my squad leader. All I remember, he was Cpl. Derham, K.I.A., Nov. 27, 1950, also near Kyodong-ni.

After my discharge, took a few days off. Lonely for the military, I took the easy way, joined the U.S. Air Force. Served from April, 1952, until my military retirement June, 1971. I am still working for the government. Just completed 40 years of service. Hoping to make it to the reunion.

I have been married for 33 years and we have three grown children.

WALTER K. BANKS, JR. , was born June 4, 1925 in Stockton, CA. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps in WWII and served three years in air crewing training and aerial gunner in B-17, B-24 and B-29 bombers. After the war he went into the jewelry business with his father. Banks enlisted in the Marine Reserve unit in Stockton, Charlie Co., Amtrac Bn. This unit was activated when the Korean War started in 1950. Banks was re-assigned as a gunner in an amphibian tank in Baker Co., 1st Armd. Amphibian Bn. He received the Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars, and served in the areas of Inchon, Wonsan, north of Hamhung, Hungnam and Mason.

During the last days of the evacuation at Hungnam, Cpl. Banks, Sgt. Cliff Steel and Sgt. Robert Ennis were taken out of the tanks and served as scouts on the beach east of the Hungnam docks. A Marine amtrac company took the last infantry units of the 3rd Army rear guard and transported them to waiting ships.



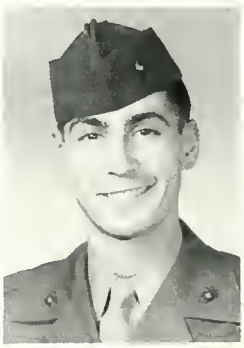


Banks, Steel and Ennis back-tracked these last units looking for stragglers until four amphibian tanks started firing at the Chinese troops coming down the hills.

Banks, Steel and Ennis were the last to arrive at the beach and climbed aboard the waiting tanks. These three men and the crew of the four tanks were the last units to leave the beach at Hungnam and boarded LDS 17, the last ship in the harbor.

Banks, Steel and Ennis were literally the last men to leave Hungnam Beach at 1600 hours on Dec. 24, 1950.

GEORGE U. BARBANI, born May 17, 1929 in Bronx, NY. The Marine Corps twice rejected this teenager during WW II, and finally accepted him in early 1949. He completed boot camp at MCRO San Diego and was assigned to the 7th Marines. After a reorganization, he found himself with Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines.





He sailed with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade to Pusan and participated in all those battles for the Pusan Perimeter Defense. Landed at Inchon's Red Beach sea wall with the second wave in September, 1950. He participated in the capture and defense of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul. Surviving the Chosin Battles at Yudam-ni, Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri, he marched out to Hungnam. Frostbitten hands, feet, knee, nose and ears forced a hospital stay in Yokosuka, Japan. The gangrenous toes were saved and he completely thawed out on Guam Island.

George married his high school sweetheart, Norma Scardino. They have two married, college-graduated children and three grandchildren. He is a member of the First Marine Div. Assn., Chosin Few and a life member of the DAV. He has participated in America's Space Program for the past 34 years at the

California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

EDWARD W. BARBER, was born Aug. 12, 1931 at Sandusky, OH, but at an early age moved to Arizona where he grew up and attended school.

Ed joined the Army December 1947 at the age of 16. In 1948 he was assigned to the T&T Co., 4th Signal Bn. at Ft. Bragg, NC. In July 1950 his battalion was sent to Korea and Ed was part of the Inchon Invasion. From there he went to Wonsan and in November to the Chosin Reservoir to give communication to the Marines. Assigned to the Marine unit he was on the roadblock and the hill. After secondary use, until the night of evacuation, Ed returned to the hill for convoy protection. He joined the end of the convoy and they fought their way out to Hungnam. From Hungnam he went by sea to Pusan and then worked his way back to the 38th Parallel.





He received the Korean Service Medal with five Bronze Service Stars and Merit Unit Commendation, China Service Medal, UN Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation and Japanese Occupation Medal.

After being discharged from the Army, Ed served four years in the Navy.

He resides in Albuquerque, NM with his wife Katrina. They have two children. He is presently self-employed as an independent salesman.

WILLIAM EARL BARBER, was born Nov. 30, 1919 at West Liberty, KY. After basic training at Parris Island, SC and parachute training at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, NJ. Barber served as parachute instructor at Lakehurst. In May, 1942 he was assigned to parachute training school at San Diego and in July parachute training school at New River (now Camp Lejeune) NC. Barber was promoted to sergeant in July 1942 and to platoon sergeant in February 1943.

In May 1943, he entered Officer Candidate School at Quantico and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in August of that year. He then served with the 1st Parachute Reg. at Camp Gillespie and Camp Elliott, both near San Diego. In February 1945 he was assigned duty as rifle platoon commander with Co. E 2nd Bn. 26th Mar Regt., 5th MarDiv at Camp Pendleton, CA.

In July, 1944 he sailed with his organization to the Pacific Theater and in February 1945 landed with his company on Iwo Jima. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in February, 1945. Barber was promoted to Captain in March, 1949.



In October, 1950 was ordered to the 1st MarDiv in Korea. In early November, he was assigned as CO of Co. F, 2nd Bn., 7th MarReg. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign in late November, Barber's Company was assigned the mission of occupying and holding a key terrain feature that became a vital link-up for the forces of the 1st MarDiv in the attack from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri. Wounded on November 29, he was later evacuated from Hagaru-ri and hospitalized at the U.S. Naval Base Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. He returned to the U.S. in March, 1951 and was assigned to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego where he served sequentially as company commander, battalion operations officer, and executive officer of the 1st Recruit Training Bn. He was promoted to Major in June, 1952.

Barber, who earned the Medal of Honor during the bitter Chosin Reservoir Campaign in Korea in November and December, 1950, retired from active duty on May 1, 1970. His Medal of Honor was awarded for his actions as Marine Rifle Company commander as he led his company in a crucial five-day defense of a mountain pass that was vital to the 1st Marine Division's breakout to the sea.

Col. Barber's last tour of active duty was in Vietnam, where he served as Psychological Operations Officer, III Marine Amphibious Force. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for service in Vietnam. He returned to the United States and retired from active service on May 1, 1970.

In addition to the Medal of Honor, Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and two Purple Hearts, Col. Barber has been awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, the American Defense Service Medal and numerous service and campaign medals and ribbons.

Col. Barber and his wife, Ione Lea, reside in Irvine, CA. Until 1981, Col. Barber worked as an operations analyst in the conduct of military studies, scenarios and measurements of effectiveness. They have two grown children, Sharon (Mrs. James) Waldo, and John.

LEO BARLOW, was born Aug. 4, 1930 in Henry Co., OH. Graduated from Liberty Center High School in May of 1948. Worked as a carpenter and on the family farm until enlisting in the U.S.M.C. on Mar. 8, 1950.

Was sent to PI for training; graduated from boot camp June 15, 1950. Returned to PI on June 25, 1950, spent short time there, was sent to Camp Lejeune for three days and on to Yorktown, VA (one week) and on to Camp Pendleton, CA to the 1st Div. Was placed in I Co. 1st Reg. Sailed to Japan on the Buckner. Boarded LST's for the landing at Inchon. Landed on Blue Beach on September 15 with I Co. 1st Reg. Landed at Wonsan, moved inland to Majon-ni then to Hagaru. The rest is history.





Moved back to the South and up the penisula on the Spring Offensive, made Corporal April of 1951.

Left Korea, arrived in U.S. August of 1951. Was sent to Washington, D.C. where I made Sergeant in June of 1952, was discharged Mar. 7, 1954.

He was awarded the PUC w/one Star, Korean Service Medal w/five Stars, United Nations Service, Good Conduct, and National Defense Service Medals.

Married on Nov. 10, 1954 to Shirley Collins of Washington, D.C. Have four sons, two daughters and two grandchildren. Work for the Post Office as a rural mail carrier.

Member of Chosin Few and other veteran organizations.

JAMES E. BARNARD, born Sept. 8, 1929. Raised on farm Deport, TX. Enlisted in Marine Corps November 1947 for three years. Boot Camp San Diego, CA. Radio Operators school Oceanside, CA. Transferred Camp LeJeune, NC 2nd Marine Div. 11th Marines.

Joined 1st Marine Div. September 1950. Advised would serve extra year convenience of Government

Participated in Inchon Landing, capture and securing of Seoul and Kimpo airfield, attached to the 7th Reg.





Landed at Wonsan North Korea October 1950. Moved to Hagaru and Udamni when Chinese came into conflict. In evacuation was attached to 7th and 5th under Col. Homer L. Litzenburg. Evacuated Hungnam returned to Masan South Korea to regroup December 1950.

Participated in action against enemy forces South and Central Korea spring and summer of 1951. Rotated to States August 1951. Presidential Unit Citation three times. Served as Guard Naval Retraining Command Norfolk, VA until end of Enlistment December 1951.

Retired Texas Highway Patrolman. Presently Constable Prec. 5, Delta Co., TX. Still lives at 941 E. McKinney, Cooper, TX.

EDWARD R. BARON, was born Aug. 12, 1931 in San Francisco, CA. He attended Jefferson Union High School in Daly City. He enlisted in the Marines in 1948, and after basic training at San Diego, was assigned as field music, 5th Marines in China. On return to the States, he was assigned to 1st Marines Div. Drum & Bugle Corps. In July, 1950, he was assigned to D-25 1st Marines Brigade with light machine guns. Ed participated in the Pusan Perimeter; Inchon Invasion; securing of Seoul; and the Wonsan, Hungnam and Chosin Campaigns. Wounded for the third time at Hagaru, he was hospitalized for 16 months at Mare Island Naval Hospital. While there, he completed high school and worked for his degree in business administration.





He was awarded two Bronze Stars with combat V, three Purple Hearts, Korean Service Medal, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, three Presidential Unit Citations, plus the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. He was discharged from the Marines as a sergeant in 1952.

Ed is divorced, and has three daughters and two grandchildren. He resides in Southern San Francisco, CA, and is employed by San Francisco Newspaper Agency.

DAVID G. BARREIROS, was born on Oct. 31, 1931 in Taunton, MA. Enlisted in the Marine Corps February 1949 at the age of 17.

After boot camp I made a "Med Cruise" from September 1949 to February 1950, transferred to New London, CT April 1950. Volunteered for the new First Marine Div. in July 1950, joined Charlie Co., 1st

Bn., 7th Reg., Com. Team in August 1950 and made the landing at Inchon.

Some of the things I could never forget about Korea were:

1. My 19th birthday, 2. The first time we realized we were fighting the Chinese; 3. I was the first one, from the column, to see Fox Co. as we came from the left flank; 4. I still can't remember how we figured out who was to sleep in the middle at the last foxhole.

Walked out of the Reservoir and was evacuated to Japan, in the first part of December 1950, with frostbitten hands and feet. After a short stay, in Japan, I entered Newport Naval Hospital, Newport, RI in the last part of December 1950 and left in March 1951. On St. Patrick's 1951, I reported in at Hingham Ammunition depot, Hingham, MA, for seven months. Reported to Camp LeJeune, NC in September 1951 served with the 6th Marines until I was discharged in October 1952.

I have been married for the past 33 years. I have three wonderful children and I also have three beautiful grandchildren, Elanna, Michael, Nicole Barreiros.

I have retired from the Polaroid Corp. in November 1988.

WILLIAM H. BARTENFELD, JR., born in 1927 in Dalton, GA. He finished high school at Berry Schools, Mt. Berry, GA, in 1944. He joined the Merchant Marine and was awarded the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean Middle East war zone ribbons and the Victory Medal by the War Shipping Administration. In 1949, he quit the Merchant Marine and joined the Marine Corps. After Parris Island, he finished wire school and telephone repair school at Del Mor. He was then assigned to First Bn., 7th Marines, First Div. at Camp Pendleton on the way to Korea. From Inchon to the next April, he carried a SCR300 radio with companies, patrols, outposts, and other duties as assigned. When he returned to the States, he was assigned guard duty at Norfolk Naval Base. He was a sergeant in April, 1952, when commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant at Quantico. As a 1st Lieutenant in February, 1964, he was released from active duty. In July, 1955, he was promoted to Captain in the reserve.

In 1955, he returned to the Merchant Marine and worked for United Fruit Company as deck officer until 1963. He held a chief officer's license, any tonnage, any ocean.

In 1964, he built apartments in Dalton, GA, and operated them until 1969, when he sold them and went fishing.

RICHARD A. BARZ, was born July 11, 1930 in Mt. Pleasant, MI. He enlisted in the Marines Jan. 14 1948. After Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC he was assigned to the 2nd Bn. 2nd Marines Div., Camp LeJeune, NC. He was transferred to the 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Reg., MT Div., First Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





He was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. He was discharged a Sergeant on Jan. 13, 1952 and later joined the Marine Corp Reserves at Flint, MI.

Dick resides in Mt. Pleasant, MI with his wife, Chris, and is the owner of Barz North American Vanlines. Dick has three grown children, Rick, Cindy, and Melinda. He also has six grandchildren. He looks forward to claiming the Michigan Lottery and retiring someday (HA! HA!)

P.S. He also was a good friend of O.W. Jones, (Chesty Pullers driver).

BENJAMIN E. BASHAM, was born July 23, 1931 in Los Angeles, CA. He enlisted in the USMCR on Nov. 5, 1947. During August 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War he was assigned to Headquarters Co., 11th Marine Reg. as a radio operator and deployed with the 1st Marine Div. to Korea.





He participated in the Inchon Landing with the 11th Marine Reg. During the operation to capture and secure Seoul, he was reassigned to George Co. 3rd Bn. 5th Marine Reg. as the Field Arty. Forward Observer Team Radio Operator. He remained with G-3-5 through Seoul, the Wonsan Landing, Hungnam, Yudam-Ni, and back to Hagaru-ri where he was evacuated and hospitalized.

Subsequent to his return to CONUS, he served in a variety of assignments in the Marine Corps both in CONUS and overseas. He was commission on May 26, 1966 and retired from the USMC on Oct. 1, 1982.

As a result of his service in Korea, he was awarded the Purple Heart Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and the United Nations Service Medal.

Ben resides in Fairfax, VA with his wife Helen. They have five children. Since his retirement from the Marine Corps he has worked as an Operation Analyst Supervisor for the Melpar Division of E-Systems.

DEWITT BATCHELOR, (Nick), was born Jan. 7, 1930 in the Bronx, NY. He entered the U.S. Army Mar. 19, 1947. Assigned to the 96th F.A. Bn., he departed Japan by assault ship (AKA-19) and participated in the Inchon Landing Sept. 15, 1950, and the capture of Seoul and Kimpo Airfield. On Nov. 1, 1950 he made his second amphibious invasion at Wonsan, North Korea. A 44 man platoon which included Batchelor attached to the 11th Reg., 1st Marine's were isolated at Hagaru-ri near the Yalu River by a large force of Chinese Nov. 29, 1950. Over the next two weeks many in the U.N. Force including Batchelor suffered severe cases of frostbite.





Batchelor rejoined his Battalion on Dec. 11, 1950 which was later evacuated from Hungnam aboard the USNS Collins to Pusan. He returned to the States Sept. 3, 1951. Batchelor served his second Korean Combat Tour of Duty from Nov. 5, 1952 to Oct. 1, 1953. His 21 years service include tours of duty with the 101st and 82nd Airborne Divs. and the 504th Airborne Battle Gp. in Germany. First Sergeant Batchelor retired from Military service May 1, 1968. He and his wife Dorothy reside in Guthrie, KY. Batchelor an inventor and active civic leader who built a park for the children of Guthrie has been awarded two patents from the United States Patent Office and is a Heavy Equipment Contractor.

WILLIAM L. BATES, JR., from the Inchon Landing through Frozen Chosin, the guerilla chase around Uisong, and the fighting in Central Korea in the spring of 1951, Maj. Bill Bates commanded Weapons Co. or was the S-3 1/1/1/.

After Korea, he served in TTULant, US European Command, HQMC, MarCor Schools, and PISC before taking early retirement in 1965 to begin a business career in Atlanta, which has included positions in a building materials chain, a land development company, and the Georgia Department of Corrections.





Col. Bates was born Mar. 8, 1921 in Columbia, SC, reared in Atlanta, and graduated from Emory University in 1941. He enlisted in the Corps in April 1942, was commissioned in the regulars that same year, and spent most of WW II at sea, at war's end commanding MD, USS Lexington.

Col. Bates is married to Charlotte Louise Starr of Atlanta. They have two married daughters and three grandchildren. He is a member of Kappa Alpha, Alpha Kappa Psi, the Chosin Few, MOWW Marine Corps League, the Capital City Club, and the Army and Navy Club, and is Senior Warden of All Saints Episcopal Church. Col. Bates holds the Navy Commendation Medal (W/V), Air Medal, Bronze Star (w/V), and Silver Star.

JOHN R. BAUGHAN, (Bob), born Mar. 20, 1930 in Salina, KS. He joined USMCR November, 1947, and went regular Aug. 17, 1948. He took basic at San Diego, CA; then to Point Mugu, CA.

He was transferred to A-1-5 as soon as the First Marine Prov. Brigade was formed in early July, 1950.

He took part in the "Fire Brigade"; Pusan Perimeter and received Purple Heart at "No Name Ridge," Aug. 18, 1950. He was on 1st Wave Inchon extreme left and along came Purple Heart #2 on Sept. 15, 1950; and then on to Seoul. My first Purple Heart was pinned on me by the President of South Korea, Dr. Syngman Rhee.



He landed at Wonsan, then on to the Chosin as runner and rifleman. Yudam-ni walked out. Went back at the "Bean Patch" and then to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan.

He returned to the States, God Bless 'em, as a D.I. at San Diego, until discharge in August, 1952 as a Sergeant.

He is now employed by Seattle First National Bank, Yakima, WA, as an Appraisal/Liquidation Officer.

RICHARD R. BAUTCH, was born May 23, 1930 in St. Cloud, MN. He moved to the west coast in 1942.

He joined the Marine Corp Reserve June 10, 1947 in Portland, OR and was assigned to H&S Btry. 4th 105mm How. Bn. USMCR. He transferred to the 17th Engr. Co. and was promoted to PFC Aug. 8, 1947.

Richard reenlisted June 10, 1949 and was called to active duty July 21, 1950. He was assigned to B Co. 1st Eng. Bn. 1st Mar. Div. as a demolition specialist. He sailed from San Diego Aug. 15, 1950 on the USS Gen. H.W. Butner.

After a few days stay in Kobe, Japan he sailed on the LST #857 to land on Red Beach in Inchon, Korea.





He was promoted to Corporal Sept. 29, 1950 and participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign from Oct. 26, 1950 to Dec. 14, 1950. After the evacuation from Hungnam he participated in operations in South and Central Korea until July 12, 1951.

After returning home he was stationed in a guard detachment in Bremerton Navy Yard until his discharge Jan. 5, 1952.

He and his wife Dottie live in Sunnyside, WA. He works for Kaiser Engineers Hanford, at Purex (Plutonium Extraction Plant.)

FLOYD BAXTER, enlisted in the Marine Corps at 17 years of age on Feb. 3, 1950. He went through boot camp at San Diego, CA. He served with 1st Bn., 1st Reg. Weapon Co. 81 mm mortars, 1st Div. in Korea. After being rotated back to the States, he went to college for one year; then worked at several jobs and stayed single until he was 29 years of age.

He married Janet Davis on Feb. 24, 1962. They now have three daughters and six grandchildren. He helped form the Louisiana Chapter of the "Chosin Few" and at the present time, he is president.

WALTER A. BEARDEN, was born in Nashville, TN, Feb. 7, 1930. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in February of 1948. Bearden was assigned as a rifleman in the 2nd Platoon of Co. A., 1st Bn., 7th MarReg., 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton in August 1950. He was evacuated near Chinhung-Ni in November 1950. He received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation and Korean Service Medal. He served out his enlistment at Philadelphia Naval Base. Bearden later enlisted in the USCGR after which he received a direct commission. He now holds the rank of Commander in the USCG Retired Reserves. Bearden is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, and is retired from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.





He is married, with one son and two daughters. Bearden is a life member of the Reserve Officers Association, Marine Corps Association, and the 1st Marine Division Association.

WILLIAM E. BEASLEY, born Apr. 7, 1929, Spring Valley, NY. Enlisted in the U.S. Army September 1947.

Basic Training: Ft. Dix, NJ. Assigned to Anti-Tank Co., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div., Occupation of Korea, 1948.

Served in Occupation of Japan, 1949.

Inchon Landing 1950 with Tank Co., 31st Inf. Reg.





Drove South and linked up with the 1st Cav. Div. driving north. We landed north of Wonsan Harbor. Went to east side of Chosin Reservoir. Spent four days fighting trying to break through to the trapped Infantry Bn. and was ordered back to Hagaru-ri. Participated in defense of Hagaru-ri. Received Bronze Star with V Cluster accounting for 70 known dead and numerous wounded and Rear Guard Action at Hagaru-ri. Evacuated Hungnan. From Pusan we attacked to north to Central Korea.

Returned to States - Ft. Dix, NJ September 1951 as a Sergeant.

Now residing in Hampton Bays, NY with wife, Virginia, and employed by Suffolk County as a Business Machines Supervisor.

Received Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Presidential Citation, Occupation Medal, Korean Service Medal with four Stars and Bronze Star with V. Cluster.

BILLY RAY BECK, enlisted in the Marines Dec. 30, 1947; was Plt. #1 of 1948, at Parris Island, SC. He went on two Mediterranean cruises in 1948 and 1949 with 21st Marines and 2nd Marines.

He landed at Inchon, Korea, in 1950; fought through Seoul, Korea; was trapped at Wonsan, Korea; then to the Chosin Res. with the 2nd Bn., 1st Marines at Koto-Ri. He received the Naval Accommodations Medal with combat V; two Presidential Unit Citations; and four Major Battles in Korea. He is also a Vietnam Vet., landed at Chu-Li with 3/4 and later Co. GY/Sgt. for 454 men of FLSU in Vietnam.

He retired from the Marines in 1968 and married Betty Frazier. He has three children by a former marriage and she has two children.

I can remember the cold weather at Koto-Ri, and the event where they had 81 mortars set in for attacks, a machine gun nest we couldn't knock out with planes, artillery, etc. And a boy named Presley was in 81st and walked over, twisted a knob and landed an 81 exact in the machine gun nest that was always firing at us. Presley was a kind of guy who didn't care if the sun rose or not.

All at once waves of enemy came, men ran to their holes for cover, they came so fast, free gun was used on the machine guns, some broke through but the cooks and bakers got them. But not a marine left and ran, they stayed shooting as fast as they could. I was told they called and asked how much chow we needed. Our C.O. said, "Chow, hell, send machine gun barrels and arms." Of course, they had to drop our supplies in by air.

After retirement, I worked in Security at Emerson Electric in St. Louis, MO; then emergency mail carrier at Poplar Bluff, MO as well as Forest Service; then to the Corps of Engineers at Lake Wappapello, MO, where we have a 20-acre farm and some cattle.

I did get a scratch on the back of my right hand but didn't turn it in. I figured the men who lost arms, legs, etc., needed the Purple Hearts. I can remember the afternoon about 16:30 hours when we started out the Res. Men who could walk did so even if they were wounded in the arms, etc. We used the vehicles to haul out those who were hit bad and couldn't walk. It was a long walk out but when we saw army trucks the next day after we were out of the mountains, they sure looked good. They hauled us to Hamhung. My mother died Dec. 1, 1950 and my father sent two telegrams through the Red Cross. The reply he got back was "Impossible to contact the marine." So after we were out on December 12, I was told of her death, and as I cried, my friend, Fletcher, cried with me. He later killed himself but named a son after me.

It was a battle I'll never forget. Vietnam was a piece of cake compared to Korea and the Chosin Res.

My wife and I live in retirement now at Lake Wappapello, MO.

JOHN BEDNARSKI, born Jan. 10, 1915, at Buffalo, NY. He enlisted in January, 1936; basic training in Parris Island; attached 155 MM Btry. Quantico. Transferred to San Diego 10th Marines; tour of duty, Hawaii; discharged. He was a prison guard in Jackson, MI. He re-enlisted in 10th Marines at Camp Elliot. World War II to American Samoa and to British Western Samoa to form 1st Marine Brigade; transferred to Defense Bn.; Gilbert Island Campaign and Okinawa Campaign; Pence Treaty.



Transferred to North China, Tintesin; leaving China to Guam. He received many awards. He joined E-2-11 to Korea; up to Koto-Ri; back to Hungnam to Mason for Spring Offensive. After 13 months transferred to Sasebo, Japan for a two-year tour. Returned to States. Retired Camp Lejeune, 1956, M/Sgt. He resides in Mt. Morris, MI with his wife, Bernice, and two grandchildren, Tim and Becky.

HAROLD EUGENE BELL, (Gene), was born in Miami, FL, Apr. 5, 1932. In December of 1949, I joined the Marine Corp. After completing Boot Camp at Parris Island, I was stationed at Camp LeJeune Marine Base and assigned to the Weapons Co. Anti-Tank Platoon, 6th Marines. While on the Med. Cruise with the 6th, the war broke out in Korea. Our cruise was cut short and we were sent to Korea via the Suez Canal. We were reassigned to 3rd Bn., 7th Mar. 1st Div. While in Japan waiting to make the Inchon landing I volunteered for a special raider outfit to go in by Submarine and take Kempo airfield outside of Inchon and hold it until the Inchon Landing the next day. A Typhoon moved in and the operation was canceled. In September 1950, I participated in the Inchon invasion and the capture of Seoul. In November of 1950, my outfit joined the force to invade North Korea and the push to the Yalu River. My Company was part of the rear guard at the Chosin Reservior. After fighting our way back to the sea the Navy got us safely off the beach. We were taken to Mason to regroup. We then returned to the offensive and the fight back to the 38th Parallel. On May 17, 1951, I was wounded on operation Mouse Trap in South Korea.





Four months later I was rotated from Korea, and was stationed in Key West, FL Marine Barracks. I

was discharged as a Sergeant in March 1953, at Key West. In 1956 I joined the Coral Gables, FL Police Department. After 13 years I was injured in the line of duty and the city retired me medically. I have four children, three by a previous marriage, Harold Jr., David, and Terri, who still live in the Miami area. I live in Merritt Island, FL with my wife Lynda who is a High School Teacher and our son Brad who is in College now studying to be a Doctor. I'm very active in our church and community.

I received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, United Nations Medal, European Occupation Medal, Good Conduct Medal and National Defense Medal.

JAMES H. BELL, born Mar. 22, 1928, in Luvail, GA. He attended City High School in Chattanooga, TN, and CCCC Jacksonville, NC.

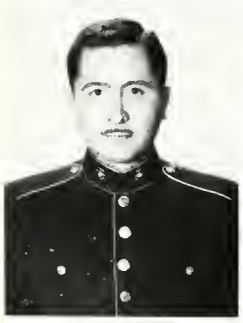
He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Aug. 1, 1946. His military locations and stations include Parris Island, SC; San Diego, CA; USS Iowa B Bld., Pensacola, FL; Camp Lejeune, NC; Korea; Quantico, VA; MCAF, NR; Jacksonville, NC; Camp Pendleton, CA; Vietnam; MCAF New River, Jacksonville, NC. Most memorable experiences were: Inchon; seizure and capture of Seoul; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign; Operation SHU-FLY 63-64; UN Guinean Troop Lift Congo-Guinea; Vietnam Campaign 66-67.

He achieved rank of Gy. Sergeant on Sept. 23, 1968. Eugene married Violet E., Cocke (Goode, VA). They have one child and two grandchildren. He is District Service Engineer for Ford Motor Company.

His awards include: PUC with one Star, KSM with six Stars, USNM, Nat. Def. SM, KPUC, VM WWII, GCMDL with five Stars, AFEXPMDL, NUC with one Star, VSM with two Stars, and a VCM w/ deviee (60).

EDWARD R. L. BELTRAN, was born Jan. 23, 1928, a seventh generation Californian enlisting in the Marines during the winter of 1945. Following basic training, U.S.M.C. Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA, Edward attended Sea School in San Diego, concluding with four years sea duty aboard the USS Huntington CL 107 in European waters. Upon return and being stationed at Point Loma, CA, he volunteered for Korea in August, 1950, entering Weapons Co. 1/5,1st Marine Div., Re-enforced, at the Pusan Perimeter.

Edward partook in Operations at Inchon - Kimpo - Seoul - Chang Jin Reservoir (Chosin) from Wonsan to Yudam-ni and back to Hungnam.





Wounded Dec. 7, 1950, at Hagaru while serving as a 3.5 rocket launcher operator, Edward ignored shrapnel wounds and climbed upon a tank, removing the injured tank commander to safety, returning to the inactive .50 caliber machine gun, aiding in successfully repulsing the night long attack for which he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, with Combat "V".

Spent one year at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Vallejo, CA, for wounds received and frostbite to both hands and feet.

Attended University of Americas, Mexico City, 1952-1954.

Returning to Santa Barbara, CA, 1954, Edward entered the food service business, later retiring from same. Married in 1954, he raised four children as a single parent. Three sons became Marines: one with the State Department, one as a navigator, and one served ten years (U.S.M.C "grunt") prior to becoming a Lieutenant in the Army.

Edward is currently an Artist/Writer/Illustrator and founder of the POW/MIA National Support Fund, along with illustrating the poster titled: "Tell The World About Us."

ROBERT JOSEPH BENA, I was born in Cleveland, OH on May 16, 1930, and on Sept. 16, 1947 I joined the United States Marine Corps.

After bootcamp at Parris Island, radio repair school at Memphis, TN and an overseas assignment at Eva and Camp Catlin, HI, and ten months on Midway, I was assigned to MTACS-2 in early 1949 at El Toro MCAS, CA.

Departing for Korean Service in July 1950, I served in Japan with MTACS-2 until being sent to their field unit after the Wonsan Invasion. I was at Hagaru-ri in mid-November prior to the intervention and was part of the group that fought their way back to Koto-ri, participating in the Wonsan Evacuation. While at Hagaru-ri I learned the famous mating call of the key bird, which every Marine who served there knows well. Keyrrriiieeessssttt, is it C - O - L -D here!!





On Sept. 15, 1951 I was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps at El Toro and returned to Cleveland where I married Patricia Ann Seng on June 25, 1955. In the following years I established my own real estate sales company and a residential construction company and operated them until my family and I moved to Tuscon, AZ in 1965. At that time I went back to college and graduated in Computer Programming and Systems Analysis. I worked for Tucson Gas & Electric as a utilities programming specialist until we moved to Colorado Springs, CO in 1975 where I worked for the Colorado Springs Department of Public Utilities until my retirement in July 1988.

I am now enjoying my retirement with winters spent at our Tucson home near our oldest son and summers at our Colorado home near our other five children and six grandchildren.

TAYLOR D. BENNETT, JR., born Oct. 24, 1930, in Oakland City, IN. He joined the Marine Corps Reserve in 1948, during his junior year at F.J. Reitz High School in Evansville, IN. His unit (16th Inf. Bn.) was activated in August, 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, and then on to Kyoto Japan. He landed at Kimpo Airfield and was later assigned to a machine gun section under Sgt. Delquidce in "E" Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marines, as part of the First Replacement Gp. during the capture of Seoul. He then participated in the N. Korean invasion; the push to the Yalu River; the Chosin Reservoir Campaign and the withdrawal from Hagaru-Ri, through the port of Hungnam on the USS Nobel. He was wounded during operation "Killer" on Feb. 23, 1951, and transferred by hospital ship to Yokosuka Japan. Recovered in hospitals in Trippler, HI; Mayor Island, CA; and Great Lakes, IL. He was reassigned to duty in June, 1951, to Crane Ammunition Depot in Indiana.



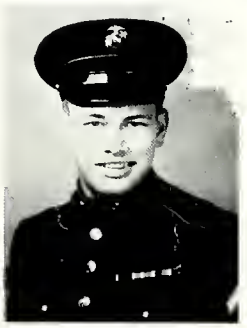


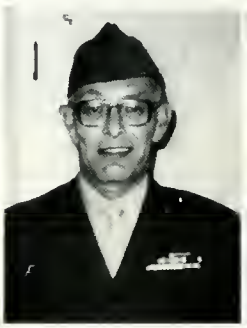
While stationed at Crane, he was married to Delores M. Nagel, on July 29, 1951. They now have three children and three grandchildren, all living in the Tulsa, OK area.

During his tour of duty in Korea, he received the Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation with one Battle Star and the Purple Heart. He is currently residing in Tulsa, OK, and working as an Industrial Engineering Supervisor with Rockwell International.

KENNETH R. BENSON, was born on Oct. 19, 1931, in Newton, NJ. He joined the U.S.M.C. at Dover, NJ on Nov. 7, 1948, and was a member of the 21st Inf. Bn. He was called to active duty on Sept. 7, 1950, and was assigned to "F" Co. 2nd Bn. 7th Reg. 1 Mar. Div. Ken was wounded on "Fox" Hill at Toktong Pass. And was wounded again and evacuated by air from Hagaru, Dec. 6, 1950. He was then stationed at Yokosuka, Japan until his release from active duty in November 1951.

He rejoined the U.S.M.C. in February, 1954 and retired as Marine Sergeant in 1971, "G" Co. 2nd Bn. 27 Reg. 4th Mar. Div.





He still resides in Newton, and is employed as an oil heating technician. His three children include, Brian, 31, Patricia, 28, and Steven, 17. His awards include: two Purple Hearts , P.U.C. Korean P.U.C., Good Conduct, Organized Reserve Medal, Japanese Occupation, and others. His memberships include: Chosin Few, 1st Mar. Div. Assoc. and Purple Heart Assoc.

DAVID W. BESSIRE, born Sept. 16, 1918 in Goodlettsville, TN. Enlisted in Army Air Corps Oct. 17, 1940. After brief basic training at Jefferson Barracks, MO, assigned 18th Recon. Sdn. 22nd Bomb Gp., Langley Field, VA. Maneuvers 1941 in Texas and Louisiana, flew as Radio Operator. On Dec. 7, 1941, after attack on Pearl Harbor, we worked all night loading armor and equipment for move to Mojave Desert, CA. Flew sub patrol until February, 1942. Planes were disassembled, crated and shipped by boat to Hickam Fieid, Hl. The 22nd Bomb Gp. island-hopped to Australia. From base of Reid River, we traveled to Port Moresby, New Guinea where we attacked the Japanese on the east coast. Supply dumps, air fields and shipping attempting to land at Buna. Flew 27 missions in Martin B26 Marauder. By Spring of 1943, we had seven aircraft left in Squadron. Returned to U.S. in June, 1943. Assigned Barksdale Field, LA as Aerial Radio Instructor.

In July, 1944, I volunteered for tour in European Theatres. Flew 45 missions against Germany in France, Italy and the western part of Germany. We cleared beaches for Southern France Invasion. Rejected R&R to Switzerland for seven days at front lines with 45th Div. in Alsace-Lorraine, France. Returned to U.S. and was discharged in July, 1945.





Enlisted in Active Air Force Reserve Aug. 16, 1947. Recalled to active duty Aug. 27, 1950 to 314th Troop Transport Gp., 50th Sdn. The 314th Gp. flew in mass to Ashiya, Japan. Started operations at Pusan Perimeter, dropping supplies and transporting other needed supplies for ground forces. Dropped 187th R.C.T. in Sunchon-Sukchon Drop, North Korea, and worked the Chosin Campaign. Returned to U.S. and discharged Sept. 2, 1951.

Enlisted Tennessee Air National Guard and discharged September, 1965 to Inactive Reserve.

My Bomber units and troop Carrier Group were awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. The 320th Gp. in Europe awarded Croix de Guerre avec Palme. 314th T.C. Gp. in Korea awarded Presidential Unit Citation from Korean government. Personal awards include D.F.C. Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters plus service awards for good conduct, theatre and Korea United Nations ribbons for total of 13 awards. Also awarded wings of combat crew member.

Presently, retired from U.S. Postal Service. Wife-Stella; three children—Michael, Sandra and Susan; four grandchildren.

THOMAS BICKFORD, was born in Minneapolis, attended schools in Chicago, and entered service June, 1949. Departed from Camp Pendleton in July, 1950 with C-1-11, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade for Pusan. Landed on Wolmi-do during the Inchon invasion and participated in the capture of Seoul.

Was separated from unit at Chosin for four days prompting notification to parents on Christmas Eve. Later assigned to forward observer team with H-3-5 until rotation in mid May, 1951.





Served with the 1st and 3rd Marine Divs. during 1966, 67, and 68 in Vietnam. Tours of duty extended from the swamps of the Saigon River, to Chu-Lai and up to the DMZ. Commissioned May, 1966 and spent remaining nine months as the Forward Observer for G-2-7. Second tour as Btry. Commander of B-1-12 cut short in November, 1968. Following med-evacuation to the states received 100% medical retirement as a Captain, August, 1969.

Awards: Silver Star, Purple Heart, five Presidential Unit Citations, Navy Unit Citations, five Good Conducts, American Expedition (Cuba), Korean Service w/five stars, and Vietnam Service w/four stars.

Married Patricia Kinney of Flandreau, SD. Have seven children and nine grandchildren. Reside in Oceanside, CA and coach High School football.

ORVILLE BIERKLE, was born on Mar. 29, 1926 in Nanking, China of missionary parents. At the age of one, he had to flee the city of Juijang with his parents after the "Nanking Incident" when U.S. and British warships shelled the city to aid in the evacuation of foreign nationals.

The family then spent two years in Shanghai, where his sister was born. They lived in other cities along the Yangtze River, then left China for the U.S. in June of 1932 to settle in the Los Angeles area. He attended grammar and high school in Alhambra and San Gabriel.

He enlisted in the U.S. Navy hospital Corps in March of 1944 and served both in hospitals and aboard ships until he was honorably discharged in June of 1946.

He joined the Marine Corps Reserve in 1947 in Los Angeles, in the 13th Inf. Bn., and was called to active duty July of 1950. Originally attached to "A" Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines, he was transferred to "E" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines and shipped out from San Diego on Sept. 1, 1950, landing at Inchon, Korea on September 21, where he participated in the Inchon-Seoul Campaign. The 7th Marines landed at Wonsan on October 26 and moved out, ultimately to arrive at Chosin Reservoir.

After being wounded on the road from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri, he was evacuated by air, first to Japan and then to the United States where, in June of 1951 he was once more honorably discharged.

He is now an x-ray technician at the VA Hospital in Martinez, CA and a press photographer for "The Napa Sentinel", a major weekly newspaper in the Wine Country.

AL BLACK, MGY, Sgt., enlisted in December, 1944, in the U.S. Navy. He served in Pacific in WW II on LST700. He re-enlisted January, 1948 in USMC.





HENRY BLACK, (Hank), Sgt. Major, enlisted in March, 1948 in USMC.

Both brothers participated in Inchon/Seoul and Chosin Reservoir campaigns. "Hank" in "H" Co. 3rd Bn., 1st Marines. "Al" in H & S (FWD) Second Bn., 7th Marines and a provisional rifle company formed at Hagaru with the mission of relieving pressure on "F" 2/7 at Toktong Pass, north of Hagaru. This provisional rifle company was withdrawn back to Hagaru MLR after approximately a one to two mile penetration northward. "H" Co. 3/1 marines "held the line" at Hagaru at the south end of the make-shift air strip in some of the heaviest fighting at Hagaru.





Sgt. Maj. H. Black, then corporal, was awarded the Silver Star and Bronze Star for actions during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

Mgy. Sgt. A. Black (then sergeant) walked out of Hagaru through Koto-Ri to the bottom of the "Hill" with a broken shoulder and was subsequently medically evacuated to Yokosuka Naval Hospital Japan. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

Both brothers later served in Vietnam where Sgt. Maj. H. Black was awarded two Bronze Stars. Mgy. Sgt. A. Black was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal.

On May 29, 1975, Sgt. Maj. H. H. Black was selected and appointed Sgt. Maj. of the U.S. Marine Corps. He is now retired in Fredericksburg, VA, with his wife, Fanny. He has twin daughters, two sons and four grandchildren.

Mgy. Sgt. A. H. Black retired in July, 1970, and resides in Lake Elsinore, CA, with his wife, Ruth. He has a son, a daughter and eight grandchildren.

RAYBURN BLAIR, is West Texan by birth. He was educated in Sweetwater, Grand Prairie, Arlington, and Ft. Worth. Enlisted U.S.M.C Feb. 17, 1948. Boot Camp San Diego. Graduated Radio School, Camp Del Mar in late "48". Early "49" he was part of cold weather, gear, testing expedition to Alaska; then served with 6th Marines at Camp Lejeune and with



6th Fleet aboard Aircraft Carrier Midway in the Mediterranean Sea.

In Korea, Rayburn served with 3/1 at Inchon Invasion, capture of Seoul, Wonson, Majon-ni, Chosin Reservoir, and Operation Killer until May 1951. He was attached to George Co. during Operation Drysdale between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri where he won The Letter of Commendation Medal with "V" and where he surrendered...to God for the ministry.

After duty in the Carribean and at Charleston Naval Yard, Rayburn was discharged February 1952. In 1963 he founded Temple Baptist Church (4,016 members) in Tallahassee, FL, from which has grown three Christian Schools (2,010 students), Lighthouse Children's Home, Haven of Rest Rescue Mission, Food Bank Warehouse, W65BG Television Station, etc.

Dr. Blair serves the C.F. as a director and as national Chaplain. He and Bettie have six children and 17 grandchildren.

WILLIAM J. BLANTON, born Oct. 30, 1925, at Lumberton, NC. He attended public school in Wilmington, NC; Centre College, Danville, KY; and enlisted in the Army Air Corps in September, 1943. He is a graduate of the Air Force Navigator School, the Air Force Pilot School and the Armed Forces Staff College.





During the Korean War, as a pilot in the 61st Troop Carrier Sdn., 314th T.C. Gp., he flew 485th combat hours and was awarded the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Korean Service Medal, the ROK Presidential Unit Citation for action over Hagaru-Ri at the Chosin Reservoir, and the United Nations Service Medal. Also flew paratrooper and aerial resupply missions during the airdrop of the 187th RCT of the 11th Airborne Div. at Sukchon-Sunchon, Korea, in October, 1950, and also at Munsan-Ni. Col. Blanton served in the military from 1943 to 1966, when he retired. Other awards include the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Good Conduct Medal, the Italian Solidarity Star First Degree, and other WW II Medals.

Col. Blanton and his wife, Kitty, reside in Whiteville, NC. They have three children, Judith (Mrs. William Cronenberg), William, Jr., and Timothy; and three grandchildren, Anissa Cronenberg, and Taylor and Elizabeth Blanton.

DANIEL FRANCIS BLEDSOE, was born Oct. 12, 1930 in Salt Lake City, UT, and reared in San Francisco, CA. In January, 1948, he enlisted in the 12th Inf. Bn., USMCR, Treasure Island. Dan was promoted to Corporal, Chief Scout-Sniper, S-2 Section in June, 1950. The Battalion was activated Aug. 1, 1950.

He was then assigned as scout-sniper, 4.2 Mortar

Co., 1st Marines and was inpart responsible for security of a mortar platoon battery supporting one of the regiment's battalions. As a result he interfaced at one time or other with every rifle company, 1st Marines. Dan participated in the Inchon Assault landing on Sept. 15, 1950 and the capture of Seoul. After landing at Wonsan he fought at the Chosin Reservoir and in two additional Korean campaigns. He was promoted to Sergeant and was a criminal investigator in Japan to the end of his enlistment in January, 1952. He was awarded five military decorations.





Upon receiving University degrees he was appointed a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation in March, 1955. For the following 25 years, he was given progressively responsible assignments as an investigator, supervisor, instructor and inspection staff member in criminal, counter-espionage and civil investigations. Dan held FBI management positions 18 of his 25 years of service and received over 30 FBI awards. In December, 1980 he retired.

Presently he is the Marketing Director for an association in Southern California where he resides with his family. Dan is a member of the San Diego Chapter of the Chosin Few.

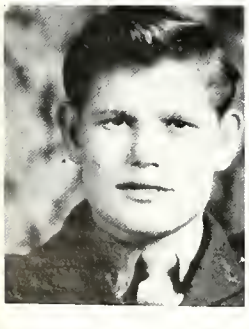
SCOTT BLOMELEY





ERDMAN W. BLYTHE, (Bob), born May 31, 1932 in Louisville, KY attended St. Anthony's Parochial School and Flaget High School. He enlisted in United States Marine Corps July 18, 1949 and received his training at Parris Island and Camp LeJeune, then spent six months on a Mediterranean Cruise as a member of the 6th Marines, attached to the Navy. Upon his return he was based at Camp Pendleton, then sent to Korea.

He participated in the Inchon Landing, the capture and securing of Seoul, Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri, Pusan and Chosin Reservoir as a heavy machine gunner with Weapons Co., Third Bn., First Marines.





For his action at a roadblock in Seoul, he was awarded a Commendation Ribbon with Combat "V" authorized by Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith. For his service in Korea, he received the Presidential Unit Citation with one star and the Korean Service Ribbon with three stars.

After his return to the United States, he served one year in the Military Police at Charleston, SC and was discharged on Nov. 20, 1952 with the rank of Corporal.

Bob now lives in Henderson, KY with his wife, Mary, and has worked for Eaton Corporation for 18 years. They have one son, Robert (also an ex-Marine), two daughters, Beth and Bonnie, and ten grandchildren.

ARNOLD E. BOARDMAN, was born on Jan. 13, 1928 in Everett, MA and graduated from the local high school on June 12, 1946. He worked for over two years before enlisting in the U.S. Army for 21 months at Ft. Banks in Winthrop, MA on Nov. 18, 1948.

Upon completion of basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ, Boardman attended Supply School and subsequently was assigned to Co. K, 26th Inf. Reg., First Inf. Div. in Grafenwohr and Bamberg, Germany.





With the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, Boardman found his enlistment extended for one year and he was reassigned to the Defense Platoon of the Third Inf. Div. Hq. Co. as an automatic rifleman.

The Division landed at Wonsan, North Korea on Nov. 13, 1950 and moved northward into support positions in the Hamhung-Hungnam areas. Boardman participated in the Hungnam Beachhead Evacuation of thousands of civilian and military personnel and his unit was one of the last to board the APA U.S. Bayfield on Dec. 24, 1950 and depart for Pusan, South Korea.

After involvement in the Chinese Spring Offensive of April-May 1951, Boardman rotated back to the States in July of 1951 and was discharged at Ft. Devens, MA on Sept. 21, 1951, where he received the Korean Service Ribbon with three Battle Stars. Now semi-retired from the Banking profession, he resides with his wife in Arlington, MA. (Claire).

RALPH H. BOELK, was born Jan. 30, 1925 at South Wayne, WI. He enlisted in the Marine Corps September 1942. After basic training at San Diego he was assigned to Btry. "A" 40MM AA 3rd Special Weapons-3rd Marine Div. at Camp Elliott, CA. After advanced training in Samoa and New Zealand the unit went to Guadalcanal and served as anti-aircraft defense. They also participated in the landing and capture of Bougainville. 40 MM anti-aircraft units were disbanded after the Bougainville campaign and formed the Weapons Co.-3rd Bn.-3rd Marines. He was assigned to a machine gun platoon. He participated in the landing at Guam and the 3rd Marine Reg. sailed to Iwo Jima but did not participate in the landing. Ralph was discharged in October of 1945.





After the war Ralph started a trucking company in December 1945. He joined the Rockford, IL Reserve Unit in January 1950. The Reserve unit was activated August 1950 at Camp Pendleton, CA and participated in the landing at Wolmi Do, Inchon, the Wonsan, Hungnam and Chosin Campaign in North Korea. He was assigned to the Weapons Co.-1st Bn.-7th Marines with a machine gun unit that supported A-1-7 throughout the Korean Campaign. He returned to the U.S. in May 1951. He was discharged as a corporal July 1951 and returned to his trucking business at Mendota, IL.

Ralph is married with three sons and three daughters. All of the children are married but one. He has 15 grandchildren. The three sons operate the trucking business which is operated nationwide. He still works with the business on a part-time basis.

LEO J. BOGLER, born Aug. 14, 1910, in Linn, MO. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1935. His military locations and stations include: Parris Island, SC; Quantico, VA; San Diego, CA; USS Vincennes; Cavite, Philippines; 4th Marines Reg. Bataan; Corregidor; POW Japan; repatriated Sept. 19, 1945; 2nd Mar. Div., Sept. 1, 1949; 7th Marines, Korea, September, 1950; duty with 1&1 Staff Reserves; appointed W.O. in 1952; duty at Treasure Island, CA. He retired with 28 years of military service on July 1, 1956, as CWO2.



Leo is married and has five children and one grandchild. He is a registered land surveyor in St. Louis Co., MO.

JEROME STANLEY BONKOWSKI, was born in Chicago, IL on Aug. 19, 1929. He enlisted in Charlie Co., 9th Inf. Bn., USMCR, on June 23, 1948. On Aug. 8, 1950, the 9th was activated, and Cpl. Bonkowski hit Inchon with H&S 2/7 as a machine gun squad leader, CP defense platoon. Stimulating winter actions included Sudong-ni, the unsuccessful attack from Hagaru-ri to Fox 2/7 at Toktong Pass, and leading out of Hagaru to Koto-ri.



Upon arrival in Masan, he was evacuated and treated in Pusan and Yokosuka. Returned to H&S 2/7 for the Wonju operation, followed by the Spring offensives in and around Inje and Yanggu. In June, heavy casualties sent the new Sergeant to Dog 2/7, before rotation on the USS Mitchell.

Following I&I duty, he obtained a BS degree at the University of Illinois in 1959. First Sgt. Bonkowski, USMCR, retired in 1971 as Sergeant Major of 2/24. Divorced, with two children at the University of Illinois, he is a computer section chief, U.S. Department of Agriculture in San Francisco. Member Marine Corps Association (Life), First Marine Division Association, Association for Systems Management, and Bay Area Chapter of the Few.

GEORGE LOGAN BOWMAN, born Aug. 9, 1918 in Salem, VA. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1942 and went through Parris Island. Joined Co. A. 1st Eng. Bn. Feb. 25, 1942. Landed on Tulagi, BSI on Aug. 7, 1942. Awarded Commendation with Combat V for action on Tulagi August 9. Moved to Guadalcanal August 21 and was evacuated with my unit Dec. 9, 1942. Transferred to Hq. Co., 1st Bn.,17th Mar., on July 20, 1943 as a Corporal. On Cape Gloucester, NB from Mar. 3, 1944 to Apr. 10, 1944. Returned to the U.S. joined 55th OCS at Quantico and promoted to 2nd Lt. Oct. 24, 1944. Joined Platoon Commanders Detachment, M.C.S., Quantico and was put on inactive duty Dec. 12, 1945.





Joined Active Reserve and was recalled to active duty as First Lieutenant in August 1950 with 18th Inf. Bn., Omaha, NE. Joined Wpns. Co., 3rd Bn. 5th Marines on Oct. 13, 1950 and served as Machine Gun Platoon Commander until Feb. 21, 1951. Commanded a Composite Rifle Platoon attached to George Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Mar. from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri in early December. Rejoined Wpns .Co. in Haguru-ri.

Joined A Co., 1st Engr. Bn. on Feb. 22, 1951, became Company Commander on June 15, 1951. This was same Company served in as Private in 1942. Received second Commendation w/Combat V for excellent service as Company Commander from June 16, 1951 to Sept. 21, 1951

Returned to U.S. in October 1951 and returned to inactive duty Feb. 10, 1952. Transferred to Retired Reserve as Captain Dec. 15, 1957.

Married for 43 years, two sons, one daughter, six grandchildren. Retired after 33 years in Construction Equipment business.

LENOISE BOWMAN, was born Dec. 9,1929 in Decatur Co., TN. He was educated in public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the U.S. Army Mar. 23, 1950.

After completing basic training at Ft. Knox, KY, he was shipped to FECOM and was assigned by the 8th Army Repo Depot to the 7th Inf. Div. In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul. Afterward, he made the North Korean Invasion, the push to the Yalu River, back to the Chosin Reservoir, then to Hungnam and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan.





He received the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars and the Purple Heart, and was rotated back to the States in November 1951 as Sergeant 1st Class. He served out his enlistment at Camp Polk, LA. After a brief break in service, he re-enlisted in the Air Force and returned to Korea. After a year he was reassigned to Vance Air Force Base, OK where he met and married Mary Plank. They have one son, two daughters and two grandsons. They reside in Lakeland, FL where they are both active in church and community affairs.

Lenoise is a member of the 7th Infantry Division Association, a Life Member of DAV and VFW and is currently serving as President of the Army Chapter of the Chosin Few.

BOB B. BRADLEY, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in Omaha, NE on Oct. 1, 1940. Went through Boot Camp at Marine Recruit Depot. Upon completion of Recruit training I was sent to Sea School. After completion of Sea School I reported in March 1941 to the Marine Detachment, USS Maryland, a battle ship stationed at Pearl Harbor. We were at anchor at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. In May 1942 I was selected for Officer Training and detached from the Maryland then ported in San Francisco and transferred to Greens Farm, Camp Elliot for Officer Training. Completed Officer Training in August 1942 and assigned Second Bn., Sixth Marines Second Marine Div. then stationed at Camp Elliott, CA. Moved with the Second Div. in September 1942 to a staging area in Wellington, New Zealand. In December 1942 Second Bn. moved to Guadalcanal. In March 1943 moved back to Wellington. In June moved from Wellington to Tarawa. Made Tarawa landing and remained after securing the Atoll for 30 days. Rejoined the Second Div. at Parker Ranch, Hilo, HI. From Hilo moved with the Second Div. to the assault of Saipan. Was wounded on the last day of the Saipan operation and evacuated aboard navy hospital ship USS Sumaritan to Mobile Hospital 5, at Noumea, New Caledonia. At the end of four month hospitalization returned to Camp Pendleton and joined the Training Command.



In May 1945 I was transferred to the Marine Air Infantry School, Quantico for duty under Instruction. Upon completion of Instruction I was assigned to the Staff of MAIS. In June 1946 my Reserve Commission was terminated and reverted to Permanent Grade of Master Sergeant and assigned Marine Barracks, Naval Shipyard, Bremerton. In December 1946 I was promoted to Warrant Officer and transferred to the 1st Brigade, Tsingtao, China. In December 1948 was transferred to Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook. In July 1950 transferred to First Bn., Seventh Marines then stationed at Camp Pendleton. In August 1950 moved with 1st Marine Div. for September 15 Assault at Inchon. Moved with 1st Marine Div. to Yalu River and back to Mason, Korea. Evacuated from Masan to Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan. In February 1951 transferred to Third Recruit Training Bn. as S-3. In November 1952 transferred to Fox Co., Hq. Bn., Headquarters Marine Corps for duty as Regional Marine officer, Marine Security Guard, South America Department of State. In March 1954 transferred back to Fox Co. as Executive Officer. Marine Security Guard. In March 1957 transferred to Third Bn., 1st Marine Div. In June 1959 transplaced with 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, 3rd Marine Div. to Okinawa. In September 1960 Trans to Landing Force Training Unit, Coronado, CA. In September 1963 transferred to Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro. In July 1966 retired a Major after 26 years of service.

Decorations: Bronze Star and Purple Heart - Saipan Navy Cross - Break Out - North Korea.

CHARLES BRADLEY, born Feb. 12, 1928 in Nashville, Davidson Co., TN. He enlisted June 22, 1948; boot camp at Parris Island, SC; ITR Camp Lejeune. First assigned to "C" Co., 14th Inf. Bn., USMCR; date assigned to 1st Marine Div. "E" Co., 2nd Brigade, 3rd Bn., 5th Reg. USMC from 2nd Marine Div. Aug. 4, 1950. MOS 0331 Machine Gunner 30 Cal. LMG air cooled. Left Sasebo, Japan for Korea; Wolmi-Do, Inchon Landing, Capture of Seoul, Yalu River; Hagaru-Ri, Yudam-Ni; Chosin Reservoir; Funchillin Pass; and Hungnam. Hills-324; 604; 1081; 1254; 1457. Nov. 1, 1950, assigned/attached to "F" Co., 1st Marine Div., 1st Prov. BGOE, 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. USMC. Injured Nov. 27, 1950.





His awards include: Purple Heart; two Bronze Stars with Combat "V"; one Korean Service with three Battle Stars; Presidential Unit Citation; National Defense; Marine Good Conduct; United Nations; Republic of Korea Presidential Citation; Organized Marine Corps Reserve; Marine Corps Reserve; Expert Rifleman Badge; Sharp Shooter Machine Gun; and Marksman Pistol.

Senior Instructor, Military Police, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare; two letters of commendation on Platform Instructor of NBC. Also brigade and battalion level ISG in charge of training.

He is married to Mary Margaret and has two sons, Carl Elliott, district sales manager for Clarion Auto Radios; Charles Michael, courier for Service Merchandise; and one daughter, Mary Anna, dental technologist.

He was a recording engineer for CBS Records, Inc., for 24 1/2 years and recorded over 300 well-established entertainers, gold and platinum albums.

He is presently working as Equipment and Supply Room Supervisor for Metro Government in Nashville. Six years semi-pro baseball; three years high school baseball; and three years high school football.

ALFRED P. BRADSHAW, born Dec. 3, 1927 in St. Louis, MO. Served in Merchant Marines in WWII on two tankers, one with the invasion at Okinawa. Returned home June 1946. Married Jeanne Chapman on June 7, 1947. Joined the Marine Corps Reserves in 1948 and was activated Aug. 4, 1950 with the Third Inf. Bn. Sent to Camp Pendleton for Advanced Infantry training, then to Japan. The first week of November 1950, I arrived in Korea at Wonsan, flew to Hamhung, trucked North and joined Capt. Milton Hulls "DOG" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines as a rifleman at Sudong area. From there we went to Chinhung-ni, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni. At Yudam-ni, we occupied Hill #1240 on Nov. 26, 1950. As most Chosin Vets know, we were hit hard the night of the 27th, 28th and 29th. After being shot several times, bullet wounds in right calf and thigh and shrapnel wounds in limbs and head, I was reported KIA. At this time we were relieved by Baker Co., 5th Marines, and we had about 16 men left in "DOG" Co. This was the last Chosin Battle that Dog Co. was to participate as an organized unit. I rode the convoy from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri and was evacu-





ated by air on Dec. 5, 1950 to Osaka Army Hospital in Japan for skin grafts, etc., after which I spent about nine months in several hospital locations.

I was awarded the Purple Heart (I thought I was entitled to two), and other decorations awarded to the 7th Marines.

We have three children, a son Dan (an ex-Marine Sergeant) and two daughters Pala and Lyn, and six grandchildren. We live on a ranch in South Central Missouri (Edgar Springs) where we raise cattle and Quarter Horses. I have been in Engineering and Sales Management for the past 30 years. I am a member of the Chosin Few, and I have been a member of the American Legion (U.S. Marine Corps Post #206) in St. Louis, MO for 35 years.

MORGAN BRAINARD, born Hartford, CT Feb. 1, 1929. Enlisted in the Marine Corps, November 1948. Upon completing Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC, was assigned to Cherry Point Air Station, NC. In the spring of 1950, requested and received a transfer to the 2nd Div. at Camp Lejeune and joined Able Co., 2nd Reg. At outset of Korean War, this unit became Able Co., 1st Reg., 1st Div.

Korea: Landed at Inchon Sept. 15, 1950, and our unit marched inland taking Youngdong-Po and participated in the capture of Seoul. After operations in North Korea at Kojo and Majon-ni, our battalion formed a blocking unit at Chinghung-ni in early December 1950. Early on the morning of Dec. 8, 1950, we moved north in a blinding snowstorm and Able Co. began the assault on Hill 1081 in order to clear the way for the rest of the Division's units above us to continue their ordered withdrawal. The attack took two days to clear the hill, and Able suffered a number of casualties. We then went by ship to Pusan, and thence to camp in Masan where we spent Christmas and awaited replacements. By late January we were back on line in north central Korea where we kicked off a new grinding offensive conducted by the new allied commander, Gen. Ridgeway, and known as "Operation Killer". Rotated home on 2nd or 3rd draft in late May 1950. Served last year and a half at Marine Guard Detachment, New London, CT. Honorably discharged a Sergeant in fall 1952.

Attended Middlebury College (Vermont) and Trinity College (Connecticut). Worked in banking 27 years.

Retired. Now living in Rutland, VT. Married. Four grown children.

In 1986 I published a book: *Men In Low Cut Shoes* which was a first person account (from a journal I kept) of my months with Able Co. in Korea.

My remembrances of the Reservoir Campaign: bitter cold, frozen wounded, cracked canteens, sluggish-operating weapons, sapped energy and an enormous desire to lie down in the nearest snow drift and sleep. (Also: frozen hands and feet).

Able Co., 1st Marine Reg. was captained by Robert Barrow who, some years later, became the 27th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

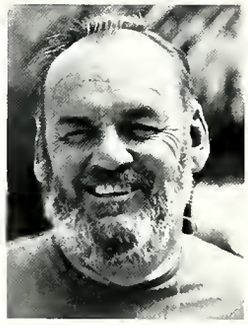
RICHARD A. BRANDTNER, born and reared in Minneapolis, MN. Graduated from high school in June, 1941. He joined the U.S. Navy in July, 1942. Saw action in Invasion of Europe June 6, 1944, nearly losing his life on "D" Day. Ship sustained damage at bombardment of Cherbourg on June 26. Was in Pacific Invasion of Ormoc, Mindoro, and Lingayen Gulf in Philippines. Participated in air strikes on Japan as prelude to Iwo Jima landing. Invaded Okinawa and was in occupation of Japan.

Following war, joined Marine Corps Reserve. Was activated Aug. 5, 1950. Was assigned to 1st Marine Air Wing. MAG 12, SMS 12. Arrived in Japan in September 1950. Was enroute to Korea to invade Wonsan, North Korea October 15. Fate decreed otherwise; however, staying aboard an LST for a week or more while the harbor was cleared of mines. Operated from Wonsan for about a month. Then went by truck convoy to close proximity to the Changjin Reservoir to give close air support to the United Nations' troops in the Reservoir.

Remained in position through the breakout, then evacuated men and equipment from Hungnam. On December 19, went by seas to Pusan. Subsequently, operated from Seoul Municipal Air Field and, then, from Wonju, leaving Korea in July, 1951.

ROBERT BRATTON, (Rats), born June 12, 1931, in Jersey City, NJ. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on June 14, 1948. His military locations and stations included: Parris Island, SC.; U.S.S. Kearsarge Marine Det. Joined Charlie Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines, as B.A.R. man in July, 1950. Arrived Pusan, Korea in August, 1950; assault of Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam. He was wounded on Nov. 10, 1950, while on patrol in Chosin Reservoir area. He was awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three stars, and Presidential Unit Citations. He medically retired as a P.F.C. on Mar. 31, 1950.





He married Jeannette Kreusch on July 9, 1953 on the television show, Bride & Groom Show. They have six children and five grandchildren. He worked as an Assoc. Eng. for 21 years at Western Electric Company and retired for medical reasons in August, 1975. Their oldest son, Robert, Jr., joined the U.S. Marine Corps in November, 1974, and is still serving with N.I.S. on Okinawa. He now resides in Naples, FL, and gets about with leg braces and a cane.

He is also partners with an ex-marine buddy in a racing sailboat, which they campaign around Florida. The boat's name is Semper-Fi.

JAMES W. BRAYSHAY, (Jim), was born in San Antonio, TX, June 20, 1924. He grew up in Kobe, Japan, where he learned to speak fluent Japanese. When WWII broke out, he was attending Texas A&M. He left there to attend the University of Colorado to study Japanese.

He was appointed 2nd Lt. USMC and joined the 1st Marine Div. He participated in landings on Pelelieu and Okinawa - received his first Purple Heart on Pelelieu.

After WWII, Jim was assigned occupation duty at Yokosuka (Japan) Naval Base, was on the Flag Ship at Atomic Bomb tests at Eniwetok atoll and was at Camp Pendleton when Korean Conflict started.



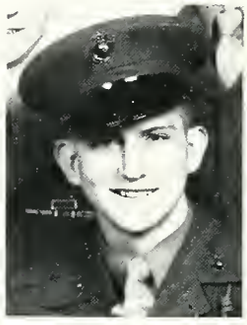


Jim sailed from Camp Pendleton with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade as Hq. Btry. Commander, 1st Bn., 11th Marines - was with them on the Pusan Perimeter, the landing at Wolmi Do and into Seoul. He was also with the 1st Marine Div. in North Korea landings at Wonsan and was evacuated during early stage of the Chosin Reservoir operation.

Jim left the Marine Corps in 1954 to enter the Life Insurance business in San Diego. He is a Chartered Life Underwriter. He lives in El Cajon, CA with his wife Betty. They have two married daughters, Marla Blom and Sharon McDonnell.

Jim was awarded the Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, five Presidential Unit Citations and five Combat Battle Stars.

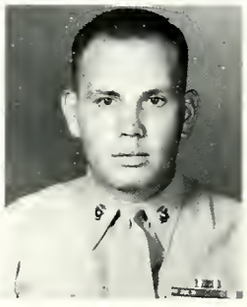
RAYMOND L. BRIDGES, born Dec. 23, 1931 in Scribner, NE. He enlisted in the U.S Marine Corps on Mar. 10, 1948. His military locations and stations included: Guam 1948-1949; Hawaii 1949-1950 and 1955-1957; Korea 1950-1951; Japan 1959-1960. He is pleased to have served with many great men during his years in the Marine Corps. He was discharged as a Staff Sergeant on Nov. 30, 1961.





Raymond married Chieko Hiramatsu of Tokyo, Japan. They have three children. He is presently employed by the U.S. Postal Service and has been for 35 years. He is looking forward to retirement in 1992 after youngest child finishes school.

ALAN W. BRIDWELL, was born Mar. 15, 1932 in Tekamah, NE. He joined the Marine Corps in 1949 and was assigned to recruit training (PLT-24) at MCRD San Diego. Upon completion he was assigned to Field Telephone School. He joined 1st Bn. 2nd Marines at Camp Lejeune in May 1950. After the Korean War started 1/2/2 moved to Camp Pendleton and was re-designated 1/1/1/. As a member of WPNS 1/1 he participated in the Inchon Landing, Chosin Reservoir, and other campaigns.





In September 1951 he returned to CONUS and was assigned to recruiting duty in Minnesota, after schooling at Parris Island. In 1954 he was assigned to 3rd Marines in Japan and returned in 1956. After a short tour in 29 Palms he was assigned to Aviation Electronics School in Memphis, TN. In 1957 he was assigned to VMF-251 at MCAS Opalocka, FL. In 1958 he was assigned to HMX-1 at Quantico and accompanied President Eisenhower on trips to Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and Taiwan. In 1961 he left the Marine Corps and was employed by Westinghouse Electric Company in Omaha, NE. While in Omaha he was a member of the Marine Reserve. In 1966 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant and was assigned to active duty at El Toro. In 1968 he was assigned to 1st MAW at DaNang RVN. In 1969 he was assigned to 2nd MAW at Cherry Point. In 1970 he was promoted to Captain and assigned to Communications Officers School at Quantico. After C.O.S. he was assigned to the Development Center, working on the development of radar and communications systems and served as liaison officer in Vietnam. In 1973 he was assigned to MAG-36 in Okinawa, returning to HQMC in 1974. At HQMC he was project officer for electronics systems.

After retirement in 1977 he was employed by a defense contractor providing logistic support for aviation weapon systems. In 1981 he was employed by the Naval Air Systems Command where he is currently the Logistic Manager for the Marine Corps CH-53E helicopter.

Capt. Bridwell and his wife, Linda, reside in Alexandria, VA. He has three daughters and a son who is a Marine, assigned as a avionics technician in a CH-53E helicopter squadron.

JAMES F. BRIEGER, (Jim), was born Apr. 9, 1930 in Newton Co., MS. He completed boot camp at Parris Island with Honor Platoon 196 on Nov. 15, 1948. He was assigned to B Co., 2nd Engineer Bn., 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC, and later assigned to Marine Barracks, WA, DC. He was promoted to Corporal in April, 1950.

Shortly afterward he was assigned to B Co. 1st Engineer Bn., 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA, enroute to Japan and Korea. He participated in the landing at Inchon, the capture of Kimpo Airfield, and Seoul. He then enjoyed the seemingly endless weeks of cruising up and down the coast waiting to land at Wonsan.





He was aboard the hospital ship, USS Consolation when the Chinese crossed the Yalu River. However he was able to rejoin his demolition team in support of the First Korean Marine Reg. during the withdrawal.

At Hungnam, he again boarded an LST, this time packed with refugees bound for Pusan. Then a wild ride to the "Bean Patch" at Masan for rest camp.

He was promoted to Sergeant in April, 1951, and was rotated back to the States in August of that year. His last nine months in the Corps was spent at Marine Barracks, NOB, Norfolk, VA.

After discharge, he attended Mississippi State University, and has resided with his wife, Dot, in Jackson, MS, being employed by the Telephone Co. for the past 33 years.

ROBERT ARTHUR BROBST, was born June 8, 1922, at Oskaloosa, IA and entered college in 1941 to study Chemical Engineering at Iowa State University. He joined the Marine Corps in 1942 and was sent to Naval V-12 school at the University of Notre Dame. After basic training at Parris Island in 1943 he graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Platoon Leaders class at Quantico. After graduation, he joined the 3rd Pioneer Bn., 3rd Marine Div. in 1945 on Guam. This was followed by an assignment to the 1st Pioneer Bn. 1st Marine Div. and a transfer to Tientsin(Tianjin), China where a year was spent constructing a boot camp for Marine recruits.





Returning to the United States he remained in the Marine Reserve. He returned to Iowa State to receive a BS in Chemical Engineering and began his professional career in Kansas. He completed a Marine Schools Correspondence course in field artillery and joined a Marine Reserve Atry. Bn. at St. Joseph, MO.

His reserve unit was called to Korea in 1950 and he was assigned to D Btry., 2nd Bn. 11th Marines. As a forward observer, he joined in protecting the perimeter at Hagaru-ri. After the breakout, 1st Lt. Bob, as the executive officer, of Dog Btry. won the Commendation Medal as his unit moved back up through Korea to the Hwach'on Reservoir.

His professional career as a Chemical Engineer continued for 30 years with Hercules Incorporated, where he retired from his plant manager's position in 1984. He continued his service to humanity by serving on a school board for 28 years and as District Governor for Rotary International. He and his wife Anne have been married for 40 years, have two children, Mrs. Paula Pennington and son Bob. Anne and Bob now reside in Harbor Beach, MI, where they stay busy with volunteer activities.

He is a member of the 1st Marine Div. Assn. and National and Michigan Chapters of the Chosin Few.

CLINTON LEE BROCK, was born Feb. 11, 1933 in Mena, AR. After basic training at Ft. Riley, KS with the 10th Mountain Inf. Div. he was sent to Tokyo, Japan and assigned to the 3rd Inf. Div. 7th Reg., Baker Co. His outfit went to Korea and he made the beachhead landing at Wonsan. His company was involved in the breakout of the Chosin Reservoir. He was evacuated at Hungnam on Dec. 24, 1950 to Pusan. His company then participated in the offensive backup to the 38° parallel. He was seriously wounded in the fall of 1951 and sent back to the United States where he was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He was discharged June 14, 1953. While in Korea, Clinton earned the C.I.B., Bronze Star with V for Valor, Purple Heart, Korean SVC with three Bronze Stars, United Nations SVC and the Good Conduct Medal. After Korea, he also received the Occupation Medal (Germany).





Clinton now resides in Shreveport, LA and is receiving 30% disability from combat wounds. He is a retired truck driver. He belongs to the American Legion and The Chosin Few, and is a Life Member of the D.A.V. and M.O.P.H.

He has four sons and four grandchildren.

HAROLD DON BROOKS, was born Aug. 10, 1930, at Moran, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corp July 1948. After basic training at M.C.R.D. San Diego, CA, was stationed in Barstow, CA. Went to Korea with "G" Co. 3rd Bn. 5th Marines, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. Participated in assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea. Was wounded Sept. 26, 1950, at Seoul and evacuated to Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan. He rejoined G-3-5 in November 1950. He was evacuated from Hagaru-ri on Dec. 6, 1950 with frostbite.





Again he returned to Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. He returned to U.S. in January, 1951, and spent some time at U.S. Naval Hospital in Jacksonville, FL. He was awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

He is a member of Chosin Few and First Marine Division Association.

Retired from the U.S. Postal Service, he and his wife Yvonne reside in Midland, TX. They have two sons, Kenneth and Kelly Brooks.

LEROY A. BRUSSOW, (Lee), was born Aug. 21, 1928 at Whittier, CA. He attended school in Whittier.

In August 1944 he joined the Merchant Marine and sailed in the Pacific War Zone. In May 1946 he enlisted in the U.S. Army.

After completing Basic Training at Ft. Eustis, VA he attened Railway Transportation School, Ft. Warren, WY. He was then assigned to 16th Inf. Reg. Salzburg Austria. From July 1948 to March 1950 he was assigned 2nd Inf. Div. Ft. Lewis, WA. In August 1950 he was assigned to Co. L 7th Inf. 3rd Div. serving with TASK FORCE DOG in North Korea via Japan.





Having served as a Squad Leader and Platoon Sergeant he received a Battlefield Commission in June 1951. He received the Combat Infantry Badge, Bronze Star with "V" and 1st OLC, Purple Heart, Korean Service and several others. He was assigned to Ft. Benning, GA and Camp Roberts, CA where he served as Company Commander, leaving the Army in October 1953.

Lee and his wife Patricia reside in Buena Park. They have three children Randall, Craig, Judy (Mrs. David) Faulk, two grandsons and five granddaughters.

Lee is retired from Orange County Sheriff Department and is now employed by the Los Angeles Rams Football Company.

ARTHUR G. BULMAN, was born Dec. 15, 1931 in England. Enlisted in the Royal Marines in 1949 and was trained at Deal; Portsmouth (Signals School RM) and finally at the Commando School RM. Joined 41st Independent Commando RM when it was formed for service in Korea. Made it through to the Reservoir with the remains of the unit, was slightly wounded and took part in the 'Advance to the rear'. Before and after Chosin participated in various clandestine raids on North Korea from a submarine (USS 313 Perch) and assorted LST's and LSD's; and spent some time manning the islands of Yodo and Modo in Wonsan Bay behind the lines.





After Korea served in Egypt, Malta and Germany, before leaving the Corps in 1956.

Joined the Merchant Marine for a while then 'swallowed the anchor' and in turn became a Police Officer, Ambulance Officer and finally joined HM Immigration Service where he currently still lurks.

Lives in London and Wilshire with wife Jean and daughter Frances (and lots of cats). Hobbies - photography, large motorcycles and travel.

DONALD A. BURNER, was born at Philippi, WV, on Oct. 30, 1930. He completed his schooling in Barbour Co., WV and enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Apr. 1, 1948.

Following Boot Camp at Parris Island, he was assigned to Marine Barracks at Pearl Harbor. He was stationed there at the onset of the Korean War. He joined F Co. 2nd Bn., 5th Marines at Inchon. He later made the landing at Wonsan where his organization went to the east side of Chosin. Later they were relieved by U.S. Army Units, moving to the west side of Yudam-ni. Fox Co. led the 2nd Bn. in the attack to the west of the Chosin Reservoir. The division was withdrawn from Hungnam.

On Dec. 13, 1950, Burner was evacuated for severe frostbite. He was later awarded the Purple Heart, three Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with three Stars and two Good Conduct Awards.





After spending time in the U.S. Navy Hospital at Camp Lejeune, NC, he was assigned to 2nd Bn. 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune. Following his discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps in April 1952, Burner joined the West Virginia State Police where he was employed for 24 years.

He served another tour with the Marines from Sept. 11, 1956 to September 10, 1959. He is now employed as a Court Security Officer in Northern West Virginia by the U.S. Marshals Service.

Burner is married to the former Wilda Jones. They have three grown sons and four grandchildren.

WILLIAM E. BURNETT, JR., (Elliott), Sgt. USMCR, entered USMC Nov. 11, 1942 to R Depot San Diego, CA; advance training Camp Elliott, CA. 9th Repl. Bn. sailed on USS Manhattan March, 1943, first stop Numea, New Caledonia; next, Melbourne, Vic. Australia. Assigned to H&S 11th Marines. Located Ballarat, Vict.

Landing and assault, Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Dec. 25, 1943; landing and assault, Peleliu, Palau Islands, Sept. 15, 1944; landing and assault, Okinawa, Easter Sunday, Apr. 1, 1945.

Occupation duty French Arsenal Tiensin, China, Sept. 26, 1945.

Released to inactive duty December 1945. 1945 to 1950 BBA Degree, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX.

July 28, 1950, returned to active duty; train to San Diego, CA; sorted, equipped and sailed to Kofe, Japan, approximately Aug. 7, 1950, unloaded Comm. and reloaded combat cargo, two typhoons and landed Island of Wolmi-do (Inchon-Seoul) Sept. 15, 1950. In Reg. Fdc. 11th Marines (H & S 11th); landed Wonsan Oct. 25, 1950. By truck to Hamhung in November 1950. Marine Corps Birthday and Thanksgiving Hamhung. By truck to Hagaru-Ri Nov. 28, 1950. Arrived 16:50, set up CP and tents, ate and started normal watch. 11:30 on watch Regtl. FDC and Col. Drysdale reported in looking for Div. CP with wounded. Chinese attacked Dec. 29, 1950 in Reg. Strength at the air strip. Major battle on East hill. From this date forward to front lines at dusk and return to battery at daylight. On way from Hagaru-Ri to Koto-Ri was on 50 Cal. MG crew. From Chinhung-Ni rode truck to Hamhung. Evacuated by boat to Pusan for Christmas. Re-equip and recovery in Pusan. Late January or early February, 1951, by truck to Central Sector to Korea.

Relieved of duty and flown to Pusan in June, 1951 (H.S.T. relieved all WW II veterans) by ship to Kofe to pick up sea bags and to USA. Released from active duty on June 30, 1951. Home at last in one piece.

Active in landscape industry as civilian. Retired in 1985 after heart attack. Texas Registered Landscape Architect #354

WILLIAM MELVILLE BURNETT, was born Jan. 21, 1926 in Minden, LA. He enlisted in the Marines in 1943 (SN538767), entered V-12 Program at Georgia Tech, then MCRD at San Diego, served in the Pacific through Okinawa, and was discharged Corporal in 1946.





Following graduation from University of Texas with B.S. in Geology, Burnett joined the Austin reserves as Corporal in July, 1950 and, after Camp Pendleton, arrived in Korea in September as machine gun squad leader in How Co., Seventh Marines. After Seoul, he rode a slow boat to Wonsan, went ape for ham and limas in the field, and panned for gold in streams enroute to Yudam-ni. The night of November 27 on Hill 1403 remains his most memorable experience where he discovered a machine gun tripod made an acceptable bludgeon in emergency. He was evacuated with frostbite and head wound on December 6 from Hagaru-ri to Yokosuka and eventually to USNH, Corpus Christi. After temporary retirement in 1951, he was discharged Corporal in 1953.

Following 25 years with Sun Oil in international exploration, Burnett is now an independent geologist in Winnsboro, TX. His wife, Beverly, died in 1986. He has a daughter, Julie, and a son, Jeff.

DON EDGAR BURRIS, born June 22, 1930, Bellaire, OH.

Education: grade school, Bellaire, Holloway, Flushing, OH. High School, Butler, PA, graduated June 1948, college, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, OH, (1953-1957). Law School, Ohio State University (1957-1960).

Enlisted, U.S. Marine Corps, June 22, 1948, Pittsburgh, PA.





Honorable discharge, June 21, 1952, Washington, DC; Staff Sergeant.

Service areas: 1948-1950 — Parris Island, SC, Camp Lejeune, NC (H&S/2/2/2), San Diego, CA and Camp Pendleton, CA.

September 1950 to August 1951: Korea — Inchon and Seoul (H&S/1/1/1); Wonsan, Chosin Reservoir, Hungnam, Pusan and Central Korea (C/1/1/1).

August 1951 to June 1952: Parris Island, SC, Newport, Rl, Ft. Bragg, NC and Washington, D.C.

Admitted to law practice in Ohio, California and Montana.

Private law practice in Los Angeles, CA (1960-1975).

Current occupation: Administrative Law Judge, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Social Security Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Billings. Whistleblower re: government waste, abuses, mismanagement etc. (1975 to present).

Greatest disappointments: Could not ask to have served with better officers and enlisted men than I did between 1948 and the end of my tour in Korea in 1951. But those same officers let me and the Marine Corps down when they failed and refused to get the Congressional Medal of Honor for Sgt. Leo Marquez (C/1/1/1) for what he did in April 1951. I have tried on my own to get it for him since 1960, but have gotten nowhere.

Current need: (1) Help to get Sgt. Marquez the CMOH.

(2) Help as to my whistleblowing.

BILLY BURTLOW, I joined the Marines on June 19, 1948. I was living in Waterloo, IA.

I made the landing at Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950. Then I was evacuated on September 22, from Kimpo Airfield.

When I came back to my outfit on Nov. 4, 1950, we were in the Chosin Area.

I left Korea on Nov. 3, 1951. Then I was stationed at the Navy and Marine Prison at Portsmouth, NH.





On June 19, 1952 I was discharged. I married Marilyn Thompson on July 5, 1952. She lived in Rochester, NH.

We now live in Beuna Vista, CO. We moved here in April of 1963. I was a miner for six years, and then went to work at the Buena Vista Correctional Facility. I have been there for 19 years. We have four children, and six grandchildren. Presently I am a Security Supervisor.

JAMES HOWARD BURTON, was born Jan. 9, 1920 in Marietta, GA. Was educated in the public schools. Joined the Army Nov. 25, 1940. Served with 214th Coast Atry. Hqs. Fourth Corps, Area, Fourth Service Command, 7th Army and 3rd Army. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, June 7, 1948 and ordered to active duty Oct. 2, 1948. Was assigned to Japan. Served with Hq. IX Corps, Hq. 7th Inf. Div., Hq. 31st FA Bn. and Tank Co. 31st Inf. Reg. Participated in the Inchon Invasion, and push to Chosin Reservoir, to Hungnam and evacuation to Pusan. Rotated to U.S. Mar. 11, 1951 and assigned to Hq., 3rd Army.





Received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation, Commendation Medal with OLC, Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, and Good Conduct Medal. Remained in the Army and retired Mar. 31, 1961.

After retirement, worked for US Government. Retired after 23 years service Sept. 30, 1983.

He is a member of AARP, NARFE, and is currently serving on memorial fund committee. Capt. Burton and his wife, Irene, reside in Marietta, GA. They have two grown children, Peggy (Mrs. Lester) Brock, an

elementary school teacher and Doctor Jodie Lee Burton, Registrar Piedmont College, Demorest, GA.

GENE WILLIAM BUXTON, was born June 1, 1928 at Hayward, MN. Took Marine Corps basic training at San Diego, CA, June 1945. Served with Guard detachments on West/East coasts until January 1948. Attended college, joined the organized Reserve in Seattle, WA. Unit activated and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. Assigned to H & S Co., 7th Reg., 1st Marine Div. Made the Inchon Landing September 1950 driving thru Seoul, then landing at Wonsan, No. Korea driving north into the trap at Yudam-ni in the Chosin Reservoir. Then fighting to the sea at Hungnam, evacuated to Masan, S. Korea in December. In January 1951 to Pohang. Then Division thrown into the Wonju East-Central front repulsing and advancing against two Chinese Spring offensives above and around the Pohan River near Chunchon.





Left via Pusan for America in August 1951 as Corporal. He received two ROK and three US Presidential Unit Citations plus Korean Service Ribbon with five Battle Stars and others.

Gene resides in Renton, WA with his wife Margaret of 36 years. They have three grown daughters and three grandchildren. 31 years with the U.S. Postal Service in Cost Analysis. Is a member of the VFW, 1st Marine Div. Assn. and the NW Chapter of the Chosin Few.

LEON A. CADY, was born Dec. 6, 1928 in Islip, NY and lived in West Hartford, CT until enlisting in the Marines on Aug. 30, 1947. Following recruit training at Parris Island, SC he was assigned to "B" Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC.

In January 1948 Cady was assigned to Embassy duty in London, England and Paris, France.

In February, 1950 he returned to the U.S. and was based at Quonset Point, R.I.





Cady was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA in July, 1950 and became part of "I" Co. 3rd Bn. 1st Marines when it was activated. He participated in the Inchon-Seoul campaign, the Chosin Reservoir and Central Front Campaigns. He returned to the U.S. in July, 1951 with the rank of Corporal.

Awards include: Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, Marine Corps, Good Conduct Medal and others.

Leon married Sarah McAnearney, they have a son and a daughter and reside in West Hartford, CT He is employed as a Tool and Die Maker in Hartford, CT.

IRWIN CAHN, "Buzz", was born June 16, 1924 in New York City. He attended public schools in Virginia.

His family moved to Tennessee in 1942, where he enlisted in the Army Signal Corps on Nov. 17, 1942, transferring to Army Air Corps as a radio operator, then assigned to the 11th Air Force in the Aleutian Islands until shortly after the war.

He was recalled to active duty Aug. 24, 1950, and assigned to the 50th Troop Carrier Sdn., 314th TCG. The C-119s arrived at Ashiya, Japan in September 1950 and he immediately flew missions.

He participated in the Pusan breakout, the Inchon Invasion, and the paratrooper drops at Sunchon/Sukchon and Munsan-ni. Resupply missions were flown to Chosin Reservoir from November 25 until the evacuation of Hungnam in December 1950.





From 1952-1957 he worked for WSM-TV and from 1958-1963 as a public relations man for a Department of the State of Tennessee.

In 1963, as a member of the Tennessee Air Guard, he was given active duty and flew missions to S.E. Asia. He was discharged in 1969 for injuries sustained there.

Since 1973 he has been a volunteer at Nashville VAMC as an Alcohol/Drug counselor. During this time he attended the University of Tennessee, Nashville, where he graduated Cum Laude in Psychology in 1980. In 1987 he won the George Seale award as outstanding volunteer for all the VA Hospitals from the DAV.

He flew over 200 combat missions, receiving the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Ribbon, one Battle Star, the Korean Service Medal, five Battle Stars, one Arrowhead, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, the Air Medal, three Clusters and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm, the Expeditionary Medal, Meritorious Service, and the Army Good Conduct Medal.

He was awarded Chief Aircrewmember Wings, Combat Crew Badge and has over 7500 hours flying time.

He and his wife, Carolyn, have two children, Renee and Lee, and two grandchildren, Dawn and Shannon.

BURNETT H. CAIN, JR., born July 10, 1930 in Summit, NJ. On Sept. 15, 1947, he joined the Marine Corps. Following Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC he went to Sea School in Portsmouth, VA and was assigned to the Marine Detachment, USS Missouri, BB-63. In February, 1950 he was assigned to the Second Marine Div. and in April 1950 he went to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, NJ. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, to join Easy Co, 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Reg., 1st Marine Div. (E-2-1).

On Sept. 15, 1950, he participated in the historical Inchon Landing which resulted in the assault and seizure of Inchon.

On Sept. 20, 1950, while manning an outpost with his B.A.R., near Yongdung'po, he observed three enemy tanks and a battalion of infantry approaching his position. With total disregard for his own safety, he gave the alarm to his company and opened fire, killing the leading five enemy infantry. He continued to fire his B.A.R. into the enemy until his company had repulsed the enemy. For this brave action he was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" by Col. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller.

On Oct. 28, 1950 he participated in the Wonsan Landing. On Nov. 7, 1950 he was wounded for the first time and evacuated to a U.S. Army "Mash" Hospital. He returned to his company on Nov. 12, 1950 and participated in the immortal Chosin action. He was wounded a second time on Nov. 28, 1950, shot through the chest. This time he was hospitalized for





over two months and once again returned to his company. After participating in Operation Killer he was finally rotated back to the states to be assigned to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, NY, and finally to the Marine Barracks, Lakehurst, NJ. He was honorably discharged on Sept. 14, 1951.

In addition to the Bronze Star, he was awarded two Purple Hearts, the Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars. Battle Efficiency (Navy "E"), Good Conduct, National Defense, Korean Service with four Battle Stars, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and the United Nations Service. He is a Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans, First Marine Division Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1947-1951 MARDET BB-63 Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and is currently serving as the Commandant of the Ocean County Detachment, Marine Corps League.

JACK D. CALDWELL, born Jan. 26, 1931, at Widen, WV. He attended school in Batavia, NY. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Dec. 10, 1948, at Buffalo, NY.

Upon completion of Recruit Training at Parris Island, he was assigned to 3rd Bn., 6th Mar. Reg., 2nd Mar. Div., FMF, Camp Lejeune, NC. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was on Med Cruise with 3rd Bn., 6th Mar. Re-routed to Korea, via Japan, arriving September 1950. In Japan until redesignated as 3rd Bn., 7th Mar. Reg., 1st Mar. Div. Was flown from Korea to Japan approximately Dec. 12 or 13, 1950.





Future assignments included MB, Dahlgren, VA; NAVMCRTC, Augusta, ME; 2nd Mar. Div., Cap Lejeune, NC; MCRS, New Orleans, LA and Jackson, MI; HQMC; MCAS, Cherry Point, NC; MB, McAlester, OK; NAV-MCRTC, Salem, OR and tours in Vietnam in 1963-1964 and 1967-1968.

After promotion to 1st Sergeant (E-8) was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in May, 1966. Transferred to FMCR Mar. 1, 1969.

DONALD JAMES CALL, born Apr. 5, 1929, in Bend, OR. Graduated from Bend Union H.S. 1947. Enlisted USMC, Aug. 12, 1947; recruit training at MCRD, San Diego. Assigned to 115th Replacement Draft at Camp Pendleton; detached at Pearl Harbor (Camp Catlin), graduated from U.S. Army Radio School at Ft. Shafter, T.H. ordered to Tsingtao, China, May 1948, assigned to Comm. Section, 3rd Marines, FMF WESPAC. Departed China with "the last of the China Marines" in May, 1949. At Camp Pendleton, transferred to newly formed ANGLICO, 1st Signal Bn. Promoted to Corporal, June, 1950.

August, 1950, enlistment was extended (the "Truman Year"); shipped with 1st MARDIV for Inchon Landing (promoted to Sergeant, August 12). Served with Div. TACP through Seoul campaign. November 1, detached to 5th Marines, served with 5th through Chosin and returned to Division at





Pusan. In April and May, 1951, detached first to 2nd Bn., then 3rd Bn., KMC, with air (and artillery) liaison team. Rotated out of Korea, July, and returned to San Diego for discharge, Aug. 12, 1951.

Returned to Oregon, eventually enrolled at University of Oregon (remember the Congressional hassle over whether veterans of a "police action" rated a "GI Bill"?). From 1953 through 1961, pursued BA and MA degrees, while starting an unintended teaching career at Western Washington College of Education. Met and married Sara Ann (Sally) Mollner, while at UO; our two sons born in Oregon and raised between there and Bellingham. In 1965, finally talked UO out of PhD. in Sociology. Have changed titles as the school has changed names (now Western Washington University).

Since the formation of the Chosin Few, have made return visits to Korea, in September, 1986 and to North China (Qingdso), in June, 1988. Both are much better places now. I have no desire to revisit "the Frozen Chosin."

JAMES MARTIN CALLENDER, was born in Port Neches, TX, Sept. 5, 1919. Graduating from Lamar Junior College, Beaumont, TX, he entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1938. His class (1942) graduated early, 12 days after Pearl Harbor and Callender spent most of WWII in the Pacific. After the war he served on I-I duty in Philadelphia and Providence, then attended the Army Artillery School at Ft. Sill. He joined 2nd Bn., 10th Marines in June 1950 and left with that unit, redesignated 3/11, landing at Inchon with the 7th RCT. Maj. Callender served as Operations Officer with that battalion through Inchon-Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, Masan, Pohang, and action with the 8th Army in the first half of 1951.

Returning to the U.S. he served at various posts, including command of his old battalion, 2/10, 1955-57. Promoted to Colonel in 1961 he served as G-3 at Quantico, and in the Pentagon, then attended the National War College. Upon graduation he joined 3rd MAR Div. in Vietnam and commanded the 12th Marine Reg. for 11 months. He later served at Armed Forces Staff College and after completing two years as Chief of Staff at MCB, Camp Lejeune he retired from active service in June, 1971.





Col. Callender was admitted to graduate school at the University of Florida and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Administration of Higher Education in 1973. After serving about five years in college administrative posts he again retired in 1978, and resides in Atlantic Beach (Jacksonville) FL, with his wife, the former Nancy Baldwin, of Auburn, NY. They have two sons, James, Jr., of Charlotte, NC, and Jeffrey, of Atlanta, GA.

Col. Callender was awarded the Silver Star, Navy Commendation Medal and the Purple Heart for Korean Service, the Legion of Merit w/Combat "V", the Combat Action Ribbon and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry for Vietnam Service. He was also awarded the Meritorious Service Medal twice and holds the Presidential Unit Citation with four Stars.

Since retiring Col. Callender has been active in amateur golf and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida State Golf Association. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of THE CHOSIN FEW.

ROBERT PATRICK CAMERON, born May 24, 1928, at Chicago, IL. Enlisting in the Marine Corps at age 17, served through years of active duty primarily with the 1st Marine Div. in North China and 1st Marine Brigade on Guam.

A sophomore at DePaul University when the Korean War began, he was called to active duty on Aug. 8, 1950. In October, he joined the 2nd replacement Draft and landed in Wonsan, North Korea on Nov. 10, 1950. Cameron served as a machine-gunner with "How" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines until Mar. 17, 1951. After 30 days of recuperation at Yokosuka Naval Hospital and Camp Otsu, Japan, he returned to the U.S. and received his 2nd honorable discharge on June 21, 1951.

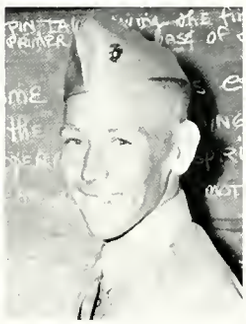
On June 21, 1952, Cameron married Patricia Ann Lamb, also of Chicago. Together they raised five sons and four daughters. He is a charter member of the "How" Company Survivors, the Chosin Few and First Marine Division Association #II.

TROY L. CANNON, was born Aug. 8, 1930 in Mena, AR. He moved to Moline, IL in 1945, where he attended school until he enlisted into the Marine Corps on Aug. 7, 1947.

After basic training at Parris Island and Sea School at Portsmouth, VA, he served a two year tour of duty aboard the USS Dayton (CL-105) and USS Des Moines (CA-134), before being transferred to Camp Lejeune, NC, to the 6th Reg., 2nd Div.

In July 1950, he was shipped by troop train to Camp Pendleton, CA, where he trained with the then being formed 7th Reg., 1st Div.

Landing at Inchon in September 1950, his unit soon after was dubbed "The Ridgerunners", under the command of "Blitzin' Litzenberg".





Wounded at Chosin on November 28 with "Easy Company", he was evacuated from Hagaru-ri to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. He was later transferred back to Korea. Promoted to Corporal, he finished his tour as a Company Runner before returning to San Francisco.

Troy was discharged at Quantico, VA in August 1951. Joined Humble Oil, now Exxon, as a Junior Draftsman in 1954. Retired in 1986 as a Supervisor.

Troy and his lovely wife of 35 years, Audrey, reside in Houston, TX. They have two children, Pam and Tim, and two grandchildren, Allison and Dennis.

Troy received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, P.U.C. and Good Conduct.

ANTHONY CAPECE, was born Nov. 15, 1931 in Kenilworth, NJ. His only desire as a boy was to be a "Marine". He enlisted at age 17. His boot training was at Parris Island, he went to Camp Lejeune and became a Motor Vehicle Operator. On July 21, 1950 he eloped with his childhood sweetheart, Joan Van Dorn. The first week of August he left by troop train for California, and then sailed for Korea. He drove an ambulance for 14 months for Easy Co. 1st Med. Bn., 1st MarDiv. He participated in the invasion of Inchon, the North Korean Invasion, the push to the Yalu River, Yudam-ni and the withdrawal from Hagaru-ri to Hungnam.





He returned to the U.S. in November 1951. He was promoted to Sergeant pursued his career in the fields of Embarkation, Supply and Accounting. He retired with a Parade and Ceremony at Marine Barracks, 8th and I sts. Washington, DC, as a Master Sergeant (E-8) 3461 Plant Account Chief with 21 years of active service.

He received the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, Three Presidential Unit Citations, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations and others, was also an Expert Rifleman and Pistol Sharpshooter.

He and his wife recently celebrated their 37th wedding anniversary, they currently reside in Largo, FL. They have two daughters, one granddaughter, and one grandson.

For the past 18 years he has been a Manager for Levitz Furniture Corp., Tampa, FL. He is a Life Member of the DAV and the VFW.

MICHAEL C. CAPRARO, Division Public Information Officer, was enroute to Hagaru with the Drysdale Task Force when Chinese troops overwhelmed the column center, forcing scattered survivors to return to Koto-ri. He received a Bronze Star with V for leadership he provided a small group of survivors and rejection of Chinese surrender demands. At Koto-ri he met with Gen. Smith to express concern the Division's pending breakout to the sea might be construed as a retreat. The General expressed confidence the breakout would succeed and emphasized it was not a retreat in a different direction. Maj. Capraro released Gen. Smith's comment via radio to waiting United Press Correspondent, Charles Moore, in Hamhung; thus a small portion of Chosin history was made.





Maj. Capraro was a San Francisco newspaperman prior to his recall to active duty in July 1950. He enlisted in 1940 and served with the Division at Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester, and with Naval forces at Okinawa and Iwo Jima. He also served in China in 1947 as an Intelligence and Chinese Language Officer. He was born Apr. 3, 1922 in Utica, NY. He resides in Herndon and Palmyra, VA with his wife Betsey and three grown children.

FREDERICK W. CARAMANICA, was born on July 7, 1930 in Everett, MA and enlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1948 following his high school graduation. After attending boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to the Fifth Service Depot in Guam from September, 1948 to September 1949. He was then transferred to the Marine Barracks, Military Police Co. at Yokosuka, Japan. In September 1950, Fred was sent to Korea as a replacement and assigned as a BAR man to "H" Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marine Reg., 1st Marine Div. at the Inchon invasion.

He participated in the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea from September to October, 1950 and




the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in Northern Korea from November to December 1950. Due to hepatitis, he left Korea in February, 1951 and was sent to the United States Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. After serving overseas for 34 straight months, he returned to the United States in June, 1951. He was assigned to the Marine Barracks, Charlestown Navy Yard in Boston, MA and then to Camp Lejeune, NC in the fall of 1951. Fred was honorably discharged a Corporal from "D" Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marine Reg., 2nd Marine Div. in July, 1952.

Fred was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation with one Star for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action in the Chosin Reservoir and Koto-ri areas of Korea, the Navy Occupation Medal, the Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal.

Fred lives in Quincy, MA with his wife Mary to whom he has been married for 29 years. For the last 33 years, he has worked as a cable splicer for the New England Telephone Company. Fred and Mary have two grown daughters, Ellen (Gilbody) and Carol, and one granddaughter, Julie.

RICHARD E. CAREY, born in Columbus, OH. Joined V-5 program in November 1945, subsequently discharged and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in August 1946. Commissioned as a meritorious NCO in 1948. Assumed duties as a Rifle Platoon Commander. My platoon joined the 1st Marine Div. from the 2nd Div. as 1st Platoon, G Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines in July 1950. My platoon and I subsequently made the Inchon Landing, Seoul, Wonsan/Majon-ni and Chosin campaigns. Following the Majon-ni breakout I was reassigned as the Battalion S-2. I served as Battalion S-2 during Chosin except for intermittent assignments as a replacement Rifle Platoon Commander while at Hagaru and until February 1951 when I was reassigned as Platoon Commander, Heavy Machine Guns, Weapons Company 3/1.

I was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star with 'V' and the Purple Heart during the campaign. I remained in the Marine Corps until retirement as a Lieutenant General in March 1983. My personal awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Defense Superior Service Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, two Legions of Merit with 'V', two Bronze Stars with 'V', 15 Strike Flight Air Medals, one Single Mission Air Medal with 'V', Purple Heart, Joint Services Commendation Medal and the Combat Action Ribbon.



My fondest memories of Chosin were with those now unknown but heroic Marines from H&S 3/1 and Division Headquarters who made up my provisional unit that set up the blocking position on the penetrated flank between H Co. 3/1 and one line artillery at Hagaru on the night of November 29/30. And again with those Marines who helped me reinforce G Co. on East Hill on the nights of November 30/ December 1 and subsequent. Now I can also cherish that long night on East Hill in a hole with my friend SSgt. John Deloach, who despite painful facial wounds tirelessly fed me hand grenades for use against the constant attacks down the left flank of G Co. and the front of the remaining Royal Marine Commandos. We must have used four cases that night ourselves. I know my arm was sure sore the next morning!

To name only a few of my proudest moments I think of those with G Co. on East Hill after their remarkable fight through to Hagaru up Hellfire Valley, at the Northern Road Blocks when the magnificent 5th and 7th Marine Reg. came into Hagaru from Yudam-ni and when we were greeted with a personal handshake from Gen. Shepard at the bottom of the pass. My saddest was to learn of the death of my former platoon sergeant and dearest friend, Jerry Tillman, a remarkable Marine!

I married a beautiful Texas Gal named Dena and we have seven children, five boys and two girls. I currently reside in Columbus, OH and a writing a personal history of another historical epic, This Evacuation of Saigon.

JOHN P. CARON, born Nov. 28, 1926, in New York City. 1944, enlisted in Reno, NV, as a 17 year old private, released as a corporal after WWII, having served in the Central Pacific as a fireteam leader. 1950, re-enlisted in the inactive reserves. Ordered to active duty September 1950 and joined the motor transport section of H&S 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. in mid-November, 1950 at the railhead area below (i.e. south of) the reservoir.




WILLIAM DAN CARTLEDGE, was born Oct. 29, 1929 in Cameron, OK. His family moved to Allen Park, MI in 1941. In August 1947, he joined the Local USMCR Unit and in August 1948 enlisted in the USMC and completed Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC. He was assigned to the 6th Marines at Camp LeJuene, NC. In July 1950 he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA and joined B-1-7. In September 1950, landed at Inchon and participated in actions leading to the Capture and Securing of Seoul. Participated in the Wonsan, Hungnam Chosin Campaign. He was wounded during the Breakout and transferred to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan.




Cartledge received The Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, and others. He returned to duty in late January 1951 and after actions in South Central Korea was rotated home in May 1951 and stationed at Marine Barracks N.N.S.Y. Portsmouth, VA, where he finished his enlistment. While in Virginia he met and married Catherine Blair. They have two sons and two grandchildren. They live in Liberty Center, OH and are self-employed as owners of A&A Enterprises.

Cartledge is a member of the VFW and The Marine Corps League.

EUGENE E. CASH, born Mar. 3, 1928 in Lancaster Co., PA. Enlisted in USMC on Sept. 17, 1947. After basic training at Parris Island was shipped to Tsingtao, China. While serving with 3rd Marine Bn. participated in the evacuation of Tsingtao, and Shang-Hai China from November 1949 to January 1950. At Camp Pendleton when Korea conflict started extended my enlistment two years so I could go to Korea with my old outfit H&S Co. 5th Marines.

Participated in Pusan Perimeter with 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. Made Inchon Landing with 1st Marine Div. and Chosin Reservoir Campaign.




Received Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, Korean Service Medal with four Stars, Good Conduct Medal, China Service Medal, United Nation Ribbon, WW2 Victory Medal. Was rotated back to States in April 1951, and landed at Oakland, CA. Shipped to Parris Island, SC, was discharged in September 1952.

I worked for Armstrong World Inds for the last 35 years as a tool & cutter grinder & millwright.

Met and married my wife, Pauline in May, 1953. Have three children, a son, and two daughters. Eugene Jr., Bonnie and Marie, and Tammy Marine. Two grandsons, one granddaughter. We reside in Lancaster, PA and attend the Full Gospel Church.

THOMAS V. CASSIS, was born Feb. 3, 1930, at Spokane, WA.

Enlisted in U.S. Marine Corp Reserve in 1947 while still in high school; called to active duty August, 1950. Upon arrival at Camp Pendleton, CA was assigned to machine gun platoon "D" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines.

Participated in Inchon invasion and the capture and liberation of Seoul. Landed Wonsan, North Korea Oct. 26, 1950. Wounded in battle at Sudong-ni Nov. 4, 1950, and hospitalized at division hospital Nov. 4 to Nov. 24, 1950. Rejoined Dog Co. Nov. 25, 1950, and wounded Nov. 28, 1950 at Yudam-ni. Stayed with the unit and made it all the way to the sea.




Remained with Dog Co. 7th as machine gun section leader until rotated on May 10, 1951. Received Purple Heart and three Presidential Unit Citations and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Stationed at Marine Barracks, Pier 91, Seattle, WA, July 4, 1951, until discharged in January, 1952.

Married Jackie DeMers Apr. 6, 1952, and they have two grown children and three grandchildren. Graduated from Gonzaga University, School of Law, 1956. Admitted to practice law in State of Washington September 1956, and has been engaged in private practice since then.

Member of Chosin Few, 1st Marine Division Association, and Dog Seven Association.

ALFRED J. CATANIA, born in Brooklyn, NY, on June 1, 1920. He was drafted into the Army in 1941. In 1942, he was a Staff Sergeant in Iceland when he was selected for O.C.S. He landed on Omaha Beach, Normandy, on D-Day in 1944 and participated in five campaigns.

In 1950, he was a member of the 377th Truck Co., TenCorps, which participated in the Inchon invasion and the amphibious landing at Wonsan. On Nov. 28, 1950, he was in command of a truck platoon transporting a reinforced Inf. Co. (B/31/7 Inf.) to an area east of Chosin to reinforce TF Faith. Upon arrival at Koto-Ri, they were made part of TF Drysdale and continued north. The following day, he was seriously wounded and later evacuated to hospitals in Japan and the U.S.





Subsequent service included command and staff positions stateside and overseas, including Vietnam, where he was a senior advisor to a VN Logistical Command during the TET Offensive.

Awards include the Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Services Commendations Medal, French Croix de Guerre Avec Palme, and the VN Distinguished Service Order.

He retired in 1974 and was later employed by Bechtel Group in the U.S., and later in Europe as transportation supervisor for materials purchased to construct an airport in Saudi Arabia.

Col. Catania resides in Carlisle, PA, with his wife, Marie, whom he met in Belgium in 1944. They have two children and three grandchildren.

RAYMOND CESARETTI, Sgt., This story is not about myself, or the suffering, exhaustion, or cold we experienced at the Frozen Chosin in November-December 1950. No, those things are a part of the story but this is about the best buddy a Marine could have, my forever friend Don Avellar, now deceased.

Just prior to the breakout from the Chosin Reservoir, Don somehow found two pairs of lovely, fluffy, nearly clean wool socks, which like a good buddy, he shared with me. Our snow pacs had not been off our feet for over a month, so we ran down the river bank, broke through the ice to wash our feet. Imagine our shock when we found that our socks had become part of our black and blistered feet and had to be soaked off. This was so incredible that Don said, "These aren't my feet, what happened?"

Arriving at the aid station the doctor decided that Don's feet deserved a ride out on the dangerous Main Supply Route, while mine were only blistered at that time, and I was a Browning automatic rifleman, I was needed and sent back to C/1/7. I believed I would never see Don alive again. What I didn't know was that he felt the same about my trip to the front. Before we parted, we tearfully exchanged addresses by writing them on each others bare arms. Four months earlier, we were strangers but now we had shared each others hopes, prayers, food, suffering and even socks, and this was goodbye, each of us secretly knowing we would never see the other alive again!

In December 1950, I landed in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan safe and warm, knowing Don Avellar, my Buddy, was dead. I started to sob. Then I heard a tearful voice from the bed next to me exclaim, "Don't cry. I lost my buddy and I can't take it." To my happy surprise, my hospital buddy was the same and only Don Avellar. What had started as a requiem for a departed friend ended in a jubilant celebration.

What an unbelievable coincidence of fate that we should end our time in Korea next to each other in the same hospital ward! To spend four months of living hell together, be separated and reunited again in such a way is more than coincidence, it was God ordained.

Raymond Cesaretti, Sgt., resides in Eureka, CA. Wife Marilyn, two sons, Lance and Kirk. Raymond was awarded a Letter of Recommendation by Col. "Chesty" Puller for action at Yudamni.

JACOB CHAVEZ, I decided to join the service in 1950. Went through Boot Camp in San Diego, CA. Graduated to Camp Pendleton, trained in the Artillery 'A', 'B', 'C' Btrys. By June we formed the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, 11th Marines and the 5th Marine Div. We shipped out of San Francisco headed for Korea.

We arrived in Korea Aug. 2, 1950. We joined the 24th Cavalry, 25th Div. Army. We engaged the enemy for a whole month or more. Months later we joined the 1st Marine Div. Army Divisions on an invasion on Inchon and Seoul. The city of Seoul was shelled and bombed down to rubble, nothing was left standing.

From there to Kimpo Air Field, Taegu etc.

They prepared us on Thanksgiving Day for assault on the Chosin Reservoir.

From Hamhung, Hangnum to Koto ri nothing but snow. Some of the guys were careless of their feet and didn't change their socks often enough, So the result was frost bitten feet.

We went through cold and anguish that winter could bring. We got the word that the Chinese had joined forces with North Koreans at Chosin.

The 11th Marines at the Chosin were sent to different groups, some to the 5th Marines. Others to the 7th Marines. I was sent to the 7th Marine. I remember leaving my outfit firing my rifle into the snow. Then the nightmare began. I remember seeing Chinese on top ridges from time to time. We walked and walked.

All I can remember is that I left 11th Marine 'A' Btry., for the 7th Marines George Co. We walked, we saw a thousand things on the way down to Hangnam.

If somebody can explain to me how I walked from Koto ri or Chosin to Hangnum Harbor and reported to Headquarters the where abouts of 11th Marines. The 11th Marines were about a week or two in Pusan. I joined my outfit two weeks later and they were shocked to see me.

They expected that I was casualty up north. We convalesced for a couple of weeks and were sent State side.

WILLIAM FORREST CHISHOLM, born on May 31, 1932, in Stockton, CA. He attended catholic and public schools until graduation and enlisted in the U.S. Army on Mar. 1, 1950, in Portland, OR.

I took my basic training at Ford Ord, CA, went to Oakland Army Base to the 4th Truck Bn. From there via H.B. Freeman (over the water), I was shipped to a repo depot in Japan and assigned to the 7th Div., 31st Reg.

I was involved in the Inchon invasion. In returning to the U.S.A., I finished my enlistment at Ft. Lewis, WA.





I received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Unit Citation, Presidential Citation, and Combat Infantryman Badge.

I am married to Vicki Chisholm, have three daughters, Rebecca, Michelle, and Kimberley. I reside in Beaverton, OR, and am a Maintenance Supervisor for the State of Oregon Department of Transportation.

I am a Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

ARNOLD J. CHRISTIANSEN, was born Dec. 12, 1929 in Newton, MA. He finished high school in New York City and enlisted in the USMC on Feb. 3, 1947.

After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div. FMF, Camp Lejeune, NC. He left on his 2nd Mediterranean detail in May of 1950 with the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines. The Korean Conflict started in June of 1950 and the 6th Marines went through the Suez Canal and joined the rest of the 1st Marine Div. in Kobe, Japan.





He participated in the Inchon Invasion, went onto Seoul, then landed at Wonsan, went up to the Chosin Reservoir, back to Hungnam, south to Pusan and Masan, then came the campaign in Central Korea, and the return home in May of 1951. He has served duty at the MB in Brooklyn Navy Yard, at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, VA; recruiting duty in Chicago, IL Drill Instructor, Parris Island; Vietnam; and the Joints Chief of Staff, Pentagon. He retired from the USMC in July of 1968.

Chris married Jo Canteras on Sept. 3, 1955. They have two children and three grandchildren. He is a senior artist and the Assistant Art Director at the **Orlando Sentinel** in Orlando, FL. He and his wife live in Winter Springs, FL.

JOHN L. CHRISTIANSEN, was born July 9, 1928 in Chicago, IL. In 1946 as a Cadet Major in Chicago High Schools ROTC program he was awarded a Brevet Commission in the Illinois National Guard.

In 1948 he enlisted in the 9th Inf. Bn., USMCR, with which he attended summer training at Camp Lejeune, NC, and Little Creek, VA. Called to active duty as a Sergeant Aug. 7, 1952, and ordered to Camp Pendleton. Assigned to DOG Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines he sailed to Korea on USS T. Jefferson. He was with DOG Co. from Inchon to Yudam-ni where he was wounded on Nov. 29, 1950. Most of 1951 was spent at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in recovery and rehabilitation. Placed on permanent retired status in 1951.





After leaving the Marine Corps, he earned a B.A. degree from University of Redlands (1956), and a M.B.A. degree from L.J. Stanford, Jr., University (1958).

John is a Certified Public Accountant in private practice licensed in California and Nevada. He is a member of The Chosin Few and the American Legion as well as a life member of the 1st Marine Division Association, Disabled American Veterans and Marine Corps Association.

John and his wife, Geraldine (Jeri), live in San Marino, CA,. and have three adult sons, Robert, James and David.

RICHARD C. CHRISTIANSEN, was born May 5, 1931 in Brooklyn, NY.

Assigned to "H" Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Mar. Reg. 1st Marine Div. machine gun section early November at Wonsan. After Chosin Reservoir Campaign continued with campaigns in South and Central Korea until Aug. 31, 1951.



Married, five children, two grandchildren and currently residing in Amherst, MA.

RAYMOND G. CHRISTMAN, was born on Apr. 17, 1924, in Ft. Wayne, IN. Enlisted in the Naval Reserve on Dec. 14, 1942. After training at Norfolk, VA, and the Hospital Corp School at San Diego, CA, had duty in the Aleutian Islands, Guadalcanal, Bougainville, New Guinea, and the Philippine Islands.

Assigned to C.B. 18th Inf. Bn., Ft. Wayne, IN, as Hospital Corpsman. Unit activated in July, 1950, then assigned to First Provisional Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. Participated in the landing at Inchon, the capture of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea, and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





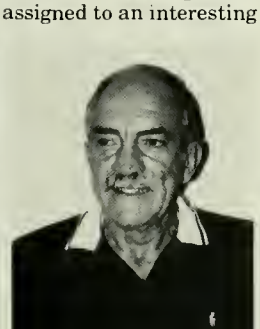
Was awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal (two-Stars), Presidential Unit Citation (one-Star), Letter of Commendation with Combat V, and others. Was discharged in July, 1952, as Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class.

Ray resides with his wife Lois in Monroe, IN, and works as a senior foreman for CTS of Berne, Inc. They have five married daughters, and 14 grandchildren. He looks forward to retiring, catching lots of fish, and traveling.

ELMO CLARK, Captain USMC (Ret). Born Lubbock Co., TX; attended school Sandpoint, ID; enlisted Marine Corps at Waco in 1948. Boot Camp at San Diego; engineer school at Camp Lejeune; then to Co. A, 1st Engineers, 1st Mar Div. Camp Pendleton. To Korea as 19 year old Corporal with 1st Brigade arriving Pusan Aug. 2, 1950. First Korea assignment ended in May 1951. Then assigned to an interesting array of duty stations both foreign and Stateside, average commendations and promotions along the way. Left active Marine Corps in 1969 transferring to FMCR as Sergeant Major. Then worked for an engineering/construction company, which also involved a number of foreign and domestic jobs. Even Obong-ni and walking to Inchon at H-Hour across the causeway in front of Lieutenant Sweet's tanks were inadequate preparation for Chosin. Got to Yudam-ni and beyond in direct support of 2/5. 48 in that reinforced platoon went to Yudam-ni. Seventeen of us returned to Hagaru. With my squad, platoon and company all under new management we advanced to the rear.

Now thoroughly retired and selfishly active with petty interests. Living in Peoria, AZ with wife of 36 years, the former Miss Betty Clarke of Boise.





JAMES LAWRENCE CLARK, was born June 26, 1918 in Lincoln Co., TN. He attended school at Boonshill, TN.

He joined the U.S. Army in December 1940 and went to Ft. Jackson, SC for training in the Medical Department. During WWII he was assigned to a troop transports and crossed the Atlantic 22 times. In the course of these trips he was on all the continents with the exception of the Anarctic. He received the Korean Service Medal with one Star.





In 1950 he was assigned to the 3rd Inf. Div. and went to Japan in the middle of the year. He received training in Japan and the Division went to Korea sometime in the summer. Elements of the 3rd Div. were involved in the Wonsan-Hungnam, Hamhung. He was assigned to the 3rd Bn., 7th Inf. Reg., Clearing Co. Medical (Task Force Dog).

James and wife, Evelyn, reside in Marshall County, near Lewisburg, TN. They have three sons: Loyd, Lee and Kevin.

James retired in 1980.

LARRY P. CLARK, born Jan. 28, 1921 at Little Rock, AR. Enlisted USMC June 3, 1942 at Little Rock, AR. Went through boot camp in Platoon 466 at San Diego. Assigned to Marine Aviation after bootcamp; was not sent to any schools; served in Central Pacific Jan. 25, 1943 to Apr. 24, 1944. Participated in the Gilbert and Marshall Island Operations with VMF-111 MAG-13. Made Master Technical Sergeant Dec. 4, 1944; MOS-751 Aviation Engineering Chief; discharged June 2, 1946.

Joined USMCR at Little Rock, AR, Mar. 17, 1947. Served as Battalion Infantry Chief; MOS-0319 Headquarters Company, 15th Inf. Bn. Called to active duty Aug. 1, 1950. Transferred back to Marine Aviation Sdn. Marine Service 12, MAG-12, FMAW, FMF; MOS-6419; Aircraft Power Plant Maintenance Chief. Served in the Asiatic Pacific from Sept. 1, 1950 to July 27, 1951. Participated in operations against enemy forces in North Korea from Oct. 18, 1950 to Dec. 18, 1950. Discharged Mar. 16, 1952.





He married Wensil Marsh of Little Rock, AR, on June 29, 1944, still married, still in love. They have three children, each with two children (six grandchildren). He is a member of International Brother of Electrical Workers (IBEW) for 40 years; electrical contractor for 20 years; 32° Mason and Shriner retired.

ROBERT C. CLARK, was born on Mar. 27, 1930. Attended public schools in St. Louis County and graduated from Ritenor High School.

Enlisted in U.S.M.C. on Oct. 20, 1947. Received recruit training at Parris Island, SC. Upon completion of boot camp was assigned to 21st Marines, 2nd Reg., 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. Made two Mediterranean cruises in 1948 and 1949. In June 1950, when the Korean War broke out was ordered to join 1st Marine Div. where I was assigned to H&S Co., 1st Marine Reg., commanded by Col. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller. Landed at Inchon, Korea Sept. 15, 1950. Fought to Seoul, Korea. Landed at Wonsan, Korea November 1950. Moved into the Chosin Reservoir at which time began what is known as the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Made the complete withdrawal to Hungnam and left by ship to the port of Pusan.





In March 1951, returned to the United States where I was assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA. Discharged on Oct. 19, 1951. I married Rose Mary Lay on Dec. 11, 1954. Have one daughter, Gail and three sons, Mark, Phillip and Craig. Rose and Bob have six grandchildren. All reside in St. Louis County, MO.

Am a member of Amvets Post 55 and the Gateway Chapter of the Chosin Few.

THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sgt. My reserve outfit was activated at Baltimore, MD, in August of 1950. At Camp Pendleton, left with 2nd Replacement Draft to Camp Otsu, Japan, in November, went ashore at Wonsan, North Korea and assigned to Anti-Tank Co., 1st Marines. From Wonsan, moved up the Coast on a "memorable" train ride, laying on top of boxes which were on open flat cars.

The 1st Reg. was strung out along that winding road that led to the plateau. We took up positions at Koto-Ri, as the rest of the division, the 5th and 7th Marines had pushed on to Hagaru-Ri and Yudam-Ni.

We started to get our supplies by airdrop. Lots of chutes did not open and some fell on tents that housed the wounded, causing additional casualties.

I was on line at southernmost perimeter of Koto-Ri the night the "Relief" column broke through. There was a lot of confusion and some firing from the road below before we realized they were friendly troops.





After coming down from the "Hill" and finally reaching the bottom, the "all clear" was given and we switched on our headlights and speeded up. The Chinese had laid an ambush for us at Sudong-Po-Ri., A couple of vehicles got through but several were

caught in cross fire in the middle of town. My company became heavily engaged, setting up a skirmish line across the dried river bed. The 75 Recoiless rifles were set up and white phosphorus shells were lobbed into the enemy positions, setting them on fire and illuminating the area for small arms fire. At dawn, the enemy were either all dead and wounded or had retreated. We had several casualties. It was tough to take because the area was supposed to have been secured.

There were many acts of heroism that night during what I believe was the last major engagement of the Chosin Campaign.

I am married, have two daughters and one grandchild. My occupation is mechanical engineering.

JAMES A. CLAYPOOL, was born Sept. 14, 1925 at Underwood, MN. Enlisting in the Navy in the fall of 1942 and received basic and hospital corps training before spending 1943 and until March of 1944 from the "Canal" to Bougainville in the Solomon Islands. He returned to the states in March after the LST he was on was sunk by Japanese aircraft. During the spring of 44 he "chased prisoners" out of the WWI Cruiser Seattle, which served as a brig at Pier 92, NYC. During the summer of 1944 he boarded the USS Wainwright DD 419 and escorted convoys to England, Italy and France. As a Pharmacist Mate 1st Class, he was the medical personnel as an independent duty assignment when the Wainwright sailed though Panama to the western pacific in late winter of 1945. As a picket from Tinian-Saipan to the coast of Japan the Wainwright's purpose was to pick up downed airmen. When the "bombs" were dropped she joined a task force and sailed into Omanato Naval Base in northern Japan to accept the surrender of the Base and area.





Claypool served on the Wainright until the spring of 1946 when it was determined she would become a target ship for the A bomb tests at Bikini. He sailed to Bikini in the summer of 46 where he went from Wainwright to transport and back to Wainwright for Tests Able and Baker. Shortly after Test Baker he returned home for discharge at the end of his four year hitch.

In August 1950 he reenlisted and in October arrived with the 1st Replacement draft in Korea. Joining Easy Co. 2nd Bn., 7th Marines at Koto-Ri where they proceeded to Hagaru and then to Yudam-ni. On Hill 1282 Easy Co. was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Chinese and over the next few weeks retreated to Hungnam and on to Pusan. Some weeks were spent chasing scattered North Korean units before moving up to start "Operation Killer".

In March Claypool was hit and sent to the hospital in Japan and by summer back to the states to be discharged.

He has been married to his wife Jeanne for 41 years and has four children and four grandchildren. He spent 35 years in education, the last 31 years as a Principal. He retired in June of 1987 and makes his home with his wife at Mahnomen, MN.

JOHN EDWARD CODE, PFC 1075823, USMCR 0331, was born Oct. 15, 1931 in Minneapolis, MN. Moved to Los Angeles, CA in 1943. Moved again to Long Beach, CA. in 1949. Served 3-1/2 years in Army R.O.T.C. in high school. Joined the Marine Corps. Reserve in June, 1949 with "B" Co., 13th Inf., Bn., NA & ND, Seal Beach, CA. While still in high school went on active duty July 29, 1950 with TR & RPLMT Reg. MB Camp J.H. Pendleton, Oceanside, CA Aug. 2, 1950. Joined 2nd Repl. Draft, Oct. 15,





1950. Joined C C/1st Bn. 7th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) FMF 12 No. 50, in a Machine (light) Gun Section.

Served under Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis' Ridge Runners. Wounded in Rt. Deltoid Dec. 30, 1950 outside Hagaru on the way back from Yudam-ni. Flown out Dec. 4, 1950 to Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan and then to States because of Frostbite to hand, feet and face. Remained in hospital until Feb. 14, 1951. Released from active duty Jan. 22, 1952 and discharged on June 22, 1953. Married Sept. 4, 1954 and am currently working as a stagehand for IATSE Local #33 in Los Angeles, CA. Live in La Crescenta (just north of Glendale, CA). Hope to retire at 62 years.,"GOD WILLING".

JACK A. COHOON, born Sept. 29, 1920 in Owosso, MI. Enlisted in the Marine Corps on Feb. 1, 1940 and attended boot camp and sea school at San Diego, CA. Seagoing aboard the USS New Mexico, Marine Corps parachute troops, parachute rigger with VMF 422 in the Marshall Islands and on Okinawa took care of WWII.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in April 1946 with the 1st postwar Basic Class at Quantico, VA.

Two years with a guard company in the Panama Canal Zone then two years as CO of the Air Delivery unit at Camp Lejeune, NC were interrupted by the "Police Action" in Korea.





Landed at Inchon as Executive Officer, Antitank Co., 1st Marines. Joined Able Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines at Seoul and remained with that company through the campaigns in North Korea and the spring of 1951 movement north through central South Korea until rotation to the States in April 1951.

I&I duty in Flint, MI - Company Commander and Asst. S-3 in the 9th Marines in Japan and Okinawa - Company Commander and Battalion Commander with the Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Pendleton, CA - Student Junior School, Instructor Junior School and for two years, member Amphibious Warfare presentation Team at Quantico, VA - and finally Battalion Executive Officer, Regimental S-3 and Asst. Div. S-3 at Camp Lejeune, NC rounded out a career in the Corps.

Retired at Camp Lejeune in June 1966.

Following retirement, spent four years in Flint, MI as a supervisor with AC Spark plug. Resigned in 1970 to move to S.W. Florida. Six years as manager of a furniture store then several years in real estate specializing in the sale of mobile homes and finally, these last few years enjoying full retirement and trying to see as much of this great country as possible.

Married Anna Comer of Detroit, MI in June 1943 and they currently reside in Cape Coral, FL. They have two grown sons. Steven, the oldest, lives in Mt. Pleasant, MI and the youngest, Scott, is nearby in Ft. Myers, FL.

JOHN A. COLBORN, (Jack), was born Dec. 22, 1927, in Kingston, NY. Served during WWII as radio/radar operator/air gunner in the Navy. Enlisted in the Army in August 1948. Completed OCS in March 1950, he was assigned to 4th Sig Bn., X Corps, days prior to the Inchon Invasion.

Attached to the 1st Marine Div., Colborn participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, was evacuated from Hungnam and continued in Korea until February 1952.

Released from active duty in 1955, he flew helicopters in the Northwest and Yukon territories, Alaska, the Arctic, and Eastern Canada. In 1960, he became a pilot with New York State Bureau of Aviation and served on Gov. Rockafeller's military staff and served as one of his pilots. Transferring to the 98th Div. (USAR) in 1966, he served successfully as Deputy Chief of Staff, AC of S, G-2, BDE XO, Commander 1209th USAG and BDE CMDR, 1st BDE, 98th Div.





After completing a tour as legislative liaison officer, office of the Secretary of the Army, Jack transferred to the retired reserve in 1977 and officially retired as Colonel, AUS, in December 1987, following 29 years of active and active reserve duty. He holds 18 Medals and decorations including the Korean Service Medal w/7 Battle Stars, BSM for Valor, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Citation and Meritorious Unit Award w/ OLC.

He presently lives in Harker Heights, TX and works for the Army at Ft. Hood as a training specialist.

JOHN C. COLE, was born May 23, 1927, in Moran, TX. He joined the Marines during World War II, receiving "boot" training at MCRD, San Diego, CA. He was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA Bremerton and Seattle, WA.





He joined the Marine Reserve Tank Bn. in SLC UT, in March 1950. In October 1950, he was assigned to I Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Reg., 1st Mar Div. His rifle company was engaged in the bitter fighting against Chinese troops to the north of Yudam-ni, during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. While hospitalized for wounds and frostbite at the Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, he was awarded the Purple Heart. On Christmas Day he was airlifted to Tripler Military Hospital, HI; from there to Mare Island Naval Hospital, Vallejo, CA. After six months he was released to the Marine Barracks for limited duty and served as Sergeant-of-the-Guard. He received a Medical Discharge, January 1952.

He worked as a civilian employee for USAF at Hill, Grand Forks, Malmstrom and Whiteman AF Bases. His last position was AFPRO at Morton/Thiokol, UT. He retired in July 1982.

He and his wife, Donna, reside in Roy, UT. They are the parents of four sons and have six grandchildren.

WALTER E. COLE, born in Newark, NJ, and went to Central High School. He joined the Marine Corps on Mar. 8, 1948. After completing training at Parris Island, SC, in June of 1948, he was assigned to Recon. Co. HQ Bn., Camp Lejeune, NC. He served four years in Recon. Co. In June 1950, we departed Camp Lejeune for Camp Pendleton, CA.

On Sept. 15, 1950, we made the invasion of Korea at Inchon Harbor. My tour of duty in Korea ended November, 1951. During my tour of duty, the following story happened on Nov. 4, 1950.

Being a member of 3rd Sdn. 2nd Platoon, my fire team leader, Cpl. Joseph McDermott, and I were pointing for the company entering the town of Chinhung-Ni with the railhead of Sudong ahead of us. We noticed a pile of straw next to the road. Upon moving the straw, we saw tank treads which proved to be that of a North Korean T-34 Tank. We went to the side of the tank and climbed on top. Joe knocked out the tank periscope with his rifle but I handed him a hand grenade and he threw it in. The grenade exploded and the tank started up throwing Joe and me to the ground. We climbed back up and I threw in a second grenade. The tank came to a halt.

This action halted the 7th Marine Reg. Charlie Co., who was advancing to our left rear.

After bringing this tank to a halt, four other tanks were discovered and destroyed.

After discharge from the Marine Corps, I married Florence on Jan. 16, 1954. We have six children.

I spent 18 years on the Belleville New Jersey Fire Department and am retired and living in Point Pleasant, NJ.

I hold reunions of Recon. Co. every year at various places across the country.

CLARENCE W. COLES, Cpl., USMCR was born Oct. 13, 1925 in Beloit, WI. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on the Corp's 167th birthday, Nov. 10, 1942. Following basic training and Communications school at San Diego, he joined the First Corps Signal Bn. in New Caledonia. Transferred to an active combat unit at Paekakariki, New Zealand, Coles later participated in action against the enemy on Bouganville, BSI (British Solomon Islands); Guam, MI (Mariana Is); and on Okinawa, RI (Ryukyu Is).

At the outbreak of the Korean War, his reserve unit in Portland, OR was called to active duty and within a matter of weeks he became a member of Hq/3/11. His outfit backed up the crossing of the Hahn River and entry through the "back door" into Seoul.





After reaching the famed 38th parallel, 3/11 returned to the tide flats at Inchon were they awaited the next full moon and flood tide to board ship for the landing at Wonsan, North Korea on the East Coast.

At Yudam-ni, Chosin Reservoir, every available man, from 3/11, including Coles, was reassigned to remaining rifle companies of 2/7 for the bitter struggle back to Hungnam perimeter. His new unit was the second to reach the "heroes" of F/2/7 who held the MSR route at the top of Toktong Pass. As Coles recalls, every member of F/2/7 had been hit. Walking wounded and marines requiring stretchers were assisted off the hill and joined the column heading south.

Clarence now resides in Southern California with his wife Joan. They write, publish, and distribute marine tune-up and repair manuals on outboard motors and stern drives under the "Seloc" logo (Coles spelled backwards).

JAMES SPICER COLLINS, is a native of Shreveport, LA, and joined the USMC in April, 1949, at age 17. He was attached to H Co., 3rd Bn., of the 1st Marine Div. He landed in the Wonsan Invasion, Nov. 1, 1950 and participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign at Hagaru and was wounded Nov. 29, 1950. Collins was transferred to the USS Constellation and later to Yokosuka Naval Hospital.





He served as an MP at Yokosuka Naval Base for the Duration of his tour of duty. After discharge in 1952 he earned a Bachelor of Science in Education at East Texas Baptist College, a Master of Science at Stephen F. Austin State University, and Post-Graduate work at East Texas State University.

Collins was one of 21 honor guards for Gen. McArthur's final departure from Yokohama, Japan, as the great army General closed his career and returned to the United States.

James Collins has served the Texas Education System as an Elementary Teacher, Elementary Principal, High School Principal, and Superintendent of Schools. He is presently retired and now resides at Lansdowne, Marshall, TX, 75670. He is married and has one daughter.

JACK THOMAS COLMAN, born Jan. 15, 1927 Seattle, WA. Educated Seattle Public Schools. Enlisted USMCR, Feb. 16, 1943. After Boot Camp, San Diego, assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA, infantry training unit. May, 1943 assigned to 1st Defense Bn., Palmyra Atoll, Pacific Theatre.

Saw action in Kawajalein, Majuro, Anguar atolls with Defense Bns., and 3rd Amphibious Corps. Returned to civilian life Oct. 25, 1945. Joined USMCR, 11th Inf. Bn., Seattle, February 1947, attained rank of Sergeant.

August 1, 1950 called to active duty Camp Pendleton. Assigned to 1st Marine Div. H/3/7, rifle platoon squad leader. September 1950 participated in the Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul. During Chosin Reservoir Campaign was part of "DAMNATION 7" relief force lead by Col. Ray Davis which fought its way through the Chinese hordes surrounding F/2/7 at Tonktong Pass. Evacuated from Hungnam on Dec. 14, 1950, for wounds received in action, aboard hospital ship Haven.





Awarded Bronze Star with Combat "V", three Purple Hearts, three Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal, two Battle Stars, WWII, Navy Unit Citation, Pacific Theatre two Battle Stars. August, 1987 presented Korean War Veterans Medal in Seoul, Korea by Korean Veterans Association.

Released from active duty July 2, 1951. Married Thelma (Peterson) Heavey, Oct. 26, 1952 (Elementary School Teacher). Four children, Michael (Attorney) Karen, (City Manager) Thomas (Mngr. Washington State Employment Security) Kristi (Elementary School Teacher), all are married and have seven grandchildren.

Police Officer Kitsap and King Counties, Washington State with five years service. Employed by the Boeing Company for 32 years as an Industrial Security Specialist, Senior Security Supervisor.

Member 1st Marine Division Association, American Legion Life Member, DAV, 1st President, Northwest Chapter, Chosin Few.

STEFANO COLUCCI, (Steve), Sgt., USMC, Youngstown, OH, attended school in Youngstown. He enlisted in the Marines in July, 1948; boot camp in Parris Island; advance training in Camp Lejeune; school at Ft. Lee, VA; jungle training in Vegas.

Cruise in 1949, cold weather training in Newfoundland. Second cruise in 1950.

In June, 1950, transfer to APA on way to Japan, was changed to 3rd Bn., 7th Mar. Landed at Inchon September 18. Up to the 38th parallel. Pull out with 1st Mar. Div.

Landing at Wonsan, Hungnam. On point up to Chosin Reservoir. Assault by Chinese at Yudam-NI. Wounded between Hagaru-Ri and Koto-Ri. Flew out of Koto-Ri to Wonsan; then on to Yokosuka Naval Hospital in Japan. Duty in Japan until September, 1951.





Duty at Yorktown Naval Base, VA. Discharged June, 1952. Recall in April, 1953. Duty at Quantico, VA. Sent to Korea in September, 1953. Came to the States with 1st Mar. Div. to Camp Pendleton. Released April, 1955.

He married Rosemary in 1956. They have three children, Rose Ann, Edward, and Stephen; and one granddaughter.

Received Purple Heart, Korea Service, among others.

Looking forward to retirement of garden, reading and traveling.

PHILLIP J. CONNELLY, (Jerry), was born Aug. 17, 1928, in Sioux City, IA. He received a B.S. in Business Administration from Seattle University.

He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in August, 1946. Military locations and stations included: San Diego, CA, boot camp; Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport 7th Marines at Inchon and Chosin Reservoir. He reports his most memorable experience to be boot camp. Jerry received the Purple Heart award and retired as a Staff Sergeant in October, 1952.

He is a widower and has three children. He retired in June of 1985 as a Controller with Bumble Bee Seafoods.

ALAN B. CONRAD, was born Aug. 8, 1930 at Newton, KS. He attended public schools in Wichita, KS and in Nashville, TN. Alan joined Charlie Co., 14th Inf. Bn., USMC Reserve in February of 1948 while attending high school in Nashville. Soon after graduation in 1950, Charlie Company was called to active duty and was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, where Alan spent about a month in combat training before shipping out to Japan.

Alan left Japan aboard the Akin Victory and arrived at Wonsan, Korea the first part of November. He was assigned to the Machine gun platoon of How Co. 5th Marines, under Capt. Harold P. Williamson. He arrived in time to participate in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign where the 5th and 7th were surrounded by the Chinese at Yudam-ni.

His twin brother Dick was with Fox Co. 7th at Toktong Pass and kept the road open enabling the 5th and balance of the 7th Marines to get thru to Hagaru-ri. From there Alan walked with the rest of the Marines to Hungnam and was evacuated.

Alan remained in How Co. and participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea from Dec. 15, 1950 to Nov. 4, 1951. He





received the Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Upon returning to the United States and 30 days leave was stationed at Camp Lejeune, NC with Fox Co. 8th Marines and was released from active duty Feb. 10, 1952.

Alan is a member of the Chosin Few, 1st Marine Division Association and the Marine Corps Association.

He is married and he and his wife Bendona live in Leawood, KS. They have three children, Alan II, Kay, and Donna and four grandchildren.

RICHARD A. CONRAD, was born Aug. 8, 1930 at Newton, KS, died in Nashville, TN Apr. 8, 1988. He attended public schools in Wichita and in Nashville. Dick joined Charlie Co. 14th Inf. Bn., U.S.M.C Reserves in February of 1948, while attending high school in Nashville. Soon after graduation in 1950, Charlie Co. was activated and sent first to Camp Pendleton, where Dick became part of the later to be famous Fox Co. 7th Marines, under Capt. William E. Barber, CMOH.

Dick landed in Korea Sept. 21, 1950, participated in the Seoul Campaign, then landed at Wonsan and participated in the Chosin Reservoir campaign, where in Fox 7 for a week held the Toktong Pass against overwhelming Chinese forces until relieved, thus securing the withdrawal route for the 5th and 7th Reg.





On Dec. 5, 1950, during the breakout phase to Koto Ri, Dick was wounded. Suffering badly frostbitten toes, and bullet wounds, Dick was evacuated from Koto Ri to the hospital in Japan, then to Memphis Naval Hospital and upon recovery, sent to duty with the guard company at Camp Lejeune; discharged from active duty in February 1952, and discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve Jan. 24, 1953.

Dick received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Dick is survived by his mother, twin brother Alan Conrad, who served with How Co., 5th during the Chosin Reservoir, two sisters, two daughters, and one granddaughter.

Dick was active in the Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, 1st Marine Division Association, Marine Corps Association and the American Legion. Dick is missed by his family and his many friends. Those of us who knew Dick knew him to be a loyal friend and comrade. He was always Semper Fi!

Donations to his memory by his friends are suggested to be made to the International Korean War Memorial Fund, and/or the 1st Marine Division Scholarship fund, both projects that Dick supported.

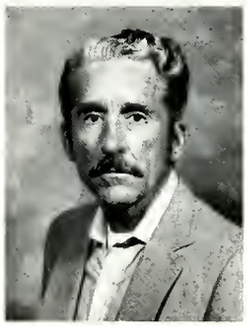
MELBOURNE D. COOK, born Dec. 19, 1928, in Dodge City, Kansas. He joined the Army June 8, 1950. After completing basic training at Ft. Riley, KS, he was sent to FECOM. He was assigned to the 7th Inf. Reg., 3rd Inf. Div. as a telephone field wireman. He landed at Wonsan, North Korea, around Nov. 20, 1950. He got up around Huksu-Ri. He was evacuated from Hungnam on Dec. 24, 1950. He left Korea Jan. 6, 1952, as a corporal.

He is a member of VFW, American Legion, Chosin Few and Society of the 3rd Inf. Div.

He lives in Lynwood, CA. He is the Director of the American Indian Ministries, a minister of Calvary Chapel of Downey, CA.

FRANCIS L. COOPER, born Feb. 5, 1931, in Cincinnati, OH. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Feb. 24, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was transferred to Camp Lejeune, NC. Cooper was promoted to Sergeant in November 1949. In September, 1950, he participated in the assault of Inchon and capture of Seoul, Korea. Afterward, he participated in the Wonsan-Chosin-Hungnam Campaign and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan. He rotated back to the States in November, 1951. Cooper re-enlisted in 1952, promoted to Staff Sergeant, volunteered and returned to Korea in January, 1953. In 1957, he served in Formosa (Taiwan) during the Formosan Crisis. In 1962, he participated in the Cuban Crisis. He served in Vietnam as Platoon Sergeant and Operations Chief for 32 months at various periods from January, 1966 to May, 1969, with 1st and 3rd Marine Divs. His various assignments during his 30-year career included Drill Instructor at San Diego and Quantico and nine overseas tours.





Cooper has received the Bronze Star with Combat "V," Navy Achievement Medal with Combat "V," Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation with three Stars, Naval Unit Commendation with two Stars, Korean Service Medal with eight Stars, Vietnam Service Medal with nine Stars and others.

Cooper retired as a Master Gunnery Sergeant on Nov. 1, 1978. MGy. Sgt Cooper and his wife, Ann, reside in Swansboro, NC. He is active as a full-time long distance runner, having completed 50 marathons.

GERARD A. CORMIER, was born Jan. 11, 1931, in Rumford, ME, and attended St. John Baptist Parochial School.

He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, in January 1948, completed boot camp, at Parris Island, SC, was promoted to Private First Class and assigned to the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC, and made a Mediterranean cruise that year.

He returned to the United States in the fall and participated in cold weather maneuvers in New Foundland, Canada that winter.

On his second Mediterranean cruise in early 1950, he was assigned to "G" Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marine Reg., as a Squad Leader.

When the Korean War started this unit, G/3/6, was redesignated "G" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Reg., sailed thru the Suez Canal to Japan, was reinforced with Marine Reserves, during a brief stop in Japan, and was the assault force for the invasion of Inchon, Korea, the capture of Kimpo Airport, the capitol city of Seoul and a push to the 38th Parallel.

His unit then returned to Inchon for a brief reorganization and preparation for the invasion of Wonsan, North Korea and the long haul to the Yalu River on the Manchurian border. The unit was halted at Yudam-Ni and on November 27, the battle of the "Chosin Reservoir" started.

He participated in this operation, was wounded





and frostbitten, on Dec. 11, 1950 when his unit had broke a 15 day seige and fought their way back to the sea port of Hungnam. He was evacuated from Yonpo Airport, North Korea to the U.S. Army hospital in Fukuoka, Japan and later to U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan.

He was promoted to Sergeant in January 1951 and transferred to Marine Barracks Guam, M.I., for a tour of duty.

On his return to the United States in 1952, he was transferred to the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC, attended Naval Gunfire Spotter School at Little Creek, VA, and Force Recon. School at Camp Geiger, NC, and assigned to the 2nd Air and Naval Gunfire Support Co.

In 1953 he was ordered to the National Security Agency at Ft. Meade, MD for a four year tour of duty.

In 1957 as a Staff Sergeant he was ordered back to the Fleet Marine Force and assigned to a unit in Japan and Okinawa.

In 1960 he was ordered back to Camp Lejeune, NC, (2nd Anglico) and later that year was ordered to Drill Instructor School at Parris Island, SC. He served two years on the drill field, and in 1963 was promoted to Gunnery Sergeant and remained at Parris Island, SC as Operation Chief of the 3rd Recruit Training Bn.

In 1965 he received orders to Marine Barracks at the U.S. Naval Station in San Diego, CA where he was assigned as Brig Warden.

In 1966 he was promoted to Master Sergeant and volunteered for a tour of duty in Vietnam where he was assigned to 1st Air and Naval Gunfire Co. Sub Unit #1 Military Assistant Command and attached to the United States 1st Army Div. as an Air Spotter.

In May 1966 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant and reassigned to a Naval River Rhine Unit in the Rung-Sat special zone for duty as their Air Spotter and Ground Liaison Officer for Artillery and Naval Gunfire Support.

In 1967 he was wounded in Vietnam, hospitalized at Clark Air Force Base in the Phillipines, returned to the States, and ordered to the Fifth Field Art. Gp. at 29 Palms, CA, duty as Air Intelligence and Air Spot Officer.

He was commissioned to 1st Lieutenant in 1967 and Captain in 1969 and was ordered to Fleet Marine Reserves.

He retired with 30 years combined service in 1978.

Cormier was a qualified Combat Air Spotter and received his wings in 1966. He is the recipient of Purple Heart two Stars, Air Medal six Stars, Presidential Unit Citation one Star, Good Conduct Medal four Stars, Naval Occupational Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal six Stars, Vietnam Service Medal four Stars, United Nations Service Medal one Star, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Vietnam Campaign Medal "60".

He is now living in the Bangor, ME area, where, after retirement he opened a furniture retail store that he now operates.

JOSEPH R. CORREA, born Oct. 2, 1929, San Antonio, TX.

Joined the Marine Corps Reserve June 15, 1949. In August 1950 Co. "C" 20th Inf. Bn., Marine Reserve Unit was mobilized for active duty in Korea. Trained at Camp Pendleton, CA August to September, 1950.

Departed the States Oct. 1, 1950. Celebrated 21st Birthday the 2nd day at Sea. Arrived in Japan 13th of October for more training, and conditioning. Joined up with the Marine Div. above the 38th Parallel on November 7th volunteered for action with Dog Co. 2nd Platoon 7th Marines.



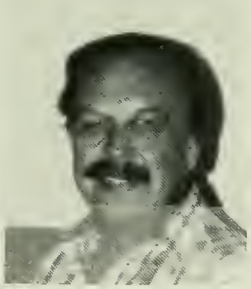

Wounded November 27th. Received facial flesh wounds. Shrapnel on right wrist and left shoulder. On Dec. 6, 1950 he received an abdominal wound at the Chosin Reservoir being hospitalized for 15 months.

Receiving the Korean Service Medal with one star, United Nations Medal and two Purple Hearts he was discharged from the Corpus Christi Texas Naval Hospital.

He entered the U.S. Postal Service, May 14, 1960. Now married to the former Mary Alice Neri, he has two children by a previous marriage. Active in his church, also attending art classes. He is a life member of the D.A.V., American Rifle Association, the American Legion and Marine Chapter of the Chosin Few. Also, a member of the 1st Marine Division Association, Alamo Chapter.

RONALD A. COSTELLO, was born July 12, 1931 in Orr, MN. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on July 12, 1949 and was assigned to B/1/7th Marines 1st Mar. Div. in August 1950 as a BAR man.

In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon/Seoul Campaign and was wounded in action during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign in November 1950. He received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one Battle Star, and Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars.

Following his military service, he graduated from the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. He is married with two daughters, two grandsons and one granddaughter. Currently, he is with the California Department of Transportation as a Senior Agent in management.

CHARLES E. COSTRELLO, was born Oct. 21, 1931 in Lancaster, PA. Educated in Public Schools, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, Feb. 16, 1949.

After completing basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to advanced infantry training at Camp Lejeune, NC. As a member of C Co., 1st Bn., 9th Marines he underwent amphibious training at Little Creek, VA and participated in amphibious maneuvers off the coast of Labrador.




Upon returning to Camp Lejeune, he was assigned to Weapons Co. 3rd Bn., 6th Marines and served with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean from May 1950 until August 1950 when Korean hostilities broke out. His outfit then boarded an APA and sailed thru the Suez Canal to Kobe, Japan where the 6th Marines became part of the First Marine Div.

As a member of Weapons Co. 3rd Bn. 7th Marines he embarked from Japan and participated in the Inchon Invasion and the capture and securing of Seoul. The First Marine Div. was then withdrawn from west-central Korea in early October 1950 and landed at Wonsan, North Korea's main east coast port where he participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign. He was wounded Dec. 10, 1950 and evacuated from Korea aboard the hospital ship, U.S.S. Consolation to the Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. He returned to the U.S. and after being hospitalized in Oakland, CA and Philadelphia Naval Hospitals, was assigned to Quantico, VA in the S-3 section of the Officer Candidates School.

Charlie received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, United Nations Medal and the Navy Occupation Medal with European clasp. He served out his enlistment at Quantico and was discharged October 1952 with the rank of sergeant.

Charlie and his wife, Regina, reside in Landisville, PA where he has been employed by Federal-Mogul Corporation in various management positions for the past 31 years.

JAMES G. COTTON, joined the U.S.M.C. on Dec. 10, 1941 at Oklahoma City, OK for four years. Boot camp at San Diego, CA M.C.R.D. Then assigned to the base maintenance as an electrician. Remained there until Spring 1944.

Sent to Pearl Harbor, a transit camp. Left Pearl Harbor in a 20 ship convoy. Was in charge of marines on board an LST ship since I was a sergeant. Thirty some days later, we were put ashore at Saipan, Marianas, with 50 other Marines as replacements.

Seventh Field Depot, Eng. Co. made the Okinawa invasion Apr. 1, 1945. We left Okinawa in September. Sent to Tientsin, China to disarm the Japanese soldiers. I returned to San Diego, CA on Feb. 6, 1946 for honorable discharge from the Marines.

I joined the Marine Reserve in 1947 at Oklahoma City. 20th Inf. Bn., A Co. was called to active duty in July 1950. I was assigned to Tent Camp #2, Camp Pendleton, for advanced infantry training.

Upon completion of training, I was assigned to D-2-7, 1st Platoon as a right guide. Capt. Green was CO and Lt. Paul Melaney was 1st Platoon Leader. While we were aboard ship, Capt. Green was assigned to another outfit. Capt. Hull became our new CO.




I think it was around Nov. 24, 1950, when we started to have fire fights with the North Koreans. Every day after that the engagement with the North Koreans became more violent. On Nov. 27, 1950, we went out on patrol Plat. SIGE. We were pinned down early in the morning. We were not able to pull off until after dark. By this time we believed we were engaging Chinese troops.

Lt. Paul Melaney was shot through the chest and his left arm was shattered. We lost one corporal and two privates this day. We were then told the 2nd Platoon had been hit hard too. We were also told that the 3rd Platoon had more loses than the rest of Companies.

About 8 P.M., Capt. Hull pulled me from the 1st Platoon and put me in charge of 3rd Platoon for the night, Nov. 27, 1950. I was told to expect a patrol from Fox Co. during early morning hours and not to fire on them. We had no pass-word for this night! I would guess it was about 10 P.M. when we could hear people walking on the frozen ground. It sounded like Co. SIGE Patrol.

The CO said it was 20 degrees below zero. It was so dark where we set up in this creek bed that you could not see your hand in front of your face. We had no fire and no food. My gut was hurting so bad that I was laying on top of my sleeping bag in about 12 inches of snow. The patrol we could hear moved into our area. I raised up on one arm to challenge them. That was when I could see four or five of them on the skyline above me. That was when I recognized that they were not Marines. I fired my rifle and knocked down the first man, fired the second time and knocked down the second man, was sighting in on the third man when it felt like I had been hit in the head with a sledge hammer. Everything went black!

I do not know how long I laid there in the snow before I came to. It was quiet and pitch black when I did wake up. I stumbled around, butting into trees and rocks. A man came by and lead me to C.P. That was when I found out that I was blind. I had been shot in the bridge of the nose. Capt. Hull had a CO Runner lead me to the Batt. Area. It was the 5th Marines. They put a tag on me and dressed my wound. The tag was dated Nov. 28, 1950.

I made the march with the Marines to Hamhung and on Dec. 6, 1950, I was flown to Tokyo, Japan, to Navy hospital.

At the 1987 D-2-7 Reunion, I found the Marine who lead me to safety. It was Bill Cackrell from Oklahoma City. Boy, what a wonderful reunion.

On the march to Hamhung, there was a lot of confusion and shouting orders, but never did I hear of any despair about whether we would make it out of the trap. These were indeed brave and courageous men. I am proud to be a member of this group of people.

I was returned to D-2-7 in Korea in February, 1951 as a S/Sgt. and was assigned to the 3rd Platoon for a second time.

I was wounded a second time on June 6, 1951 at Wachon Reservoir. I suffered a broken arm from mortar fire. I was flown to Tokyo, Japan again. When I was released from the hospital, I was sent to San Diego, CA for honorable discharge in September 1951.

WWII, Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal.

Ribbons - Asiatic, Pacific, China Ribbon, two Battle Stars.

Korea - Two Purple Hearts, Good Conduct, Silver Star, three Battle Stars.

BENJAMIN JOSEPH COUTO, was born Apr. 13, 1931 in Bethlehem, PA. He was educated in schools in Bethlehem and Allentown, PA until enlisting into the U.S. Marine Corps Mar. 15, 1950.

After completing basic training at Parris Island, SC he was stationed at Camp Lejeune, NC when hostilities broke out in Korea. He was then transferred to Camp Pendleton for additional training. Couto was assigned to ANGLICO, 2nd Bn., 7th Marine Reg.




Involved in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul. From there to Wonsan and the cautious advance up the Chosin Reservoir. At Yudam-ni he participated in the Attack to the rear", finally reaching Hagaru-Ri. Couto was one of Col. Murray's "Volunteers" in the breakout of Hagaru-Ri to reach Koto-Ri. Evacuated from Hungnam, hospitalized at Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. Then stationed at Marine detachment Saseko, until returning to the U.S. November 1951. He was assigned to Sch. Dem.

Troops, Quantico, VA until his discharge August 1953.

Ben married his high school sweetheart, Ann Finizza. They have four children, Deborah, (Mrs. John Pressmann), Anthony, Christian, and Jason, also three grandchildren. He was employed at Mack Trucks Inc. Allentown, is now semi-retired. He is involved in political and community affairs.

JERRY ROGER COUTURE, born Duluth, MN Jan. 29, 1931. Sgt. Wpn. Co., 1st/Bn. 7th.

Went to San Diego for basic training in 1949 for 14 weeks of Marine training. After basic was stationed at Bangor, WA Ammo Depot. Left Duluth with B-CO-4th Inf. Bn. for Camp Pendleton, CA then joined Wpns., Co., 1st Bn. 7th Reg. Landed at Inchon and Wonsan landings. Was with Baker Co. from Sudon/ Nightmare Alley to the end of the Chosin Reservoir battle. At Yudam-ni we were put in a machine gun squad. Was honored to serve under Lt. Col. Davis and the great 1st Bn., 7th who rescued Fox Co. at Toktong Pass. After a heavy snow fall the night after we rescued Fox Co. we jumped off on assault to the Southwest and were caught in an enemy cross fire and had heavy casualties, I can remember seeing my buddy from Duluth, Roy Pearl who was Lt. Col. Davis radioman on the hill above us. Col. Davis seeing our predicament called in artillery and pinpointed the hits right on the Chinese, saving many Marines lives and mine.





After Korea I was stationed at Quantico, VA, I think they sent us there to fatten us up. Meals were great. There seems to be no end to the stories a guy could tell, just too many to mention.

I belong to the VFW and Chosin Few and very proud of it. I worked as a System technician for N.W. Bell Tel. Co. for 31 years, and AT&T for three years. When AT&T shut down all small towns I was out of a job, so, as all good Marines would do I took the situation in hand and improvised and started my own company. Called (PA Bell Telephone Co.) and doing great. After my discharge from the Marines I moved to Cloquet, MN. Married and have four sons, played hockey for Duluth for a few years, then coached Hockey for 25 years in Cloquet, in the youth program, me and a few of my Marine buddys started the youth program. And built a new Hockey arena from scratch by donations. Team went to State tour in 1982.

RICHARD J. CRAIG, born June 18, 1925, inducted into the Marine Corp in 1943, I took Boot Training in San Diego, CA. I then went to Camp Pendleton in Oceanside, CA. I sailed from San Diego to join 1st Marine Div. in the Russell Islands. I served with"D" Btry. 2nd Bn., 11th Marines. My first invasion was Peleliu Island in 1944. With next invasion on Okinawa Apr. 1, 1945. After Okinawa I went on to Peking, China, then home to the States and rejoined the 1st Marine Div. serving with 4th Bn. Love Btry. in Korea and was in the Chosin Reservoir. After Korea I returned home.





My wife and I raised four children. To me there was no better branch of service to serve in as the United States Marine Corp. I have now retired as an Automobile Technician.

To all Marines who served in the Marines and the ones who are serving today "Semper Fi."

JOHN HAROLD CRAVEN, was born in Cape Girardeau, MO, on Apr. 12, 1915, son of John and Leafy Virl (Bagby) Craven. He enlisted in the USMC on Oct. 24, 1933, and was granted a special order discharge on Aug. 5, 1935, was a member of the USMCR, from Aug. 6, 1935 until Aug. 5, 1939, while studying for the ministry. During that period, he attended the Southwest Baptist College in Bolivar, MO, and the William Jewell College, Liberty, MO, receiving the Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1939.

Ordained in the First Baptist Church of Chaffee, MO, on Apr. 18, 1937, he served as pastor of Baptist Churches in Calhoun and Leeton, MO, while a student at the Central Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, KS from which he received the degree of Master of Theology in 1942. Commissioned Lieutenant (jg) in the Chaplain Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve on Sept. 24, 1942, he attended the Navy Chaplain School in Norfolk, VA until December 1942. He was appointed Acting Chaplain in the U.S. Navy on Aug. 30, 1944, to date from Oct. 18, 1942; and was promoted Lieutenant to date from Jan. 1, 1944, Lieutenant Commander to date from Jan. 1, 1946, and to Commander early in 1954. In October 1960 he was selected for the rank of Captain.

His first duty after completing instruction at the Chaplains School, was performed at the Naval Training Station, Sampson, NY, from Dec. 24, 1942, to June 17, 1943. He then joined the 14th Marine Reg., 4th Marine Div., Fleet Marine Force, to serve from June 22, 1943 until May 30, 1945, in the Pacific. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V".





He is also entitled to the Ribbons for, and facsimiles of, the Presidential Unit Citation to the Fourth Marine Div. and the Navy Unit Commendation to the Fifth (Marine) Amphibious Corps, for heroic achievement at Iwo Jima in February 1945.

Upon his return to the United States, he was ordered to Marine Barracks, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, CA, where he had duty from July 18, 1945 until Sept. 26, 1946. On October 10 he joined the USS Okaloosa, in which he served until April 1947. For four months he had duty on the staff of Commander Transport Div. 22, attached to the USS Cambria, flagship, and from August 1947 until January 1948 he was aboard the USS Mt. Olympus, serving as Staff Chaplain for Amphibious Group II.

Reporting on Feb. 2, 1948 to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC, he remained on duty there until January 1950. He then joined the Second Marine Div., Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, in May 1950 he went with the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines, to the Mediterranean, and in September of the same year was transferred to the 1st Marine Div., Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific, for service in Japan and Korea.

A Gold Star in lieu of the second Bronze Star Medal has been awarded him along with the Legion of Merit with the Combat "V" .

He is also entitled to the Ribbons for, and two facsimiles of two Presidential Unit Citations awarded the 1st Marine Div. for heroic service in Korea.

Chaplain Craven reported on Feb. 20, 1951 to the Navy Department, Washington, DC, where he served as Head of the Ecclesiastical Relations Branch, Chaplains Div., Bureau of Naval Personnel.

He was detached in July 1954 for duty in USS CORAL SEA, Aircraft Carrier in the Mediterranean. He left the Carrier in August 1955 for a year of Post Graduate study in Harvard University Divinity School, and graduated with S.T.M. in June 1956. Graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary with a D.M. degree in June 1976.

Chaplain Craven reported for duty at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan in July 1956 and served there until July 1959. He reported for duty at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, until July 1962. From August 1962 until July 1964 Chaplain Craven was the Senior Chaplain of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. In August 1964 he became the Force Chaplain of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific with Headquarters in Camp H. M. Smith, Honolulu, HI. In May 1967 Chaplain Craven left Hawaii and reported as District Chaplain of the Ninth Naval District at Great Lakes, IL. Chaplain Craven was detached from Headquarters, 9th Naval District on Aug. 2, 1968 and reported for duty as Staff Chaplain to the Commandant of the Marine Corps on Aug. 22, 1968. He had additional duty on the Staff of the Chief of Chaplains in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He retired on Aug. 1, 1973.

During this tour in HDQTs his title was changed to THE CHAPLAIN OF THE USMC. In addition to the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" the Bronze Star Medal with Gold Star and Combat "V", and the Ribbon with three Stars for the Presidential Unit Citations and Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Capt. Craven has the American Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four Stars; the World War II Victory Medal; the Navy Occupation Service Medal (Europe Clasp); the Korean Service Medal with three Stars; the United Nations Service Medal, and the National Defense Medal. On Dec. 11, 1967 Chaplain Craven was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for meritorious service as Force Chaplain of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. He accurately forecast chaplain requirements commensurate with the buildup of forces in the Republic of Vietnam. He was instrumental in the initiation and implementation of the Personal Response Program. By his insight and perseverance in planning for the spiritual needs of the Force's personnel, he provided assistance of inestimable value to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

Awarded 2nd Legion of Merit for service as The Chaplain USMC. Chaplain Craven was married July 1940 to Miss Betty May Smith of Wichita, KS. They have two daughters, Carol May and Margaret.

Chaplain Craven served as Interim Pastor of Naha Calvary Baptist Church on Okinawa from August 1973 to August 1974, under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Board, SBC. He and his wife were appointed as Missionary Associates of the Home Mission Board, SBC in July 1975, and he has served as Director of Christian Ministries for the Norfolk Baptist Association since that time.

JOHN CRAZY BEAR, Gy/Sgt. (E-7) USMC Retired, is a full blooded Sioux Indian born Mar. 17, 1931 at Standing Rock Indian Reservation, Ft. Yates, ND.

In 1945 John joined the Marines at 15, and went to North China with the 101st replacement draft as





a machine gunner. He returned stateside in 1950, was assigned to "B" CO., 1st Motor Transport Bn., made the Inchon landing and then on up to the Frozin Chosin. John was wounded on his way down from the reservoir, and received the Purple Heart.

John remained with the Marines for 22 years retiring in August, 1968. He spent 14 years at different overseas duty stations including a tour with the 7th Marines in Vietnam.

John is married to the former Dolores Bulman from Virginia Beach, VA. They have three children, Dianne (1957), Jonathon (1965) and Carson (1966).

John is currently employed at Camp Lejeune as a Civil Service worker with Transportation Management Officer looking forward to retirement again within the next few years. He enjoys doing oil painting, coaches a young men's soccer team, gives lectures on Indian Culture to area schools and all other spare time is spent traveling with his wife.

WILLIAM F. CREASON, Member of G Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, F1st Marine Div.

William F. Creason was born Feb. 7, 1929 at Eufaula, OK. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in July 1948. After Boot Camp in San Diego, he was assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam, M.I. as a B.A.R. man. Flowing Typhoon Gloria on Guam, he was assigned to G Co. 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA. He sailed to Korea with the 1st Marine Brigade in July 1950. Wounded by enemy mortar fire on Sept. 4, 1950 he was sent to Japan for recuperation. Rejoined his company on November 27 at the Chosin Reservoir. He was air-lifted to Japan from Hungnam after the breakout with frozen hands and feet.





He was awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, United Nations Service Medal, and the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. Bill was discharged as a Corporal in July 1952 at Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, OK.

Bill is retired from Civil Service and resides in McAlester, OK with his wife Linda. They have two grown daughters and one grandchild.

WILLIAM E. CRITES, born Jan. 21, 1928 at Saginaw, MI; basic training, Parris Island, 1948; served on Guam as Squad Leader in newly formed Charlie, Co., 5th Mrines; promoted to corporal; returned to U.S. in February, 1950; assigned to Recon. Co., 1st Marine Div. In July, 1950, volunteered for Korean duty with the 1st Marine Brigade as a Recon Team Leader; promoted to Sergeant at Wonsan. Combat included: Pusan Perimeter, Naktong River, Inchon Landing Chosin Reservoir, where Recon. was the rear guard and his platoon was the last unit out. Rotated in 2nd draft to the U.S. in February, 1951; assigned to Great Lakes Naval Training Station





where he served as Brig. Warden. December, 1951, he was assigned to Shore Party Bn.; S-2 Office; Camp Lejeune and promoted to Staff Sergeant. In April, 1952, he was assigned to Recon. Co., 2nd Marine Div. and served as Platoon Sergeant.

He married Lois Gohm on Sept. 15, 1951. They have two daughters, one son, five granddaughters, and one grandson. They are active in church work and Bill serves as outpost chaplain in the Royal Rangers. He has been a Professional Building Inspector for the City of Midland for the past 23 years.

Awards include: Korean Service Medal with four Stars; Presidential Unit Citation with three Stars, World War II Victory Medal, United Nations Medal, National Defense Medal, and Good Conduct Medal.

JOSEPH A. CRIVELLO, JR., was born Aug. 25, 1931 in Baltimore, MD. After enlistment in August 1949 and basic training at Parris Island, he attended Radio Operators School at San Diego, CA.

Upon graduation, he was ordered to Camp Pendleton and assigned to 1st Bn. 11th MAR, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade and, in early July, embarked for Korea aboard the U.S.S. Pickaway.

After landing on August 3, he participated in Marine actions against North Korean Forces before joining the 1st Marine Div. in September for the assault and seizure of Inchon and the capture and securing of Seoul.





In October he took part in the Wonsan Landing. In November, during the Hungnam-Chosin Reservoir Campaign, he was assigned to B/1/11 and later to E/2/5 as member of Forward Observer Team. After the attack from Yudam-Ni to Hagaru-Ri, he was evacuated to the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan and later to U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, MD.

He was awarded the Purple Heart, three Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars and Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal.

He was stationed at Quantico, VA for the remainder of his enlistment. He married Rosina Provini. They live in Bel Air, MD and have one son and daughter. Joe is a life member of D.A.V. and Vice President of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of The Chosin Few.

WILLIAM P. CROSS, was born Dec. 4, 1927 in Lexington, NY. He enlisted in the Marines on Sept. 7, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was shipped to the West Coast, from there he embarked for Guam. For several months he was hospitalized at Pearl Harbor, and on his release he was transferred to Guam. Upon his return to duty in Guam, he received advanced training as an assistant B.A.R. man with C-5, later changed to H-5, of the 1st Marine Div. When a typhoon broke up the 1st Marine Div., they left for California without him, and he was transferred to the Marine barracks for M.P. duty. In September 1950 he was tranferred to Japan to join forces with the D-2-5 1st Marine Div. for the Inchon invasion and the takeover of Seoul. They were pulled back to Inchon for the Wonsan Invasion and on to the Chosin Reservoir area.

On Dec. 4, 1950 he received a head wound in the Toktong Pass, and spent nine months hospitalized. When he was discharged from the hospital, he was retired as a Corporal, with 80% disability from service. He now has 100% disability from V.A. He received a Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal and other Medals.

Bill worked for Albany County Resource Development Center, Voorheesville, NY and retired in 1979 due to illness.





Bill and his wife are currently residing in Hendersonville, NC. They have two grown sons, two grown daughters and a daughter still in college. In their retired life, they enjoy spending time with their seven grandsons and two granddaughters. They are also expecting a tenth grandchild in June, 1989.

GEORGE S. CROTTS, JR., was born in Ross, CA, June 19, 1932. He was educated in the San Rafael, CA, public schools and enlisted in the US Marine Corps Reserves (C Co., 12th Inf. Bn., 12th Nav. Dist.) the summer before his graduation from San Rafael High School, June 17, 1950.





He was activated as a PVT and, with C Co., ordered to Camp Pendleton, CA, Aug. 1, 1950. After infantry training he was ordered, with 2nd Rifle Co., 1st Trng. Bn., T&R Rgt. (as the 1st Replacement Draft) to Korea, Oct. 1, 1950, with stopovers in Camps Otsu and Sakai, Japan. Joined the 1st Marine Div. at Wonsan, N Korea and D Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines at Sudong-ni about Nov. 4, 1950. Served as Machine Gun Crewman with D Co. through Yudam-ni and the return march to Hagaru. Evacuated from Hagaru, Dec. 3, 1950, with frostbite of hands and feet, to Yokosuka Naval Hospital and then on to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA. Assigned, mid-April, 1951, to Guard and Security and Brig Detachments, MP Co., HQ Bn., MB, Camp Pendleton, CA, until release to inactive duty, Feb. 8, 1952. Discharged from USMCR, June 19, 1958 with rank of SSGT.

George retired from Pacific Bell, Dec. 31, 1987, as an Engineering Manager after a 36 year career. He and his wife, Theresa, and their two sons, Michael and Stephen, live in San Ramon, CA. George also has two daughters and a son by a former marriage and six grandchildren.

Upon Theresa's retirement from Pacific Bell (one or two years), George and his family are planning to relocate to property in British Columbia, Canada, to enjoy rural life, good hunting and excellent fishing.

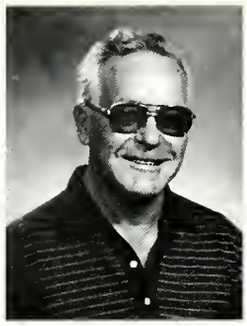
JAMES DAVID CROUCH, was born Dec. 29, 1929 in Ashburn, VA. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the U.S.M.C. in December, 1947.

After basic training (January-March 1948) in Parris Island, he was based at Camp Lejeune and served two tours of duty in the Mediterranean, with Dog Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Marine Div.

In 1950, he was assigned to the 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div. as a machine gun squad leader, under the command of Gen. Chester Puller. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon; the capture of Seoul; and in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Northern Korea.

Following the break-out of the Chosin Reservoir, he spent three months in the naval hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. Afterwards, he returned to his company for the Spring Offensive. Was rotated back





to the States in September, 1951 as Sergeant, and assigned to the Naval Proving Grounds, Dahlgren, VA where he was honorably discharged on Jan. 20, 1952.

He received the Naval Occupation Service Medal; Korean Service Medal w/four Stars; Presidential Unit Citation w/one Star; U.N. Service Medal; and the Good Conduct Medal.

Jim is married and has two married daughters and three grandchildren. He is retired and resides in Spring Hill, FL.

WILLIAM R. CROW, H@S Co. 7th Reg. First Marine Div. in Korea from Inchon in August 1950 through August 1951, also served from 1943 through 1946 with 4th Jasco, 1st Marine Div. in South Pacific, Peleliu, Okinawa and Tientsin, China.

I believe that this book should be a reminder to all of us who were fortunate enough to survive that the credit should go to all of our men who gave their ultimate sacrifice. Their sacrifice is part of the reason we have the privilege of seeing our children and grandchildren grow up. These fallen brothers are so important to our lives that we should never forget their deeds.

I must admit I have forgotten many names and events over the years but there is one thing that I will never forget and that is the images in my mind of our fallen comrades in their many positions of death. A broken form laying awkwardly in the snow, bodies zipped inside their sleeping bags and laid in neat rows, bodies stacked like cordwood in the back of the trucks, bodies laying on stretchers covered with Ponchos, bodies awash in the sand on a Beach, bodies quickly decomposing in the hot sun. These are some of the images that will never fade from my mind. They are the realities of war.



Another reason that I was able to survive was that I had the privilege of serving with some of the finest non coms and officers. Their leadership certainly contributed to survival for many of us. One example was Chaplain Craven who was the 7th Reg. Chaplain left in Korea several months before I returned and he was kind enough to visit my family when he went through Wichita. This was concern beyond duty. One other instance of interest concerns a legend in the Corps. As a runner on Peleliu WWII I had the occasion to deliver a message to the then Col. Chesty Puller after he had read the message he said to me " I don't know what we would do without you runners, we can't depend on these damn radios or telephones." I was so proud that if he had given me a message to deliver to Hell I would have taken it right to Hell itself.

Yes, we are survivors but most of the credit for that can go to those who did not return and to the fine leadership we had. Let's not forget those that gave their all and those who lead us through the tough times.

JAMES J. CRUICE, was born Feb. 10, 1926 in Seattle, WA. I now reside in Tucson, AZ and Birch Bay, WA. I am a retired sales engineer for an industrial chemical firm.

I joined the Corps in May 1943 and was assigned to the 1st Armored Amphibian Bn., at Oceanside, CA. I participated in the Landing at Roi Namur Atoll, Marshall Islands, Feb. 17, 1944, the Saipan-Guam Landing, Marianas Islands, July 21, 1944, and the Okinawa Campaign on Apr. 1, 1945. I was discharged at Camp Pendleton, CA. on Dec. 15, 1945.

I enlisted in "A" Co., 11th Inf. Bn., U.S.M.C.R. at Seattle, WA, 1947 and was recalled to active duty in June 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA to help form Item Co. 3rd Bn., 7th Marines as a machine gun section leader.





I participated in action at Inchon - Seoul, Hagaru Ri, Koto Ri, Yudam Ni, and The Chosin Reservoir where I was wounded by a Chinese hand grenade on Dec. 2, 1950. I was evacuated by air to Japan and then to the U.S. I was discharged from the Naval Hospital, Bremerton, WA in March, 1951.

I was reassigned to Camp Pendleton as an Infantry Tactics Instructor. I was discharged from the service on July 7, 1951.

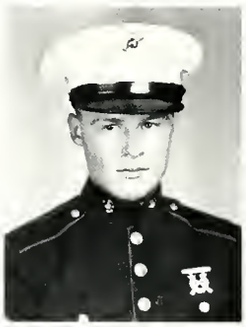
My decorations include the Purple Heart, the Navy Marine Corps with Star Navy Unit Citation two Stars, Presidential Unit two Stars, Asiatic Pacific three Stars, and Korean Service two Stars.

I was married to Patsy M. Morrill on Feb. 1, 1951, and we have five children, Faye Cowgill, Gerald, James S., Karen, and David. We have one grandchild: James E.

R.A. CRUICKSHANK, was born Dec. 31, 1930, at Del Norte, CO. I went to school and completed school at Seibert, CO.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps in Denver May 1948. I went to San Diego for boot camp, attended telephone school at Camp Del Mar and was assigned to the 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune in H&S Bn. as a wire man.

I left San Diego the middle of August for Japan aboard the USNS Phoenix.





I made the landing at Inchon in September 1950 with the 11th Marines. I was at the Presidential Palace at Seoul when it was turned over to Sigmin Ri. I made the landing at Wonsan and was at Majon-Ni, Hagaru, and Koto-Ri in North Korea. I helped bury the 117 men we left at Koto-Ri. I left Hungnam on the Gen. ET Collins for Pusan.

I participated in operations in South and Central Korea. I was evacuated out at the Punch Bowl Sept. 18, 1951, for Japan. I left Kobe, Japan in October 1951 aboard the Sgt. Howard E. Woodford for San Diego. I was at San Diego as a D.I. until my discharge in May of 1951.

I received the Purple Heart, three PWC, Good Conduct, National Defense, Korean Service Medal with one Silver and one Bronze Star, United Nation and two Korean PWC's for service in Korea.

I was later married and worked for the telephone company in Lincoln, NE until my retirement. I am most proud of my four children who joined the Marine Corps, three (3) boys and one (1) girl. My daughter also married a Marine, making a total of six of us to have served our country as Marines.

PAUL HERMANN DALLMANN, was born in Lewisville, OH, on June 10, 1923. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in March, 1941.

He served in destroyers, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, from December, 1941, to May, 1944, when he was ordered back to the States for officer training. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a Naval Science Degree and a commission as an Ensign.

He served in destroyers until June, 1949, when he was ordered to the Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Co. (Anglico).





In September, 1950, he and his team of Marines, attached to 1st Bn., 32nd Inf., participated in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul.

He was attached to various units of the Seventh Div. in North Korea from the landing at Iwon until he was evacuated at Hungnam on Dec. 21, 1950. Prior to being evacuated, he and his team directed naval gunfire missions in support of the 10th Corps.

His decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit (two) with Combat "V", Bronze Star ("V"), Meritorious Commendation and Navy Commendation Medals and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Capt. Dallman is retired and lives in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, with his wife, Audrey. They have three children and four grandchildren.

RICHARD WALTER DANIELSON, was born May 15, 1927 in East Cleveland, OH. He enlisted in the USMC Reserve on Feb. 22, 1945. After training at Parris Island, he served on active duty until Aug. 31, 1946. After graduation in June 1950 from Ohio University, he was activated with the Cleveland, OH, Reserve Unit on Aug. 31, 1950. Landing at Wonsan, North Korea, as a replacement, he was assigned to the Fifth Marine Reg., which his father served with in WWI. His Company was ordered first east then west of Chosin Reservoir. During the breakout from Yudam-Ni, Item Co./5th Marines was assigned a vital position, Hill 1520, at Toktong Pass. After the engagement on December 1 and 2, only two officers and 18 enlisted men were officially accounted for. It resulted in a Congressional Medal of Honor and three Navy Crosses being awarded to members of his Company. Danielson was wounded and evacuated by a Greece plane flown by USAF from Koto-Ri. He was hospitalized at the Kyoto Army Hospital in Japan. Upon his return to the United States in March 1951,





he was assigned to Parris Island as an instructor for officer candidates until his transfer to the inactive reserve in August 1951.

Richard Danielson and his wife, Mary, reside in North Olmsted, OH, and have four children. He is a Contracting Officer at NASA for Space Vehicles. He is a founding member and President of the Ohio Chapter of the Chosin Few.

LAURIN DARRELL, enlisted Dec. 12, 1947 - Sergeant in Hq. 2nd Bn., 5th - Hit during a road block South of Hagaru-Ri, choppered out of Koto-Ri, survived a couple army hospitals, recouped at USN Great Lakes. Made Staff Sergeant and spent the remaining tour at Quantico. Discharged Dec. 11, 1953.





CHARLES EDWARD DAVIS, born December 1927 in Ardmore, OK. Raised in California. Enlisted in the U.S. Army in July 1946, completed OCS, Associate Officers' Course and parachute training at Ft. Benning in 1947.

Assigned to 11th Airborne Div. Hokkaido, Japan and completed competitive tour for Regular Army with 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Div.

Made Inchon landing as ADC to Division Commander.

Re-joined 2nd Bn., 31st Inf. Div. at Suwon, Korea, July 1950 and participated in Chosin Campaign as Weapons Platoon leader, G Co., 2nd Bn., 31st Inf. at Koto-Ri; awarded Purple Heart; evacuated from Hungnam.

Married Jain Elizabeth Jones at Ft. Bragg, 1951.

Subsequent assignments include: Instructor, Parachute School, Ft. Benning; 2nd Bn., 8th Inf. and G-3 Section, 4th Div. in Germany; Advanced Infantry Course; 1st Bn., 505th Parachute, 82nd Div. in Germany; Parachute Brigade, 8th Inf. Div. in Germany; G-3 Training, V Corps in Germany; Command and General Staff College; Continental Army Command at Ft. Monroe; and J-3, Headquarters MACV in Saigon.





Retired as Lieutenant Colonel in 1968 then joined Burroughs Corporation, McLean, VA as department manager. Retired in 1986 and currently living and skiing Bozeman, MT.

Has four adult children: Noah B. Davis of New York City, Colin K. Davis of Seattle, WA, Jason K. Davis of Washington, D.C. and Dagny R. Davis of Atlanta, GA.

Holds Bachelor of General Education degree from University of Nebraska and Master of Science in Personnel Administration from George Washington University.

Awards and Decorations: Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, World War II Victory Medal, Army Occupation Medal (Japan and Germany), National Defense Service Medal w/one Oak Leaf Cluster, Korean Service Medal w/ two Bronze Service Stars, Vietnam Service Medal w/one Bronze Service Star, United Nations Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Medal w/device, Combat Infantry Badge, Master Parachutists Badge.

EDWARD S. DAVIS, born in Philadelphia, PA, in 1932. Soon after my 17th birthday, I joined the Corps. After three months at Parris Island, I was assigned to the 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune.

In the summer of 1950, the entire division was ordered to the Far East. We boarded the General William Weigel and arrived at Kobe, Japan August 29. I was pulled out of the division when they hit Inchon because I was still 17 years old.



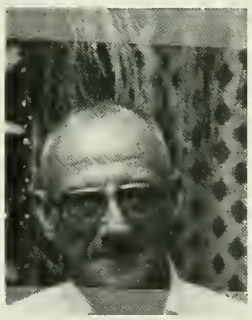


In late November, I was flown into Hagaru-Ri and joined "George" Co. 3-5. I stayed with "George" Co. through the Chosin Campaign and the Spring, Summer and Fall Offensives of 1951 and I was known to my friends as "Little Davis."

I was promoted to Squad Leader of a 60 mm mortar squad in February, 1951 and Platoon Guide in August. I received two Presidential Unit Citations, five Battle Stars and one Purple Heart.

ELLIS H. DAVIS, was born Oct. 2, 1921 in Houston, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Sept. 4, 1940 and went through Boot Camp at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. After basic training he was assigned to H Co. 8th Marines, was transferred shortly to 2 H 6 and went to Reykjavik, Iceland (July 12, 1941-Mar. 8, 1942).





After his return from Iceland he went to Camp Lejeune and helped form the 21st Reg., 3rd Mar. Div.

Participated in Operations against enemy forces on Bougainville, BSI and on Guam, M.I. Participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam - Chosin Campaign against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

He was awarded two P.U.C.'s, the Korean Service Medal with six stars. He retired from the Corps as a Staff Sgt. E-5. Went to work 23 years as a Journeyman and warehouseman for the Navy Exchange.

He resides in Orlando, FL with wife June. They have two daughters and a son and two granddaughters and he is a weekend golfer.

MATT M. DAVIS, III, was born on June 11, 1932 in San Antonio, TX and was raised on a ranch near Charlotte, TX. While attending Alamo Heights High School, he joined "C" Co., 20th Inf. Bn., the Marine Corps Reserve Unit in San Antonio, on Nov. 9, 1949.

The reserve unit was called to duty on Aug. 26, 1950 and Davis was one of those who never attended boot camp.

After infantry training for approximately six weeks at Camp Pendleton, he shipped out on the troop ship "Gen. Nelson B. Walker" for Japan as part of the 1st Replacement Draft.

After another two weeks training in Japan the 1st Replacement Draft was shipped to Wonsan. Davis joined "Dog" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines on Nov. 9 1950 at Sudong-ni, and was assigned as a messenger for 3rd platoon commanded by Lt. Thomas Thompson.





Davis, along with nearly everyone else in D/2/7, was wounded during the defense of Hill 1240 north of Yudam-ni on Nov. 28, 1950. He was evacuated by air from Hagaru-ri on Dec. 6, 1950. After recuperation at the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan, Davis returned to D/2/7 in mid-February 1951. He served on the East-Central front until being wounded for the third time on Sept. 6, 1951.

After graduating with a degree in Animal Husbandry from Texas A&I College, Davis entered the ranching business near Charlotte in the late 1950s and continues in that occupation.

He and his wife, the former Jimmie Lee Henson, have two daughters, Rebecca and Dixie, and had a son, Clay, who was accidentally killed in 1983.

After suffering from congestive heart failure for many years, Davis was the fortunate recipient of a heart transplant in August 1986 and considers his continued survival to be a miracle of modern medicine.

RAEBURN CLARK DAVIS, JR., born Apr. 9, 1931 in South Lyon, MI, as Clark Davis, Jr.; attended Lafayette Grade School and graduated from Lincoln Park High School, Lincoln Park, MI, in June, 1949. He joined the 17th Inf. Bn Marine Reserve Unit in Dearborn, MI, at age 17 and attended two weeks summer camp in 1948 at Camp Lejeune and two weeks summer camp in Little Creek, VA in 1949.

He was employed by the C&O Railroad in August, 1950, when the 17th was activated and spent six weeks at Camp Pendleton, before leaving for Korea. He joined B-1-7 about November 12th and was with them until wounded December 3rd, near Toktong Pass. Was evacuated to the States and recovered at Great Lakes Hospital and was released from duty in March, 1952.

He returned home and married in 1953. They have four sons and two grandsons. He is presently employed as a truck driver and hopes to retire in the near future.

RAYMOND F. DAVIS, Sgt. 634477 USMC; born St. Petersburg, FL Nov. 18, 1928. Enlisted USMC Sept. 23, 1946 to Sept. 2, 1948 2nd Mar Div., Sept. 4, 1948 10th Am TracBn., Tampa, FL, (Aug. 1, 1950) from 1st Mar. Div., 1st Marines 7th MT; *Battles: Assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea Sept. 15, 1950 to Sept. 16, 1950; capture & securing of Seoul, Korea Sept. 17, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Northern, Korea Oct. 26, 1950 to Dec. 14, 1950; operations against enemy in South and Central Korea, Dec. 15, 1950 to July 29, 1951. Honorable Discharge Sept. 3, 1951.

Awarded Good Conduct Medal; WWII Victory Medal; Korean Battle Ribbon with five Stars, three PUC; Present Address; Star Rt. 5, Box 103E, Beaufort, SC 29902

RAYMOND G. DAVIS, Gen. Davis was born Jan. 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, GA. He attended Georgia School of Technology and earned his B.S. Degree in 1938. A member of the ROTC unit while attending college, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army to accept appointment as a Marine 2nd Lieutenant on June 27, 1938.

During WW II, he took part in combat on Guadalcanal, New Guinea and Cape Gloucester, becoming commanding officer of the 1st Bn., First Marines while there. While commanding the 1st Bn., at Peleliu, he earned the Navy Cross and Purple Heart. Following his return to the United States in November, 1944 he saw duty at Quantico, VA, on Guam, and with the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Inf. Bn., in Chicago, IL. During the Korean Conflict, Lt. Col. Davis commanded the 1st Bn., 7th Marines where he twice earned the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with Combat "V", and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism during his battalion's historic breakout from the Chosin Reservoir. Later, as the Executive Officer, 7th Marines, he was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V".



Upon his return to the United States in June, 1951, he served at Headquarters Marine Corps, and in April, 1953, became the head of the Operations and Training Branch, G-3 Div. In June, 1955, he completed the Amphibious Warfare School, Senior Course, then served consecutively as Assistant Director and, later Director of the Senior School. In October, 1957, he was again transferred to Headquarters Marine Corps for duty.

The following June, after completing the National War College, he was assigned to headquarters, U.S. European Command, Paris, France. Following his tour and while enroute to the United States, he was promoted to Brigadier General on July 1, 1963. Gen. Davis' next assignments were Assistant Division Commander, 3rd Marine Div., Okinawa, and then Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Headquarters Marine Corps. For service in the latter capacity, he was awarded his second Legion of Merit. He was promoted to Major General on Aug. 4, 1966. Following duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, Gen. Davis was ordered to the Republic of Vietnam, initially as Deputy Commanding General, Provisional Corps, and then as Commanding General, 3rd Marine Div. For his service in that capacity he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Upon his return to the United States, was assigned as the Deputy for Education/Director, Education Center, Quantico, VA. Following his promotion to Lieutenant General on July 1, 1970, he became Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico.

On Mar. 12, 1971, Gen. Davis was promoted to Four-Star Rank upon assuming duties as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. He retired from active duty on Mar. 31, 1972.

He and his wife, the former Willa K. Heafner of Lincolnton, NC have three children: Raymond G., Jr.; Gordon M., a Captain in the Marine Corps Reserve; and Willa Kay.

Awards and decorations include:

Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal - Navy, Silver Star w/Gold Star in lieu of second award, Legion of Merit w/Combat "V" and Gold Star, Bronze Star w/Combat "V", Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation w/three Stars, Navy Unit Commendation, w/one star, American Defense w/ Fleet Clasp, American Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign w/five Campaign Stars, World War II Victory; National Defense w/one Campaign Star, Korean Service w/four Campaign Stars, Vietnamese Service w/three Campaign Stars, National Order of Vietnam/4th Class, National Order of Vietnam/5th Class, Gross of Gallantry w/three Palms for subsequent, Republic of Vietnam Army Distinguished Service Order, Vietnam Public Health Service Medal/1st Class, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

WILLIAM JOSEPH DAVIS, Lt. Bill Davis, A/1/7, won SS at Chosin after China duty. Born in Boston Dec. 2, 1923. Later wrote Chosin Marine, a firsthand account from first fight with ChiComs at Sudong ("Nightmare Alley") up to Yudamni, then back to Hungnam. Also wrote **Hanoi-Gate Marine** (how Nixon failed to save 500 POWs from Hanoi Hilton); **S.L.A. Marshall Marine** (how JFK & CIA lost The Bay of Pigs); TET Marine (won 2nd SS as CO, 1/7 during TET Offensive; tell why we lost in Vietnam). After four enl USN WWII, 29 years USMC, Col. Davis transferred to Permanent Disability Retired List Sept. 1, 1976.



Lives in San Diego with wife of 42 years Isabel. Married daughter Karen lives in D.C. expecting first child. Taught MilHist, UPenn; HuBeh, Pepperdine as Ph.D. Is now writing biography of Gen. Ray Davis, his CO 1/7 at Chosin. Phone info to Bill at (619) 487-0133 on Gen. Davis.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, born Frostburg, MD Apr. 19, 1930. Enlisted in the Navy as Hospital Corpsman July 15, 1948. First assignment after recruit training and Hospital Corps School, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, MD. Serving there when ordered to First Marine Div. in first week of Korean War. Served with B Co., 1st Bn, 7th Reg. at Inchon through the Chosin Reservoir. While attending wounded on Nov. 29, 1950, he was wounded and evacuated to Japan and then to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Following seven months hospitalization, served successively aboard destroyer Roan, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Attack Cargo ship Vermillion and the Naval Academy. While at the Naval Academy, selected for commissioning as an Ensign, Medical Service Corps in October 1956 as a result of Navy-wide competitive examinations.





After commissioning, served at the Naval Hospitals, Philadelphia, Bethesda, MD and Orlando, FL; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of Yards and Docks and as a student and later the Executive Officer of the Naval School of Health Care Administration. During his assignments in the Washington Area, CDR Davis attended George Washington University during his off duty hours and earned a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration and a Masters Degree in Educational Administration.

Cdr. Davis retired from the Navy Aug. 31, 1973 and took a position as Associate Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, serving as administrator of the Medical Center. He retired from the University in September 1985.

Cdr. Davis is a Founder of The Chosin Few and was appointed as the first Executive Director in March 1986.

Cdr. Davis holds the Bronze Star Medal with Combat V, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Purple Heart, and Navy Good Conduct Medal (two awards).

Cdr. Davis is married to the former Patricia Meehan of Baltimore, MD. He and Mrs. Davis have six children and two grandchildren.

HAROLD LOUIS DAWE, JR., was born in Matehuala, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Mar. 23, 1923. He attended school in Mexico and Texas and was attending Texas A&M at the outbreak of WWII. He enlisted on Aug. 7, 1942, attending boot camp at San Diego, CA, served in the South Pacific participating in the Peleliu operation with Marine Aircraft Group-II in support of the 1st Marine Div. for which the unit received the Navy Unit Commendation. From 1947 to 1949, served with Marine Air Gp.-15 at Ewa, HI. Was assigned to the 6th Basic Class at Quantico in 1949. Upon completion in 1950 assigned to C Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines as a platoon leader, and joined the 1st Marine Brigade in Pusan in September 1950, participated in the Inchon operation, capture of Seoul, and the subsequent advance to Yudam-ni and the Chosin operation.





Received the Bronze Star with V for actions at Yudam-ni. I pay special tribute to the men of my rifle platoon. December 25, 1949 married Connie Wallace in Denver, CO and have five children. After returning to the States in March 1950, served in various capacities including Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment USS Boston (CAG-1), the worlds first guided missile cruiser.

Led the Marine contingent at the funeral of King Haakon of Norway in 1957. Retired July 1, 1963 at Quantico, VA, and settled in Arvada, CO. Currently employed by the State of Colorado as an Appeals Referee and hope to retire soon.

ALBERT A. DEBNAR, was born on Feb. 3, 1932 in Milwaukee, WI. He enlisted in the Marine Reserves in March 1949 while still in high school. Al went to Korea as a PFC with the 1st Replacement Draft and was assigned to H&S Co. and later transferred to "C" Co. Engr. Bn. as a truck driver. He lost a truck in an ambush outside of Koto-Ri and then in July 1951, ran over a land mine with another.





About the Frozen Chosin, I never thought I would get warm again. To this day, my feet still itch when the temperature gets down to freezing. After a second tour in Korea, 53/54, and three tours in Vietnam, Al retired in November 1970. Received a Purple Heart and was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal. He is now working as an electronics technician for the U.S. State Department.

For the past two years, Al and his wife Mina have

been posted in West Africa where he is required to visit several countries throughout the continent.

DAVID RAYMOND DE HELMS, Sgt. USMCR was born Dec. 2, 1930 in Kansas City, MO.

In June 1948 he enlisted in the 5th 105 MM Howitzer Bn. in Kansas City. The Battalion was activated in August of 1950.

After training at Camp Pendleton, he was transferred to Japan and arrived in Korea on Nov. 10, 1950 as part of the 2nd Replacement Draft.

He served with H&S Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines until November 1951 as a radioman and Battalion Radio Chief. At Hagaru he participated in the action on East Hill. He also participated in the action on Hill 902 in April of 1951. He earned five Korea Service Medal Stars. On returning stateside in December 1951, he served with the 2nd Amphibian Recon. Bn.



After discharge he attended the University of Missouri at Kansas City where he earned a BA in Physics and Math, and an MA in Educational Administration. He earned a doctorate in Education Administration from the University of Kansas.

He instructed at KU and served as an Educational Administrator in the Kansas City area before retiring in 1986. He has held numerous educational and civic posts in the Kansas City and Missouri area.

He and his wife, Cora Anne, have retired in Harrisonville, MO. They have one daughter, Jacquelyn, (Mrs. Byron Eberts), who is a flight attendant for TWA.

FRED T. DE LA GARZA, born June 20, 1924, San Antonio, TX (SATX). Joined the Marines, Apr. 6, 1944, SATX, and took Boot Camp at San Diego, CA. He landed at Inchon, Korea on Sept. 15, 1950, as a member of Dog Co., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div., assigned to the Motor Transport. He participated in the taking of Ash-Com City, Kimpo Field, Yong Dong Po, and Seoul. He landed at Wonsan in October 1950 and remained in the Hungnam area with 7th MT, providing support to the 1st Div. He was evacuated from Hungnam in December 1950 and proceeded to Masan, where he remained until he departed the country in February 1951.





He returned to his Civil Job at Kelly AFB, SATX. Mr. De La Garza resides in SATX, and is a member of the Chosin Few of the local chapter. His sister, Hortense, is married to Chosin Few member, A.T. Garcia, D-2-7. Semi-retired, he currently assists other veterans in counseling and other rehabilitative matters.

RICHARD DeLAUTER, was born July 17, 1928 in Toledo, OH. He graduated from Waite High School in 1946 and enlisted in the Marine Corps in June of that year. After basic training at Parris Island, he attended Field Music School and served at Naval Air Station, Coca Solo, Canal Zone. Following discharge in 1948, he was a member of the inactive Reserves, later joining the active 8th Inf. Bn. in Toledo. The Battalion was activated in July, 1950, and sent to Camp Pendleton. He was flown to Japan to join D Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Reg. at Seoul, Korea. D Co. was later sent to Koto-Ri.





He was awarded the Bronze Star with V for action on Nov. 28, 1950. He left Korea in August, 1951, and was discharged in 1954. He and his wife, Joyce, have three children and one grandchild. Richard retired from Libbey-Owens-Ford in 1987 after 39 years of employment. They now reside in Rossford, OH.

DOMINICK V. DE LUCA, was born Apr. 29, 1930 at Staten Island, NY. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on July 19, 1948 and completed Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC. After he completed Boot Camp, he reported to B Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. In 1949, the Regiment was redesignated to H Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marines. Col. Litzenberg was the Regiment Commander. In April 1950, the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines sailed to the Mediterranean where we heard about the invasion of S. Korea. Our battalion then sailed thru the Suez Canal and our unit was redesignated to H Co. 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div. We arrived in Kobe, Japan and joined with the 7th Marine Reg. with the Marine Reserves reinforcing the Regiment, the Ranks. He was tranferred to Item Co. 3rd Bn., 7th Marines and was assigned to the second squad of the Machine Gun Section. We then embarked for Inchon, Seoul and the 38th Parallel. Later, we re-embarked for the Wonsan Landing and as the Ridge Runners, we moved to the Frozen Chosin. De Luca was wounded at Hagaru-ri; airlifted out to Koto Ri to Hamhung to be hospitalized at Yokosuka Naval Hospital Japan, and was later transferred to Guam.





He returned to the United States in October 1951 and reported for duty as a Drill Instructor at Parris Island. He met and married Sgt. Mary E. Hunt, USMC at Parris Island. They now have four girls, two boys, and seven grandchildren. De Luca also served in Vietnam with the 1st Marine Div. for 13 months and was retired as a Gunny Sergeant in April 1975. The De Luca's now reside in Escondido, CA.

NORMAN DEMOND



WINSTON DENNIS, was born July 10, 1931 in Bowie, TX. He joined the Marines Aug. 9, 1948. After bootcamp at San Diego he was assigned to auto mechanics school at Camp LeJuene, NC. Upon completion of his training, he was given duty with the 5th Marines at Camp Pendleton, CA.

In July of 1950, with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, he sailed from San Diego, landed at Pusan, Korea on Aug. 2, 1950. The 1st Marine Brigade was committed to action at Mason, Korea. The unit saw action on the Pusan Perimeter with a couple of trips to the Naktong River.





The 5th Marines was relieved of duty and loaded aboard ship for an unknown destination. Winston was given an assignment of going ashore at Inchon, Red Beach One, (Cemetery Hill) with the third assault wave. He had his M-1 and a back pack of mechanic tools and instructions to assist vehicles as they landed. After the assault and capture of Seoul, Korea, the unit was relieved and directed back to Inchon. Next stop, North Korea.

The 1st Marine Div. went ashore at Wonson, North Korea and on north to Hamhung and then up into the now famous Chosin Reservoir.

Units of the 5th Marines made contact with the Chinese forces around Udam-ni and was ordered to unite with units of the 1st Marine Div. at Hagaru-Ri, where he was assigned to Machine Gun Section, George Co., 5th Marines and served with this unit until the division returned to Pusan.

Winston is married, has four children, eight grandchildren and is a teaching faculty member at Tarrant County Junior College, Ft. Worth, TX.

WILLIAM C. DENTON, "Bill", was born in Jamaica, NY on Oct. 26, 1931. At age 18, after a brief stint in the New York National Guard, he enlisted in the USMC on Mar. 23, 1950.

Following basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to "Easy Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Mar. Reg., 2nd MarDiv. machine gun platoon. July, 1950 unit moved to Camp Pendleton and redesignated "E" Co., 2nd Bn., 1st MarReg., 1st Mar. Div. September 15, 1950 landed at Inchon and participated in the capture of Inchon and Seoul. During Chosin Reservoir Campaign November - December, his battalion, with various support units, defended Koto-ri area.

After evacuation from Hungnam, unit joined 8th Army in offensive actions during Operations Killer and Ripper through Spring, 1951. Denton rotated back to the States summer 1951. He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" for his actions during a Chinese offensive on Apr. 25, 1951.

Following Korea, Cpl. Denton was assigned to Parris Island, as a drill instructor and promoted to sergeant. 1953-Assigned Hdqtrs. FMFLANT, served with MP Co. and made staff sergeant; 1954 - Re-





cruiter and DI School; 1954-1956 recruiting duty, Charleston, WV; 1956-1958 Sr. Drill Instructor, San Diego; 1958-1960 Okinawa, 9th MarReg and Armed Forces police; 1960-Instructor, 2nd Inf. Training Reg., Camp Lejeune; 1961 Marine Security Guard School; NCOIC-security detail to U.N. for Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; NCOIC - Marine Security Guard, American Embassy, Bogota Colombia; 1964-Operations scheduling NCO for 2nd Inf. Trng. Reg. Camp Pendleton; 1966-Vietnam, 1st Bn. 9th MarReg. Operations Chief, and later 1st Sergeant of Co. "A". Participated in actions against Viet Cong in Mekong Delta, Hue, and Phu Bai Areas, 1967 - Inspector Instructor Staff, Ordinance Maintenance Co., Moline, IL 1969 -Retired USMC.

Denton was awarded four Presidential Unit Citations, six Good Conduct Medals, Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, Vietnam Service Medal with two Battle Stars, and United Nations Service Medal.

He now lives in Oroville, CA with his wife, Nina and two grown sons, Braden and Craig.

QUINTO DE SANTIS, was born Dec. 1, 1923. Raised in Cleveland, OH. Was a Cleveland Police Officer for 29 years. Married, have four girls and three boys and 13 grandchildren. Retired and living in Florida.

Went to Boot Camp in San Diego and Parachute School at Camp Gillespie. Received Wings, May 1943 and rank of Pfc. On August 1943 went overseas and was assigned to C Co., 1st Bn., 1st Parachute Reg. Participated in assault on Bougainville and the securing of the Solomons.





January 1944, returned to States, where Parachute Reg. was disbanded to form 5th Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, here, was assigned to H Co., 3rd Bn., 26th Marines. Was shipped to Hilo, Hl for more training. Later part of 1944 left Hilo to destination unknown. On Feb. 19, 1945 participated in assault on Iwo Jima. Returned to Hawaii for additional training with new replacements. There I attained the rank of Corporal. On October 1945 shipped to Sasebo Japan for occupational duty returned to States and was discharged at Camp Pendleton on Dec. 31, 1945. Joined Cleveland Police Dept. and was active in Marine Corp Reserves.

In August 1950 the 7th Inf. Bn. of Cleveland, OH was activated as a unit. We were sent to Camp Pendleton and assigned to the Tent City Area. From there went to Japan and then to Wonsan. After the 7th Inf. was disbanded, was assigned to Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Div. in charge of Machine Gun section, then on to the Chosin Reservoir. Learned the Chinese entered the Korean Conflict. Was engaged in combat with the Chinese. Marched back to Hangnam, then boarded ship on to Pusan Korea. After seven months in Korea returned to States and back to Cleveland Police Dept.

NORMAN J. DEPTULA, was born on Nov. 8, 1929 in Clinton, MA, but grew up in Webster, MA. A year and a half after graduating from high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. After completing basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ, he was assigned to radio school at Camp Gordon, GA. Approximately two months before he was due for discharge, the Korean War began and he had his enlistment extended for one year.





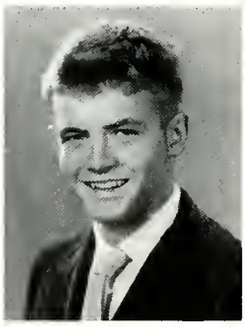
He was assigned to the 581st Signal Radio Relay Co. which landed at Inchon on Sept. 25, 1950. In late October, the 581st landed at Wonsan, and on Nov. 26, 1950 his radio relay team joined another relay team at Koto-ri, near the Chosin Reservoir. On December 11, both teams, plus a terminal team from Hagaru-ri, rejoined the company at Hungnam. Subsequently, they were evacuated to Pusan.

He served in Korea until late July, 1951 and was discharged on Aug. 30, 1951. His company was awarded a Unit Citation, and he earned the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, the United Nations Medal and the National Defense Medal.

He graduated from Boston University in 1956 with a Bachelor of Science degree and in 1959 he earned a master's degree in education from Worcester State College. Presently, he lives in Webster with his wife Margaret, and this year (1988) he has begun his 33rd year of teaching biology at Bartlett High School in Webster.

CHARLIE DEVALLIERE, was born Nov. 5, 1930, at Clarksburg, WV. Charlie enlisted in the Marine Corps Aug. 2, 1952. After completing boot camp, Charlie was assigned to the 6th Marines at Camp Pendleton. He was later assigned to the 81 mm Mortars, Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 5th Mar. Reg.

In July, 1950, Charlie sailed with the 1st Prov. Brigade to Korea. He served during the bitter fighting at the Pusan Perimeter. In September, 1950, he participated in the Inchon Landing and the capture of Seoul. In November, 1950, Charlie served in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign and was evacuated from Hagaru-Ri, hospitalized in Yokosuka Japan and later the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. Charlie returned to active duty at Quantico, VA, in April, 1951, and was honorably discharged Aug. 1, 1952.





Charlie and his wife of 35 years, Norma, are the proud parents of three grown sons, Steve, Norman and Mitch. They currently reside in Las Vegas, NV.

Charlie considers his days in the Corps very special and is extremely proud to have been part of what many consider to be the finest combat team ever, the 1st Marine Div. that served during the Korean War. Charlie still stays in close contact with several of his buddies from the Corps.

FRANK S. DIX, JR., born Dec. 24, 1930 San Marcos, TX, graduated High School Temple, TX 1948, worked on a seismograph crew, South Texas oil fields. In the spring of 1949 was employed by L.C.R.A. power utility, San Marcos, TX. Enlisted U.S. Marine Corps October 1949, at San Antonio, TX. After boot camp, San Diego, CA he was assigned to Instruction Bn. Parris Island, SC. After completing Admin. Course was assigned to Reg. H&S Co., 5th Marines Camp Pendleton, CA. The 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade arrived at Pusan, Korea Aug. 2, 1950 and he was transferred to 2nd Bn., 5th Marines on the docks at Pusan. He participated in the Pusan perimeter, Inchon-Seoul, and Chosin Reservoir. He was rotated home from the East-Central Front in March 1951 and assigned Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, AR where he made Corporal while enjoying the fresh air and amenities of the Arkansas Woods. The NAD disbanded and he was assigned Naval Air Station, Lambert Field St. Louis, MO August 1951. He was discharged Sergeant January 1953.





Ribbons include Korean Service Medal four Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, Good Conduct and others.

In 1953 he was employed by Western Union Corp. where he met and married Margaret Mary Farrell. The trek from lineman through computers culminated with retirement as electronic tech in 1984.

Frank and Margie reside in San Antonio, TX. They have two grown children, Frank III and Mrs. Margaret Gayle (David) Buchhorn.

EMIL P. DLWGOSH, 1st Sergeant, Ret. USMCR-USAR, Youngstown, OH.

Enlisted in USMC Sept. 2, 1942. After receiving basic training at Camp Lejeune he saw action in WWII on Guam and Iwo Jima. He was recalled to active duty in July 1950. He served with 4.2 Mortars Fox Co. 7th Reg., 1st Mar. Div. He took part in Inchon Landing, Wonsan-Hungnam, Chosin Campaign from Sept. 21, 1950 through July 29, 1951. He was wounded in the arm and chest Dec. 8, 1950 and was hospitalized in Japan. He returned to Korea in February 1951 and returned home Aug. 26, 1951.

He holds the following citations, PUG two Stars, NUC one Star, OMCRM three Stars, APCM two Stars, KSM five Stars.





Emil and his wife Veronica returned to Korea for a visit in September 1985 for the 35th Anniversary of the Inchon Landing as guests of the Korean Veterans Assoc. and he received an Ambassador of Peace Medal. Emil and his wife of 38 years reside in Youngstown, OH. They have two sons, Keith and Chester and two daughters Deidre (Mrs. Wm.) Vanish and Kathleen (Mrs. Al) Guesman and 11 grandchildren. Emil is retired from GF Furniture Systems and he was Yoder Operator for 35 years.

PAUL RAY DOBSON, born in Watts Mills, Laurens, SC on Feb. 6, 1931. He enlisted in the

Marines on Aug. 13, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was transferred to the 2nd Bn., 10th Mar., 2nd Mar. Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. In May, 1950, he was transferred to Marine Barracks, Memphis, TN. In July, 1950, he departed for the 1st Prov. Marine Brigade joining the brigade at Pusan, Korea, in August, 1950; was assigned C-1-11; participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea landing on Wolmi-Do as they supported 3rd Bn., 5th Marines; participated in Chosin Reservoir Campaign; was assigned to I-3-5 while fighting our way out of the reservoir.





Departed Korea in June, 1951; assigned to MB, Charleston, SC; 1954-1955 MB, Washington, DC 1956-57; 1st Mar. Brigade, Hawaii, 1957-58; Br. Btry., 1st Bn., 11 Mar., Camp Pendleton, CA, 1959-61; Drill Instructor, San Diego, CA, 1962-64; Hawaii, 1965-66; I-I, Philadelphia, PA, 1967-68; D Co. 11th Eng. Bn., Vietnam; upon returning from Vietnam, he was assigned I-I Staff, Steubenville, OH. He retired as a First Sergeant on Nov. 30, 1969.

He is presently employed by U.S. Postal Service in Greenville, SC. He resides in Mayo, SC with his wife Lois.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Doherty, Taunton, MA, was born on May 7, 1928, at Providence, R.I. He was educated in the primary system at St. Mary's School. He attended secondary education at Taunton High School, where he became the commanding officer of the Infantry Cadet Corps.

In June, 1946, he attended Georgetown University where he enrolled in the R.O.T.C. advanced course. After completion of the accelerated program, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and was eventually assigned to the 7th Reg. Combat Team, 3rd Inf. Div., Ft. Devens.





Future assignments found him with the 772nd M.P. Bn. at Ft. George G. Meade, MD. After several combat exercises throughout 2nd and 3rd Army areas; the battalion was ordered to Korea in support of the 10 Corps; combat operations at Inchon, Wonsan, and further movements in North Korea.

After an aborted attack north by 10 Corps forces on Nov. 27, 1950, 772 M.P.s were given the task of support for the 7th Inf. Div., 1st Marine Div., and all other combat units in their withdrawal from Hagaru-Ri and Koto-Ri. His unit was then given the task of security for Hamhung/Hungnam Perimeter, including fighter and medic air-evac. units at Yon-Po air strip.

The 772nd M.P. Bn. departed the beach on Dec. 21, 1950, under heavy fire of naval 2nd air groups. Ironically, radio music aboard evac. ship U.S.N.T. Sulten was featuring "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen."

Presently appointed Chaplain, C/F, N.E., by Capt. T.J. Hudner U.S.N, C.M.H. "Amen"

HAROLD DON, Sgt., USMCR, was born on Jan. 12, 1931 in Casa Grande, AZ, grew up in Tucson, AZ and attended school there.

He enlisted in the local Reserve Unit in 1948 while in High School and was activated June 1950. At Camp Pendleton he was assigned to Weapons Co., Heavy Machine Guns, 1st Bn., 1st Marines and participated in the Inchon Landing and the capture of Seoul. Action in operations in North Korea were at Kojo, Marjon-ni, Chinhung-ni and at a position along the MSR at the base of the Hill 1081 until all units had made it back through the Funchilin Pass south of Koto-ri. After the Chosin Campaign, he participated in the Spring Offensive in South and Central Korea and departed August 1951.





Awards include the Letter of Commendation Medal with Combat V, the Presidential Unit Citation and the Korean Service Medal with three Stars.

Harold has resided in Tucson since leaving the Corps and is married to the former Jean Lim, his High School Sweetheart. They have a grown son and daughter. He has been employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the past 21 years and is soon looking forward to retirement.

PETER MICHAEL DONAHO, was born in San Diego, CA. Joined the Marine Corps October 1948 in Washington, DC. Basic training at Parris Island, SC. Then to Camp Pendleton where he was in the 5th, 6th, 7th Regiments and Recon Co. October 1949 to Pearl Harbor on the submarine "Perch" as Reconnaissance for MIKI operation.

January 1950 to Alaska on the "Perch" to test cold weather equipment. August 1950 assigned to D/2/1 as a machine gunner, commanded by Col. Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. Made the Inchon Landing on Sept. 15, 1950 and on to capture Seoul.





October 1950 he fought in Wonsan - Hungnam Chosin Reservoir Campaign. January 1951, his unit went on the offensive again in South and Central Korea and on June 2, 1951, he was wounded and hospitalized in Yokosuka, Japan. Reassigned Brooklyn Navy Yard, Donaho attained the rank of Sergeant and received the Bronze Star with Combat "V", Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, U.N. Service Medal, P.U.C., Korean P.U.C., Good Conduct Medal and National Defense Service Medal. Discharged July 1955.

Married Feb. 2, 1952. He and Nancy reside on their cattle ranch near Normangee, TX. They have two grown daughters, Cary and June, and one grandson, Jason.

DENNIS E. DORMAN, was born on Oct. 9, 1932 at Fonda, IA. He enlisted in the Iowa National Guard in August, 1947 and went into the Marine Corps in June, 1948. Basic was taken at San Diego and he was discharged in December the same year because of minority. Unable to get back into the Corps, he enlisted in the U.S. Army July, 1950 he joined with Co. C, 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Div. in Japan.

He participated in the invasion of Inchon and the landing at Ewon, North Korea, the advance north to the reservoir and the subsequent evacuation at Hamhung. He left Korea in June, 1951 and returned in 1953 with the 1st Cavalry Div.





He received the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Purple Heart, U.S. and Korean Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Ribbon with six Bronze Stars and other awards.

He was discharged in March, 1962 as a result of service connected injuries, having had 12-1/2 years' service.

"Denny" is living in Adel, IA with his wife, Goldene, and is a retired barber. Two children, Denise Renee' and Stephen DeWitt were born by his second wife, Eubia.

BENNY C. DOTSON, born Mar. 9, 1932, in Gordon, NE; moved to Aberdeen, WA; high school in Aberdeen. He married Elsie and they have four grown children.





Benny joined the Marine Reserve B "Co." in May, 1949; activated in August, 1950; found to be a baby marine; lied about age — another story. Returned to Japan; returned to Korea; and then later landed at Hagaru via C 47, December 3rd; found C-1-5, stayed with them until W-I-A, June 12, 1951, near Inje, N. Korea. He was discharged Feb. 14, 1952, and returned to Aberdeen, WA. He joined the Marine Reserve, 22nd Special Inf. Co.; discharged as a Staff Sergeant in October, 1957.

I worked 23 years at the Washington Department of Fisheries. I am now retired. My wife and I grow cranberries now.

CLIFFORD C. DOUGHTY, born May 3, 1931 at Peoria, IL. Joined the Marine Corps Jan. 13, 1949. Following recruit training and technical training as a radio operator he was assigned to the 1st Bn., 11th Marines Div., FMF, Camp Pendleton, CA.

On July 15, 1950 he departed San Diego, CA with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade for Korea. He arrived Pusan, Korea Aug. 2, 1950 and was assigned duties as a radio operator with an artillery liaison team attached to the 5th Marine Reg. He participated in action in the Pusan Perimeter, the Inchon-Seoul Campaign, The Chosin Reservoir Campaign and the East-Central Front. He returned to the United States in April 1951. Served a second tour in Korea 1954-1955.

In March 1958 Doughty, now a Master Sergeant, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. He served in Fleet Marine Force units as a Communication-Electronics Officer and Commanding Officer of Communication units. Other assignments include a tour of




duty at the National Security Agency as well as serving at various posts and stations in the United States and overseas. Doughty retired as a Major in July 1969.

Maj. Doughty and his wife Treva reside in Poway, CA. He is currently in business as a general building contractor in San Diego, County.

LOUIS EDMUND DROSTE, JR., was born Apr. 4, 1921 in Detroit, MI. He enlisted in the Army Air Corp. Sept. 15, 1939. He graduated from the Air Corp. Technical School eventually rising to the rank of technical sergeant. Assignments included the 27th Pursuit Sdn. 1st Pursuit Gp. and the 5th Fighter Interceptor Sdn. as an aircraft mechanic.

In March 1942 he was accepted for flight training and graduated in December 1942 with the rank of flight officer. In October 1943 he was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. He flew P-38s and A-20s in North Africa. Later he flew C-54s to European and Pacific Theaters.




During the Berlin Airlift he flew 143 missions. In July 1950 he joined the 21st Troop Carrier Sdn. ferrying a C-47 from California to Japan. His duties consisted of flying supplies to front-line airfields and air evacuating wounded and flew 69 covert night missions. About Dec. 7, 1950 he flew ammunition, clothing, food and medical supplies in to Hagaru-ri and departed with wounded marines.

Lou Droste has the Distinguished Flying Cross, five Air Medals, Humane Action Medal and numerous other decorations. Retired from the Air Force Oct. 1, 1962, at Norton AFB, CA, with the rank of Major.

Following military retirement he was a test pilot and operated a flying school. Became fully retired in 1983.

WILLIAM R. DRY, was born Mar. 25, 1930, in West, MS, and was educated in Mississippi schools. He enlisted in the Marines in Atlanta, GA, in July, 1948. From there he went to Parris Island, SC, for boot camp and graduated as honor platoon. He was in communications school in Camp Lejeune, NC. He reported to 8th Marines H&S Co. He made Carribean maneuvers in the Veigus Islands with liberty in Kingston, Jamaica, back to Camp Lejeune, NC; Labradore maneuvers in 1949 with liberty in New York City, back to Camp Lejeune, NC; Mediterranean cruise in 1950 to Kobe, Japan. In Kobe the 1st Div. was reorganized and he was in the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. He went from Japan to Inchon Landing and on to Seoul, 38th Parallel, then to Wonsan Landing, to Yudam-ni at the Chosin Reservoir. After withdrawal from the reservoir he went to Hungnam in December, 1950, then on to Pusan.




After 37 years, he returned to Korea for a reunion where he met two comrades who served with him prior to Korea in the 8th Marines.

After his tour in Marine Corps, he became an industrial electrician and is presently employed with Forest Electric Company in New York City.

He and his wife, Shirley, have two children, Michael, a student at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, and Beverly Trehern, who attends Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College, Gautier, MS. They also have two grandchildren, T.J. and Daniel Trehern.

DANIEL DAVID DUFFEY, a native of Columbus, OH, I joined the U.S. Marine Corp there in August 1949. After boot camp in Parris Island, I was assigned to engineers at Camp LeJeune, and later asked to transfer to F.M.F. in hopes of going on the "Med Cruise" with A Co., 1st Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Marines. Instead we went to Camp Pendleton and on to Korea. We were about the 4th wave to land at Blue Beach in the Inchon Landing, Sept. 15, 1950. Serving under Company Commander Robert Barrow, I was with A Co., on the summit of Hill 1081. The assault took two or three days as we secured the hill allowing the 5th and 7th Marines to come through Funchillen Pass. I was on a light-air cooled 30 calibre machine gun and remember times when it was so cold the machine gun would not fire. I later served under Capt. Bohanan, was wounded twice (two Purple Hearts) and left Korea in August 1951, the last of the Inchon men to leave the front line.

Honorably discharged in November 1952, I attended Ohio State University and Columbus College of Art and Design until 1959 and have worked since as a commercial artist and graphic designer. I lived in Nashville, TN from 1959 until 1972 when I moved to Florida. This year I moved to Sarasota, FL with my wife Ginnie. I have one son, Chad.

WALTER L. DUGAN, born Cleveland, OH Dec. 30, 1927, enlisted USMC Dec. 30, 1944. Served in 1st Marine Div. 1945-46, upon returning from China was assigned to I&I Duty 7th Inf. Bn., Cleveland, OH.

Recruited over 200 members of the Battalion prior to activation for the Korean War. Upon release from active duty joined the 7th and was activated August 1950. I was a Corporal during the Chosin Operation and went north with Baker Btry. 1st Bn., 11th Marines to Yudam-Ni where we were giving direct support to the 2nd Bn. 5th Marines.




After fighting our way back to Hagaru-Ri all of us with infantry experience went over to Rifle Companies, I was assigned to A-1-7, Lt. Williams Platoon as a Squad Leader, after the breakout to Hungnam reported back to the 11th and was evacuated to Japan with frostbite and concussion wounds.

Retired from USMCR July 1, 1977, CWO-3. Also retired from Cleveland Police Department June 1, 1978, served as Lieutenant of Police. Presently operating the Shanghai Resort, Marina, Motel and Campground on Norris Lake, Lafollette, TN.

DONALD A. DUGAY, born Feb. 15, 1931. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Aug. 2, 1949. After boot camp at Parris Island, he went to Lejeune, to Eng. School at Ft. Belvoir, VA, back to Lejeune until the outbreak of the Korean War. Then packed up and joined the 1st Div. at Camp Pendleton. Participated at Inchon, Kimpo, and Seoul.

Joined D Co. Engr. Bn. attached to 7th Reg. at Wonsan; stayed with them for most of his stay in Korea.




While at Hagaru, he became friendly with a British Marine and they swapped emblems. Donald wishes he had his name.

He was discharged from Marine Barracks, USN B, Boston, MA, with a Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, Presidential Unit Commendation with four Stars, Marine Corps Marksman Rifle Badge, United Nations Service Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, and a National Defense Service Medal.

He now resides with his wife, Frances and two sons, David and Brian in Rocky Hill, CT.

RICHARD M. DUNLAP, was born in Philadelphia, PA Oct. 31, 1927. Attended Abington High School, graduated in 1946 and entered Marine Corp Boot Camp Parris Island, SC immediately after graduation from high school. Served on Marine Guard detachment on U.S. Navy Submarine Depot, Hadlock, WA. Served for two years in regular marines, joining U.S. Marine Corps Reserves in 1948. Attended San Jose State Police School, San Jose, CA until called back to active duty in September 1950. After training at Camp Pendleton in California he was sent to Korea in the second replacement draft October 1950. Landed at Wonsan North Korea and joined the 1st Marine Div. 7th Reg. 1st Bn., Charlie Co., at Hungnam, North Korea.




Fought all through the battle of the Chosin until the 1st Marine Div. was taken off Korea after fighting from the Chosin, 70 miles to the sea. Participated in the famous overland rescue mission of Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. by 1st Bn., 7th Reg. This regiment was commanded at that time by then Lt. Col. Ray Davis who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for that mission. Dunlap stayed with the 1st Bn., 7th Reg., all through the intense fighting in 1951, which included operations Killer and Ripper. Came home in December 1951 after 13 mos. in Korea which was the maximum time for anyone staying in a fighting unit in battle. Dunlap and his wife Mell, reside in Napa, CA where he is a public practitioner of Christian Science.

They have two sons Greg a Captain in the U.S.M.C. stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA and Jeff, former marine and now a California State Highway Patrolman. They have three grandchildren. Dunlap served in the Marines for six years discharged in 1952 as sergeant U.S.M.C.

ROBERT CLIFFORD D'URSO, was born May 2, 1925 in Lawrence, MA. At age 17 he joined the Marine Corps. His basic training was at Parris Island. He was trained as an aviation ordnance man at the NATTC near Memphis, TN. He served in the Pacific with Marine Air Gp. 31, which consisted of the F4U Corsair fighter planes. He received the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with three Battle Stars. He was discharged in 1945.

He was recalled to active duty in 1950. Because of his surveying background he became Battery Fire Controlman in King Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines. He participated in the Inchon Landing, the Seoul Campaign, the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, Operation Killer and Operation Killer and Operation Ripper. He received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, two South Korean Presidential Unit Citations and others.





While cut off from his battery he served very briefly with the "rag tag" group on East Hill at Hagaru-Ri as a rifleman before and after the arrival of George Co. 3rd Bn., 1st Marines. These few days are the most unforgettable in his service in the Corps and he is proud to have been in the company of the magnificent men of "George".

He was with the Federal Aviation Administration as civil engineer and logistician until he retired in 1984.

He presently is Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds for Anne Arundel County, MD. He resides in Annapolis, MD.

He is a Life Member of the 1st Marines Division Association and a member of the Chosin Few.

DANIEL MORGAN DYER, was born Mar. 29, 1930 at Philadelphia, PA. After basic training and Sea School at San Diego, Dyer served aboard the aircraft carrier USS Valley Forge CV-45 for two years. The "Happy Valley" took a world cruise in 1948. In October 1949 he was stationed at Hastings N.A.D. NE.

On June 18, 1950 Dyer reenlisted for six years. Joined the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in Pusan, Korea, Aug. 22, 1950. Assigned to "B-1-5". Participated in the second battle of the Naktong River, Assault and Seizure of Inchon, Capture and Securing of Seoul, Wonsan-Chosin Campaign, Operations against Enemy Forces South and Central Korea.

Awarded Purple Heart, three Presidential Unit Citations, four Battle Stars, Three Good Conduct Medals. Rotated back to states and assigned to N.A.S. Patuxent River, MD. Assigned to Recruiting in 1952 and stationed at Port Huron and Flint, MI. Discharged in 1956 and joined the Marine Corps Reserves. Attended College in Iowa and California. Units assigned in the Marine Corps Reserve were 15th Rifle Co., Military Police, El Toro, CA, 3rd ANGLICO, Long Beach, CA. H&MS-46, Tustin, CA, MABS-46, El Toro, CA, VMA 134, El Toro, CA.

At the present time Dyer is a Chief Warrant Officer in The Marine Corps Reserve. Attend Basic Course in June 1980. Dyer and his wife reside in Highland, CA. Dyer works for Campus Crusade for Christ in Arrowhead Springs, CA. They have two grown sons and three grandchildren. Dyer has a M.S. in Biblical Studies and a Ph.D in Administration. Was appointed an Air Force Chaplain in the USAF Aux. and appointed as Group 7 Chaplain for California Wing.

His hobbies are reading military history and collecting military books and video tapes. Flying his Ercoupe is also a past time. Dyer is a member of the Chosin Few, AOPA, Ercoupe Owners Club, Marine Corps Officers Association and Military Chaplains' Association.

JOHN R. DYER, born in Brunswick, ME Sept. 1, 1931. Educated in Brunswick Schools. Entered the Marine Corps at the age of 17 in September 1948 at Parris Island. Sent to Guam and attached to the Brigade, then Marine Barracks N.A.D. and the Naval Brig. Det.

Made Inchon, and capture and securing of Seoul as a B.A.R. man. Then on Hungnam and The Chosin, with Co. D/2/5 slightly wounded, walked out and evacuated by the U.S. Navy (God Bless Them) received three PUC's, Purple Heart and others.





Rotated home, stationed at Newport, RI reenlisted and went to Camp Lejeune Marine Barracks Guard Co., MP for three more years. Discharged and ended up with 17 years in Reserves with rank of Gunny. 24 years total. Now working as welder at Bath Iron Works Shipyard.

Married to Dottie Dyer and reside in Brunswick, ME. I can still fit into all my uniforms. I am a member of The Chosin Few National Chapter and The Chosin Few New England Chapter. I correspond on a regular basis with two members of the 41's British Commandos.

HARRY DALE EARLY, born May 18, 1926, at Riverside, CA. In March, 1943, he enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard. He served in the U.S. and overseas in the Pacific Theatre.

In March, 1947, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. After basic training at San Diego, he was assigned to Field Telephone School at Camp Del Mar, CA. Upon completion of Field Telephone School, he was assigned to Communications Platoon, H&S Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines at Camp Pendleton. While there, he boxed as a welterweight on the camp boxing team.





In June, 1949, while stationed at Naval Gun Factory, Washington, DC, he was ordered to Korea to join Communications Platoon, H&S Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Brigade. As a wireman, he participated in six major combat operations. For extraordinary heroism during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, he was awarded the Silver Star Medal and the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received. He retired with the rank of Master Sergeant in December, 1963.

MSgt. Early, his wife, Grace, and son, Joseph, reside in Pueblo of Laguna Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Harry, a Pueblo of Laguna Indian, has served three terms as Governor of Laguna Pueblo. He is presently employed as Postmaster, New Laguna, NM Harry has three grown children by a previous marriage, Harry Jr., James and Max.

ROBERT A. EBERLE, born Apr. 5, 1928 in Westfield, NJ. He enlisted in U.S. Marine Corps in 1945; basic training in Parris Island; occupation duty Japan, 10th Marines; China service, 11th Marines, French Arsenal Tientsin; 1st Marine Brigade, Guam, discharged as a Corporal; enlisted U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, B Co., 21st Inf. Bn., Naval Base Bayonne, NJ. He was recalled to active duty; arrived Korea, November, 1950; assigned 4.2 Mortar Co., 7th Marines; attached to George Co. from Yudam-Ni to Hagaru-Ri; and then to Fox Co., 7th Marines, out of Hagaru-Ri onto Koto-Ri. After Masan, he served as a foreward observer, 4.2 Mortars. He was wounded in June, 1951, evacuated and hospitalized at Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. He was discharged as a Sergeant in November, 1951. Awarded Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service with three Stars, and others. He re-enlisted U.S.M.C.R. from 1952 to 1955.





He is now retired after 27 years in law enforcement. He lives with his wife, Claire, in Basking Ridge, NJ. They have five children and four grandchildren. Their son, Robert, plans Marine Corps carrier. Bob is a member of Chosin Few and 1st Marine Division Association, and can be found at local rifle range with his M1 rifle in search of that perfect score.

DOUGLAS M. EDGAR, was born at Oshkosh, WI on Aug. 22, 1930. After boot camp at Parris Island in 1947, Edgar was assigned to MB, Rodman, Canal Zone. In February 1950, Edgar reported to H/3/6 at Camp Lejeune as a Corporal, Squad Leader, for the "Extended Med Cruise." Transiting the Suez Canal, H/3/6 was redesignated H/3/7 for the Inchon Landing. Promoted to Sergeant aboard ship enroute from Inchon to Wonsan, Edgar served as Squad Leader, Platoon Guide and Platoon Sergeant. Wounded on the return trip from Yudam-Ni to Hagaru-Ri, Edgar was evacuated from Hagaru-Ri to Yokosuka NH, Japan and returned to the U.S. in March 1951.





Following tours of duty included duty as a DI at PI, Embassy Security Guard, Co. GySgt., Co. First Sergeant, I&I Duty, Recruiting Duty, and Station Sergeant Major, RS, Lansing, MI.

Edgar retired from RS Lansing on Dec. 9, 1974 and now resides with his wife Janet in Lakeland, FL. They have five grown children. After completing business college under the G.I. Bill, Edgar now works as Controller for the United Way in Lakeland.

Personal Decorations include Bronze Star w/ Combat "V", Navy Commendation Medal w/Combat "V", Navy Achievement Medal, Purple Heart and Good Conduct w/eight Stars, among others.

EARLE R. EDSON, (Bob), was born Jan. 27, 1919, in Pittsburgh, PA. While an infant, the family

moved to Gloucester, MA and he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from Gloucester High School in 1936. The high school had compulsory military training, and a cadet regiment from 1885 until 1986 when it was abolished. He finally overcame family objection and enlisted in the Army on Oct. 18, 1939. At that time one had to be 21 years old or have parental consent to join the military service. Prior to enlistment, he worked as a Laboratory Assistant for Birdseye Frozen Foods.

Upon enlisting, he joined the 18th Engineer Reg. at Ft. Devens, MA and due to personnel shortage and his previous ROTC and CMTC training, was immediately assigned as cadre. Bob was promoted to PFC on Dec. 24, 1939.

Once in the Army, he never had any thoughts of leaving the Service. He was an instructor at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO, when Pearl Harbor was bombed and accepted a commission as Second Lieutenant AUS on Jan. 20, 1943. After graduating from Engineer Amphibian Troop Officers School, his assignment was to the Far East Command, by way of Australia, to Milne Bay, Finschaven, and Hollandia, New Guinea; on to Pampanga Province on Luzon in the Philippines and finally the Army of Occupation in Japan. Bob returned to the States in November 1945.





After terminal leave, he re-enlisted as Master Sergeant and served at Washington, D.C., Ft. Churchill, Canada and as Recruiting Sergeant in Boston. In October 1948, he was recalled to commissioned active duty at Ft. Benning, GA to help reorganize the 10th Engineer Bn. of the 3rd Div. When the Reductions in Force came along in 1950, he requested immediate relief from active duty to reenlist in his permanent grade of Master Sergeant. On Feb. 14, 1950, the request was granted, along with orders to Camp Stoneman, CA, for assignment to the Far East Command and eventual assignment to the 7th Inf. Div. in August 1950.

It was with the 7th Inf. Div. that he served in six campaigns beginning with the Inchon Invasion as Assault Platoon Sergeant, H/S Co., 13th Engineer Combat Bn. Later, as they went North to the Reservoir, he was 3rd Platoon Sergeant, Co. C, 13th Engineer Combat Bn., and then he became the First Sergeant and served in that capacity until rotation in September 1951. He received six Battle Stars and a Bronze Star (Meritorious) Medal.

After returning home, Bob served as 1st Sergeant at Ft. Hood, TX and Ft. Lewis, WA before being sent to Germany for a three year tour in 1954.

When that overseas tour was over, the Edson family again returned to Ft. Hood, TX. It was there that he was promoted to First Sergeant (E-8) in the first increment of the new grade on Sept. 1, 1958. The Unit moved to Ft. Carson, CO and he was one of the first to be promoted to Sergeant Major (E-9) on Aug. 1, 1959 and a month later he was given Proficiency Pay (P-1).

Again Edson returned to Korea, this time for the assignment as Chief Engineer Sergeant, Hq. I Corps at Camp Red Cloud, Uijon bu. It was from this assignment that he retired as SGM (E9) (P1) on Sept. 30, 1960.

Bob married Kathryn R. Harrill on Nov. 27, 1947 in Washington, D.C. He has two daughters, three sons, 17 grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Bob and Kathryn reside in Vacaville, CA and the children and grandchildren are all within 30 miles. Needless to say, there is a full house at Christmas!

CHARLES EGGENBERGER, born in Maiden Rock, WI and enlisted in the Marine Corps at Minneapolis, MN, on Dec. 30, 1947. This was the beginning of his Marine good luck story. Boot Camp was in San Diego instead of Parris Island!

Next was a year's tour on Guam, followed by three months at Tsingtao, China. Then a leisurely cruise through the Panama Canal to Camp Lejeune, NC. The word came to saddle up. We were going to Camp Pendleton, Japan, and Korea. His job was that of battalion commander radio operator.

The 2nd Bn., 7th Marine Reg. made the Inchon landing, and at Seoul did an end run through the mountains to head off enemy troops that were trying to escape north.





He was at Wonsan, Chosin, and Hungnam. At Hagaru-Ri, he often spent the day on top of East Hill relaying radio messages between Fox Company and battalion headquarters.

The battalion broke out of Hagaru and fought their way to Koto-Ri and finally found the train that was to take them to Hungnam.

Chuck resides in Menasha, WI, and is Vice President of Information Services with an insurance company. He has two children, Pamela and Alan, and two grandchildren, Craig and Patrick. Life is to be enjoyed as it is given to you, one moment at a time!

JOSEPH NEIL EGGLESTON, was born on Feb. 1, 1929, in Painesville, OH. Joe was initially educated in schools in Painesville, Bellevue, East Cleveland and Chagrin Falls, OH. He joined the USMCR in July, 1947, in Cleveland, OH, transferred to the regulars in May, 1948, and took boot camp at Parris Island, SC. After short hours of duty at Camp Lejeune, NC; Guam, M.I. (BLT3/5), and Camp Pendleton, CA, he participated in the landing at Inchon and capture of Seoul as a Corporal with Signal Bn., 1st Marine Div. Thereafter, he made the invasion of North Korea and hence to Hagaru and the frozen wastes of Chosin (Chongjin) Reservoir and southward to Hungnam.





He received the Presidential Unit Citation with three Stars, Navy Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, United Nations Service Medal, and Korean Presidential Unit Citation with Frame during his tour in Korea.

Joe retired from the U.S. Marine Corps as a Major on Jan. 30, 1973 after over 25-1/2 years service. He and his charming wife, whom he married in February, 1952, have resided at their home in Carlsbad, CA, since 1968.

JAMES EIDSON, During World War II, my two older brothers and I all served in the Pacific War Zone. Our paths never crossed, we came close, but it never happened.

After returning home we all joined the Active Reserves. My brother Gene (C.E.) and I were in the



20th Inf. Marine Reserve Unit from Oklahoma. My brother Ray was in the Naval Reserve. You guessed it, we were all activated.

Gene and I were activated in August, 1950, and were sent to Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA. By Sept. 15, 1950 we were both landing at Inchon. We fought our way to Seoul and then fell back and boarded LST's and were transported to Wonsan. While waiting to move up the line my brother Ray came ashore and we all three had our reunion right there on the air field at Wonsan.

It was on Nov. 21, 1950, my company started the push to the Reservoir. I remember the date so well because my first child was due that same day.

The battle for the Chosin Reservoir and "Advance to the Rear" to Hamhung was history before the word came. It was Dec. 14, 1950 before the message caught up with me. My daughter was born on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23, 1950. Her name was Jimmye, because when she was born, it sure looked like she was going to be "an only child."

HAROLD A. EISELE, "Tony", was born Aug. 7, 1918 in Fowlerville, MI, joined the Marine Corps on Feb. 16, 1941, at Grosse Ile, MI. Completed flight training at Pensacola and joined VMF 211 over seas in April 1942. Served in Guadalcanal, Munda, Okinawa and various other areas and went to china at the end of WWII. Was in Korea with VMF 212 from August 1950 to September 1951. Naval Attache to Indonesia 1954 to 1956, C.O. VMA 211 1957 to 1960. Silver Star, three DFC's, 13 AM's.



Retired as Colonel 1967, resides in Havelock, NC with Elizabeth, my wife. Both active in church and community affairs.

GERALD EITNER, born Aug. 14, 1929 in Salt Lake City, UT. Graduated from West High School in 1946 and joined the U.S. Marine Corps, completing 'Boot Camp' in San Diego.

Discharged in 1948 having attained the rank of Corporal. In April, 1950 he joined the Marine Reserves to "play basketball". His reserve unit was called to active duty in early August and spent the next few weeks in combat training at Camp Pendleton before debarking for Korea as part of the 2nd replacement draft.

Eitner landed at Wonsan Nov. 10, 1950 (Marine Corps birthday). He joined the 1st Bn./5th Marines on the east shore of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea, where he was assigned to 81mm mortars/ Weapons Co.

The 5th Marines were relieved by the U.S. Army's 31st Reg. and they moved to Yudam-ni, west of the Chosin Reservoir, for the move westward to link-up with the 8th Army. The Red Chinese Army "Peoples Volunteers" then entered the war precipitating the epic withdrawal to Hungnam and the subsequent




evacuation to Masan, South Korea. Eitner was with his unit throughout the enitre Chosin Campaign.

Eitner was promoted to the rank of Sergeant during the spring (1951) "guerilla" campaign. He was rotated back to the states in August 1951, from the area near the Hwachon Reservoir in North Korea.

Eitner has spent the last 35 years working for Clover Club Foods Company of Salt Lake City. The Company is now a division of Borden Inc., and Eitner is Director of Sales.

Jerry and his wife Shirley reside in Odgen, UT. They have three daughters (Jeri, Dawna and Debra) and nine grandchildren.

Eitner serves as a Director of The Chosin Few, International. He is one of the founders of The Chosin Few of Utah and served as the first president of that organization.

RAYMOND JOHN ELLEDGE, born Sierra Beyas de Hinojo, Argentina, South America Dec. 29, 1923.

Then four years, Cuba, one year Indiana, four years Brazil, one year Korea, four years California, one year Montreal, Canada.

Enlisted U.S. Marine Corps, Nov. 23, 1942. Aviation Machinist Mate - 1943-1944. Naval Aviation Flight Training - 1944-1945 Master Sergeant Commissioned 1946 2nd Lieutenant.

Discharged 1947.

Re-commissioned 1948, 2nd Lieutenant U.S. Marine Corp. (Regular) Basic School 1948-1949, Quantico, VA.

1949-1950 - 6th Marine Regiment Camp LeJeune, NC; 1950-1951 - Anti-Tank Co. 7th Marine Reg.

1st Marine Div. - Korea - Chosin Campaign, Platoon Leader, 7th mm Recoilless Rifle Platoon; Ex. Off.; Company Commander.

1951-1952 - Refresher flight training

1952-1959 - Duty in various VMF (Jet) Fighter Squadrons

1959-1960-Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, VA.

1961-1965 - Ex. O.H. & HS., MCAS, El Toro,; C.O. H&MS-11

MAG-11 - Atsugi, Japan; C.O. H&HS MCAS, Tustin, CA.

Retired, May 1965

1965-1975 - Investment Securities

1976-1980 California State University, LA; B.A. Degree - Psychology

1981-1983 - Newport University; M.A. Degree - Counseling Psychology

1984-1986 - M.S. Degree California Coast University Human Behavior

1986-present - California Coast University; Ph.D. Program - Clinical Psychology

THOMAS FREDERICK ELLIOTT, was born Dec. 21, 1930 in West Los Angeles, CA. Elliott enlisted with the Marine Corps Reserve Rifle Co. in Santa Monica in 1947, and upon graduation from University High School, enrolled at the University of Oregon where he was a member of the track and football teams. He traded his marine "Greens" for Army "Browns" as a Sergeant in the schools Reserve Officers Training Corp. In July 1950, the U.S.M.C. requested his return to Southern California. Oregon backfield coach, Johnny McKay, made arrangements for Elliott to play on the El Toro football squad, but upon reporting, Elliott found that the Marine team was at combat ready. He was then requested to report to Lt. Col. Olin Beall at Camp Pendleton where he was placed in Baker Co. 1st Mt. Bn.

During the 14 day all expense paid cruise aboard the troopship Meigs, Elliott was designated company barber and gave 240 of the worst haircuts in history, and upon the ships docking, the barbers kit was lost overboard during a storm. At Inchon, and for the next few months, Elliott was assigned as "shotgun rider" for driver Bob Weishan (who we all know today as a Chosin Few board member, and director of the PX).



The first casualty reports, when received at Camp Pendleton from Inchon, listed a Tom Elliott as K.I.A. This information was given at half time of the Oregon-U.C.L.A. game to coach John McKay, and a moment of silence was observed. The article in the Los Angeles Times newspaper stated "Nations first active college athlete killed in Korea." Elliott's parents had received a letter from him dated several days after his so-called "demise," so they knew this report couldn't be true, and sent the newspaper clipping to him. Tom proudly posted the article on the entrance to the mess tent. The next day someone altered the wording, and it now read "Nations worst barber killed in Korea."

Upon leaving Korea, 14 months later, Elliott was assigned to the Navel Supply Base at 100 Harrison Street, San Francisco, and was released from active duty several months later. Upon returning to the University of Oregon to resume study and to play football, Elliott was again in the R.O.T.C. but this time wearing U.S.air Force "blues." Elliott states that his one claim to fame was the fact he was in the Army, the Marine Corps, paid by the Dept. of the Navy, and in the Air Force, all within a 18 month period.

Upon graduation from Oregon, Elliott resigned his Air Force commission and joined the Union Oil Co. In 1960 Elliott left the oil business and became affiliated with the Transamerica Life Companies in San Francisco. For the past 16 years, he and his wife, Dolores, have owned the Transamerica Agency in Escondido, CA.

In 1975, as well as 1987, Tom and Dolores travelled to South Korea on revisitation trips, and were quite impressed with the progress of the country. For all those who served in Korea during the early 1950s, you can be very proud of what was accomplished in helping establish and protecting democracy in the Orient, states Elliott.

FREDERICK P. ELLIS, was born Oct. 4, 1928 in Peru, IN. Enlisting in the USMC July, 1949, attended Sea School at Portsmouth, VA, and assigned to Marine Detachment at CinClanFleet, Norfolk, VA. In July 1950, he went via troop train to Camp Pendleton where Co. C of 1st Bn. 5th Marines was being formed. PFC Ellis was assigned to the 60 mm Mortar Plt.

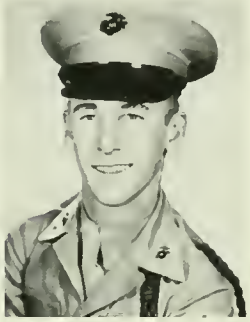
In September 1950, he made the Inchon Landing and the capture of SeouI. In October 1950, he landed at Wonsan and eventually ended up at the Chosin Reservoir. From Yudam-ni, Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri to Hungnam and eventually to Pusan.




Rotated to the states in May 1951. Stationed at NAD, Crane, IN for a few months then to 2nd MarDiv at Camp Lejeune, NC. Various assignments followed including Air FMFPac, ElToro, CA; 3rd Mar Div., Japan; MCB, Camp Lejeune; FMFLant, Norfolk; MD, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; 1st MarDiv, Camp Pendleton; MCDSC, Kansas City. Was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medals w/four Stars and Good Conduct Medal w/five Stars and others. Retired from USMC in January 1969.

GySgt Ellis and his wife Grace live in Parma Heights, OH. Until 1983, he was Programing Supervisor at the Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, OH. They have three grown children, Julie (Mrs. James) Wojcik, William and Robert.

DONALD G. ELLSTROM, born Nov. 18, 1930, in Worcester, MA. He joined the Marine Corps in May, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton.




He arrived in Korea in July of 1950 and was in the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in the Pusan perimeter. Later, he was in Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines; made the landing at Inchon and Wonsan and up to the Yolu River. He was in the central front until June of 1951. After rotation to the States, he was assigned to Hingham Ammo Depot where he was discharged on May 20, 1952.

Donald and wife, Gertrude, reside in Millbury, MA. They have two grown sons, Michael and Thomas. He has worked in the machinery trades since 1956.

ARTHUR RAY EMORY SR., was born Jan. 28, 1931 in Durham, NC. He joined the United States Army at the age of 17 years old in 1948. Took basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC was then assigned to the 1st Cavalry Div. 7th Cavalry Reg., shipped to Tokyo, Japan in 1949. Was then transferred to the 31st Inf. Div., Heavy Mortar Co. at Camp Crawford, Sapporo, Japan, made Inchon Landing in 1950, 2nd Landing made in Korea in 1950.




Advanced to Chosin Reservoir, after hard fought battle in which most of Company was killed, joined up with the Marines and was evacuated by U.S. Navy out of Hamhung. Left Korea in 1951, re-enlisted, served in United States Army for 25 years, doing two tours in Vietnam as an advisor. Wounded eight times at the TET offensive February 1968. Received Bronze Star with two V's, Purple Heart, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, Vietnamese Combat Armor Badge, Combat Infantry Badge and Second Service Medal with Six Stars. Retired from U.S. Army in 1971, now living with wife (Jo Anna) in Wake Forest, NC, also retired from an Insurance Co. after ten years of service, member of The Chosin Few Organization

and The American Legion. Father of five children and a grandfather.

JACK R. ERICKSON, born in Iron Mountain, MI, Oct. 25, 1927. After growing up in Chicago (16 years), he moved to San Mateo, CA, in 1944. Upon graduation from high school in 1945, he enlisted in the USMCR. After being discharged in 1946, Erickson enlisted in USMCR, Class III B (inactive). After being transferred to active duty in August, 1950, he shipped out to Korea, via Japan, and joined the 1st Marine Div. (I-3-5, Machine Gun Section) at Wonsan. In November, he was wounded by mortar fire at the Chosin Reservoir and "walked out" to Hamhung where he was evacuated by hospital ship to the naval hospital at Yokosuka, Japan. After "R&R" at Camp Otsu, Japan, Erickson was assigned to the First Provisional Casual at Otsu; then, rotated to Marine Barracks, San Diego, CA; and discharged with the rank of Corporal in September, 1951. He received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with two Stars and United Nations Medal.





Erickson now resides in San Carlos, CA, with his wife, Joan. They have two grown sons. After retiring from 32 years in the newspaper business, Erickson is now enjoying traveling and his favorite hobby, playing senior tournament softball throughout California, Nevada, and Arizona.

DAVID ERKSON, born Oct. 23, 1928, in Unionville, CT. He attended Farmington High School, Unionville, CT. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps on Nov. 7, 1944. Military locations and stations before Korea included: 8th Marines, MB Portsmouth, VA; MD USS Coral Sea, MB NOB, Norfolk, VA; and after Korea: Camp Lejeune, Pendleton, Okinawa, and DaNang, serving in the 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. Erkson received the Purple Heart, Korea Camp, with five Stars, among others. He retired as Gy Sergeant on May 31, 1967.

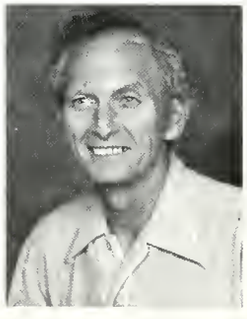
He married Charlotte, on Aug. 23, 1953. They have four children and six grandchildren. He is currently working 60 hours per week as President Vt. Paint Co., Inc.

RICHARD S. ERTEL, was born May 15, 1930 at Muncie, IN. After basic training at Parris Island, and Sea School at Portsmouth, VA, Ertel was assigned to the Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Philippine Sea C-V 47, during service aboard the "Phil Sea" (January 1948 to June of 1949) Ertel took the GED Test and went from drop-out to instant High School Grad. Made two trips to the Mediterranean plus many other ports.

In June of 1949 he was ordered to Camp Lejeune to serve with "B" Co. 2nd Bn., Mars. With whom he made a third trip to the Med.

Upon return to the States he was assigned to Anglico 2nd SigBn. 2nd MarDiv. in December 1949 where he became a L.S. Radio Operator.





In July of 1950 he was assigned to an M.P. Co. to await discharge when someone realized there was a police action in Korea that could not be fought without him. So on August 6 he was extended one year C.O.G. known as ALNAV 72-50. Returned to Anglico on to Camp Pendleton, where he was attached to Anglico 1st SigBn 1st Mar. Div. on to Japan, Pusan, where he joined Anglico T.A.C.P. 2/5/1 Mar. Div. Thence to Inchon, Kimpo Airfield, Seoul back aboard ship to go into the bowels of hell at Chosin and ret. to Pusan to head back up Central Korea.

His most notable achievement-got out alive. Which is considerable when you think about it.

He received the Korean Service medal w/six Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, Good Conduct and sundry others.

After his discharge as Sergeant from the U.S.M.C. in September of 1951 Ertel has spent most of his time in business for himself. The past 12 years he has been totally disabled.

He met and married Doris Boucher of Johnston RI and they have three children, Denis (Mrs. Ray) Moore, Danny, Donna Cooper and two grandchildren, Nathan Cooper, Tracy Jo Ertel (Pettygrove) with one on the way, Danial Ertel Moore.

The Ertel's now reside in Morton, IL where he is a member of the VFW, American Legion, DAV, and "The Chosin Few".

The Marines promised him three things. Travel, adventure and education. He got them in spades.

HODGES S. ESCUE, was born Feb. 6, 1923 at Ft. Worth, TX.

During WWII he served with the Navy in the Pacific as a crew member of the PB4Y patrol squadron.

He is a graduate of George Washington University at Washington, D.C.

In 1948 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry and received training at Ft. Benning, GA. He was assigned to the 31st Inf. Reg, 7th Inf. Div. at Camp Crawford, Japan. He entered Korea at Inchon, serving as a liaison officer.





On a liaison mission from 10th Corps Headquarters he arrived at Koto-ri in time to become part of Task Force Drysdale enroute to Hagaru-ri. At Hagaru-ri he engaged in several missions to rescue personnel of the Army Units East of the Chosin. He was a platoon leader in a company of the provisional Army battalion on the withdrawing from Hagaru-ri to Hungnam. He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Silver Star for this action.

He is married to the former Thelma Charlene Dean of Robert Lee, TX.

He retired from the Army as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1967 and lives in Prairie Groves, AR.

JOHN C. EVERTS, Cpl., USMC, Staten Island, NY. Married and retired New York City Police Officer. Purple Heart, Yong-Dong-Po, Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marines.

Born Mar. 4, 1931, Brooklyn, NY. Joined Marine Corps June 25, 1948; discharged June 24, 1952. After boot camp stationed at 8th and I Streets, Washington, DC where the Commandant resided. In August, 1950 re-assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA. for reformation of 1st Marine Div. September, 1950, made Inchon landing; after one week in field hospital due to mortar shell fragment, participated in liberation of Seoul. Boarded ship for landing at Wonsan (Bob Hope landed before Marines due to harbor being mined and R.O.K. troops liberating Wonsan by land first).





After Thanksgiving dinner in November and looking forward to Christmas in the States, moved up to Koto-Ri, the "rear" forward base of Division. Woke up surrounded by Chinese.

Memories: a) 20,000 to 30,000 North Koreans following Division out of Koto-Ri, rejecting Communism under horrible conditions (weather 20-30 degree below zero). Most of them were saved in Hamhung by U.S. Navy, R.O.K. Navy and U.S. Merchant Marines. b) U.S. Navy Corpsmen — Unbelievable! A Marine shot! The cry, "Corpsman", "Corpsman"! And they responded! Often getting killed since they responded where the enemy was zeroed in!

John and his wife Jean reside on Staten Island, NY, have four grown children and two grandchildren.

ROBERT W. EZELL, born June 20, 1931 in Wilmington, CA. (Located in the Los Angeles Harbor area). In July 1950 was activated with the 11th Signal Co. Reserves, Terminal Island, CA.

Remember the motto "Join the Reserves and stick with your buddies?" Four of us joined together and I never saw them till my return from Korea.

Was with the 7th Marines forming for Inchon, but I was with the group of Privates taken out of the barracks and put on mess duty for over a month. Then to Tent Camp 2 for Infantry Training.

Arrived in Korea Nov. 6, 1950, with the 2nd replacement draft. Joined F/2/7, machine guns, weapons platoon, outside Koto-ri.





Wounded and frost-bit on "Fox Hill" Toktong Pass. Evacuated by plane from Hagaru-Ri, Dec. 6, 1950.

Received medical retirement October 1951. Attempted professional baseball again in 1952. Then college on the GI Bill. Taught and coached high school for 24 years. Have been in the sporting goods business for the last ten years. Importing some products from? Where else? South Korea.

Reside in Los Alamitos, CA with my wife, Nola. Have four grown children, David, Cynthia, Jan and Andrea.

Hobbies: Chosin Few get togethers, reading, poker, sports, especially senior slo-pitch softball, and having a good time.

JIM FAGAN



HAROLD T. FALLWELL, In 1950 I was a 20 year old Corporal at Yudam Ni 1st Div., 7th Mar., 3rd Bn., Dog Co. I am a Life Member V.F.W. Post 6796 Dallas, a Life Member of Big D Detachment Marine Corps League.





I received the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Yudam-Ni Dec. 6, 1950.

BRUCE J. FARR, joined the U.S. Marine Corps on July 7, 1948; member of rifle companies "A" Co., 8th Marines, "D" Co., Sixth Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC; and three months or so Main Gate Guard Duty at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL.

He became a member of G-3-1-1 at Camp Pendleton, CA, and five weeks later found himself going ashore in the third amphibious truck to land on Blue Beach 2 at Inchon. After the Inchon and Seoul operations, he landed at Wonsan, N. Korea.

In the mountains west of Wonsan at Majon-Ni, the men of 3-1-1 were surrounded for 13 of 15 days and lost many men. This operation started on Oct. 26, 1950.

On Nov. 23, 1950, Thanksgiving Day, word came to us that the 5th and 7th Marines were hit badly and we were to proceed from our 1st Regimental Camp near Hamhung and Hungnam into the Chosin Reservoir to help keep the main supply road open so the forces deployed in the Chosin Reservoir could make their way back to the sea.

My George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, had to stay behind a couple days to police up the Regimental Camp so we took a weekend trip to Koto-Ri and on to Hagaru.

This was our first encounter with the Chinese soldiers. We spent eight hours or more on Telegraph Hill north of town, then went to the road to ride a truck on into Hagaru, a distance of about ten or so miles between towns.

I arrived at Hagaru in the middle of the night and the next morning after trying to eat frozen C rations in at least 25 degree below weather, we received orders to take and hold East Hill to the last man, if necessary. This East Hill is where G-3-1-1 stayed most of our time at Hagaru. The last few days were spent on the north side of the perimeter of Hagaru. We had stiff resistance at both locations there. I lost many friends, especially on East Hill Hagaru. Some were as close as brothers to me.

After the 5th and 7th Marine Regs. and stragglers of other units in the campaign, my 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, turned south.

We passed through Koto-Ri and thought we were turning the rear guard over to a fair-sized group of Army, then about 1/2 mile south of Koto-Ri, we climbed the peaks on top of hills on right and left of the road and watched the Army go south, leaving us the rear guard of the 20-mile long convoy.

Much of the time, George 3-1-1 was the last U.S. Company of the 20-mile long convoy of men and equipment to come out of the Chosin Reservoir to the foot of the mountain. Because of the pneumonia, I sometimes could not keep pace and would find myself 100 to 200 yards behind. Finally to stay alive, I rode a jeep trailer perhaps 1/2 mile or a mile.

I am thankful to have had two years of Marine Corps training and for superiors who had training and experiences before all this came my way. I am proud of the Marine Reserves who were a part of us. I am thankful for the other services who had a part to play, even the other nations who did their do.

It is said that only 27 of us of G-3-1-1 came out of the Chosin as a company. I do not believe anyone who was there will ever be able to erase his memories, though time is trying us.

I was medically retired as a Corporal on Mar. 1, 1952, from injuries received Mar. 2, 1951, Hoengsong, Korea.

I thank you for the Chosin Few and the rules we operate under. Perhaps the men on the Memorial will be the last of the Chosin Few.

JOHN L. FENWICK, Sgt., U.S.M.C.R. - Baltimore, MD, married and retired. Awarded The Navy Cross, Navy Commendation Medal and three Purple Hearts. Reserve unit activated June, 1950 - 1st Replacement Draft to The First Marine Div., Co. A, 5th Marines as a B.A.R.-man, October, 1950.

Our Regiment moved up to Chosin Reservoir on November 27 joining the 7th Marines at Yudam-ni. We were in Ready Reserves at the bases of Hills 1282 and 1240 manned by Cos. E and D., 7th R.C.T. When the Chinese "Assault of Annihilation" struck that night, one of their main objectives were these two hills. Our platoon was sent up to aid Co. E on Hill 1282. During the raging battle, contact was lost with Co. E, our squad was dispatched to re-establish communications. We soon lost over half our men. I was wounded by a mortar burst. Next morning all walking wounded were returned to action to replace heavy casualties. During the Yudam-ni breakout to Hagaru-ri our unit fought flank and rearguard along "The Road", its shot-up vehicles jammed with wounded inside, the dead carried outside. All the riflemen plodded painfully on frozen feet what we aptly termed "The Yudam-ni Shuffle".





We thought the ordeal was over but realized Hagaru was surrounded when we went in line west of "East Hill" with orders to "Hold At All Costs". As rearguard for the breakout to Koto-ri the night of December 6-7, we fought off repeated Chinese human wave assaults until daylight. We were the last Company out of Yudam-ni and Hagaru-ri, I was crossing the Changjin River Bridge as it blew up behind me.

Wounded the third time Oct. 5, 1951 by machine-gun fire and hospitalized 19 months, I was the last A-1-5 man left from Chosin Reservoir.

CHARLES E. FERGUSON SR., was born July 24, 1932 in Toledo. He enlisted in the Army on November 24, 1949 and completed his training at Fort Knox, KY.

From there, went to Japan, joining the Occupational Forces of the 7th Inf. Div. Entered Korea with the 7th Div. 49th FA Bn. Btry. B, traveled the full length of Korea. Most major battles: Pusan Perimeter breakout; Inchon Landing; Battle of Seoul, pushing North to Yalu River, then back to Chosin Reservoir. Then the battles of Hamhung and Hungnam;





the evacuation to Pusan. Then started all over again, Northbound and to be captured on Feb. 12, 1951, in South Korea. Then the long walk back and forth and North to Chong Song, to the POW Camp #1. Almost right back to where I was before Christmas 1950. Released in August 1953, at Panmunjom. Received the Bronze Star with V Device. Married Patricia Mack, they have six sons: eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. They reside in Toledo, where they are both active in Veterans affairs.

Charles is a member of the 7th Infantry Division Association, Army Chapter of the Chosin Few; Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Ex-Prisoner's of War and was the Charter Commander of the Maumee Valley Chapter, AX-POW's in Toledo.

FELIX L. FERRANTO, I was a Lieutenant , Platoon Commander of the 1st Radio Relay Platoon, First Marine Div. On Nov. 27, 1950 I attended a conference at the Advance Command Center at Hagaru-ri. There it was decided that on the following day, the 28th, I would return to Hagaru-ri to join a reconnaissance team and proceed to the 7th Marines at Yudam-ni, contact the Communication Officer Capt. Zawski. I was to select a suitable site for a Radio Relay Terminal since it apparently had been determined that the 7th would bed down at Yudam-ni for the winter.

Upon leaving the conference I returned to my Radio Relay Station just overlooking the 11th Marines at Koto-ri. There I made ready for the trip to the 7th at Yudam-ni. It promised to be bitterly cold and I dressed warm. At about 0700 on the morning of November 28 I left the Relay Station at Koto-ri, driving alone in my jeep. With me were three radio equipments in need of repair. I contacted the terminal at Hagaru-ri by radio telephone and then departed Koto-ri.

About two miles north of Koto-ri I stopped to pick up an Army bedding roll in the roadway in front of an abandoned Korean house. We could use the extra blankets. A few miles further north I ran into enemy rifle fire from about 1:30. I could see a couple squads of enemy soldiers firing toward me as they headed for the road.

I down shifted into double reduction, turned to the left down off of the raised roadway and reversing direction gained the roadway heading south. There I stopped momentarily in an attempt to return fire. Thank God my carbine was frozen and I got underway, still in double reduction. Before I could shift to a higher gear I received a gunshot wound in my left leg, shattering the bone about six inches above the ankle.

As I approached the abandoned Korean house where I had picked up the Army bed roll I noted several Chinese soldiers firing at me as I approached. There was nowhere else for me to go. I continued on as my vehicle sustained several hits. The last thing I remembered was seeing potato masher type hand grenades headed my way.

When I came to, several Chinese were standing over me threatening with their weapons demanding that I get up. I told them in their language that my leg was broken. They were surprised to hear their language. Secured their weapons and hauled me free of my wrecked vehicle on its side.

The time was about 0730 on the frigid morning of Nov. 28, 1950 when I realized I had no other choice but to serve out at least a two year tour of duty at convenience of the government. It was not until Sept. 6, 1953 that the tour ended at Freedom Village, Panmunjum North Korea.

It has always been a mystery to me. Just how in

hell I got caught in such a mess! Before I left Koto-ri I was in radio contact with the Advance Command Center and no one uttered a word of caution. Less than two hours later I was a Prisoner of War just north of Koto-ri and history leaves a void until it picks up on the 29th.

I picked up my knowledge of the Chinese language during a two year tour of duty at the American Legation Guard at Peiping China, 1936-38. At first it helped me from being killed then it got me into much trouble when I finally was moved into a POW Camp upon returning from Manchuria.

MELVIN L. FERRIS, was born Nov. 10, 1931 near Burlington, KS. Grew up on a farm and worked there until enlisting in the Army, Mar. 14, 1950. Took basic training at Fort Riley, KS then to Japan in August. Was assigned to the 7th Div., 1st Bn., 32nd Inf. In September he participated in the Inchon Invasion, then on to Kunpajang, Tunjon-ni and Tukta and the capture of Seoul. Back to Pusan when the Division was loaded on a ship and taken to Iwon then on to the Chosin Reservoir. He was wounded November 30 and was air evacuated to Japan the next day. Was reassigned to the 7th Div. on Jan. 24, 1951 and remained in Korea until he was rotated back to the States in May, 1951. He served out his enlistment at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin.





Since leaving the service Mel has been engaged in road construction. Melvin and his wife, Rosie, reside in Riley, KS. They have two sons and a daughter and six grandchildren.

Melvin is a member of the 7th Infantry Division Association, The Chosin Few, The Army Chapter of the Chosin Few, The American Legion and a Life Member of the DAV.

Mel enjoys planting, gardening and has established a park adjacent to his home acreage.

HENRY OTTO FEUR, (Hank) was born Feb. 8, 1929 at Roanoke, VA. He joined the Marine Corps Reserve in 1947 while still in high school. He had just reenlisted when the unit was called to active duty for Korea and sent to Camp Pendleton.

He was assigned to Wpns. Co. 1st Bn. 7th, as they formed to join the division, as a section leader in an assault platoon. One of his 3.5 rocket teams took part in the action against the tank ambush at Sudong on the way to the Reservoir. Aft the 1st Bn. relief of Fox Co. he was sent to the convoy with frost bite and wounds. He drove a jeep with other wounded back to Hungnam.

Upon completion of his Korea tour he served as a machine gun instructor at the Basic School Quantico until ordered to Roanoke on the I&I staff of the reactivated reserve unit.

After integrating into the regular Marine Corps he was transferred to Eng. Schools at Camp Lejeune where he was an instructor in heavy equipment repair.





In 1966 while serving at the Marine Corps Development Center he was promoted to Warrant Officer and ordered to Vietnam with the newly formed 11th Eng. Bn. Upon completion of his tour he returned to Quantico and served as a project officer back at the Development Center until his retirement in June of 1970.

Feuer has two Purple Hearts, one from Korea and one from Vietnam. He also has the PUC with three Stars, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, Vietnam service with two Stars, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm and the Reserve Medal among others.

After his retirement he returned to Roanoke with his wife Jeanette. They have two children, a married son and a grown daughter. He is a Safety Professional and a member of the ASSE, active in community and church, and manages a construction equipment repair company.

CHARLES FIELDSON, (Chuck) was born June 16, 1930 at Cranbury, NJ and joined the Marines July 23, 1947. After Parris Island and being stationed on Oahu and Guam for two years, he returned to Camp Pendleton. As a Navy mail clerk attached to the 11th Marines, he participated in the Inchon Landing. On Nov. 30, 1950, while attempting to deliver mail to Yudam-ni, he and two other mail clerks were part of a convoy ambushed between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. Being surrounded and having many wounded, a surrender was negotiated. As one of the wounded, he was taken to a nearby farmhouse, given first aid and the option of going north. By the third or fourth day, the Chinese had withdrawn with all other prisoners. Air strikes by our Corsairs helped them make that decision. On the fifth day he was relieved of his parka and snow-paks by enemy stragglers. On Dec. 7, 1950 he rode on a tank back to Koto-ri and was evacuated the next day.



Chuck was awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, and others and was discharged July 22, 1952.

He and wife, Betty, are retired and enjoy the good life of full-time RV'ing.

FRANK H. FIFE, Lt. Col. U.S. Army Retired, born Feb. 8, 1914, Canonsburg, PA. Entered the Army Dec. 8, 1941. OCS Ft. Benning , CA commissioned 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1942. After 18 months duty at Ft. Benning with OC classes, assigned to 75th Div. on maneuvers in Louisiana.

In July 1944 assigned to European Theater, duty with First Army Unit. Served as platoon leader and Company Commander with moves throughout France and Germany. The Unit was overrun at Malmedy Belgium during the "Belgium Bulge". Returned to the States on Dec. 10, 1945. Spent year of 1946 in Convalescent Hospitals. Assigned to 3rd Armd. Div. at Ft. Knox, KY in December 1946. Assigned to Korea in July 1948. Involved in withdrawal of Army Units from Korea to Japan. Joined 31st Inf., 7th Inf. Div. at Camp Crawford, Sopporo Japan January 1949. Served as S3 2nd Bn., F Co. Commander and Regimental Headquarters Commandant.





Headquarters Commandant during 31st Inf. battles at the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. Awarded the Silver Star Medal for action at Koto-ri, North Korea. Retired as Lieutenant Colonel while serving on ROTC duty at Clemson University. Have made my home in Clemson, SC for past 31 years where our two daughters grew up. Still active in Real Estate and several hobbies.

RICHARD L. FINNIE, was born Sept. 19, 1931 in Denver, CO. He joined the Marines in 1948 and took basic training at San Diego. He was then assigned to Marine Barracks, San Francisco, Naval Shipyard.

Finnie later transferred to Camp Pendleton where he was assigned to a heavy weapons battalion.

He was then transferred to Marine Barracks at the Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, OK.

The Korean War started and Finnie was sent back to Camp Pendleton. There he joined the 7th Motor Transport Bn. and went to Korea.





After the Sept. 15, 1950 Inchon Landing, he landed at Wonsan and drove to Koto-ri. On Nov. 29, 1950, he left Koto-ri for Hagaru with the 41st British Marines led by Col Drysdale. At this time Finnie was wounded.

He arrived at Hagaru and then went back to Koto-ri for the breakout to Hungnam.

From Hungnam, Finnie went to Mason and then Inje where he rotated back to the states in November 1951.

He was discharged at El Toro, Santa Ana, CA in June, 1952.

Finnie used his G.I. Bill to attend college and he is now a teacher in Seattle where he lives with his wife and son.

R. MICHAEL FLOWERS, born Apr. 25, 1930, in St. Louis, MO; educated in Catholic Elementary; and Hadley Technical High Schools.

He joined the Marine Corps in August, 1948; boot camp at Parris Island, and sent to Guam, serving with 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. He landed at Inchon Sept. 15, 1950, and advanced to Seoul; made second landing at Wonsan and advanced up to Hagaru-Ri, surrounded for two weeks; ordered back to Koto-Ri and down Mountain Pass to Hamhung to be evacuated by sea.





He received Korean Service with three Battle Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, Good Conduct Medal, Expert Rifleman's Badge and others.

He was reassigned to the Equipment Board at Quantico, VA, and then to the Military Police; dis-

charged August, 1952, as Senior Buck Sgt. of M.P. Platoon.

He is a member of V.F.W. Post 2866 in St. Charles, MO. He married Dorothy Glastetter of New Hamburg, MO, and raised six children, Debra, Judith, Michael, Robert, Susan and Karen.

WALTER J. FOLTZ, enlisted in the Corps in June, 1943; boot camp at Parris Island; communication school at Camp Lejeune, then to 3rd JASCO, 21st Marines, 3rd Div. After war, he joined the 11th Eng.'s in Baltimore until Korea; went to the 1st Div., 7th Mar., Hq. Co. there.



I have been married 38 years to the same wonderful woman. We have two sons and one daughter. My youngest son is presently Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force in Biloxi, MS. My oldest son has served in the Air Force and is presently living here in Pennsylvania.

JAMES E. FORD, (Jim), born in Philadelphia, PA and raised in Media, PA; completed high school in Pennsylvania, and military prep. school in the Shenandoa Valley of Virginia, prior to enlistment in the Marines.

He entered the U.S. Marine Corps in January, 1950; completed boot camp at Parris Island, SC; assigned to the Fleet Marine Corps, 6th Marine Reg., 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC. When the Korean War broke out, he was with the 6th Marines, stationed afloat off the coast of France in the midst of a Mediterranean cruise. They left the Mediterranean and went through the Suez Canal to Kobe, Japan, where they joined up with the 7th Marines to become the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. He was assigned to Weapons Co., Heavy Machine Gun Platoon.





With the 7th Marines, he went ashore at Inchon as a Reserve Regiment to the 1st and 5th Marines.

After the landing at Wonsan, I was part of the 7th Marines that spearheaded the drive to the Yalu River in sub-zero cold and driving winds, through narrow mountain passes with towns with names like Koto-Ri, Hagaru-Ri; the Chosin Reservoir area and Udam-Ni. Later, we would fight our way to the sea, from Udam-Ni back over the treacherous mountain passes to Hagaru-Ri, Koto-Ri and on to Hungnam through bitter cold and numerous Chinese road blocks. At Udam-Ni, we held off wave after wave of attacking Chinese troops with weather so cold that we used 90% anti-freeze in our heavy machine gun water jackets. I will never forget the first erie sound of the Chinese bugles, and the sight of the human waves of Chinese shock troops coming toward our positions as the flares illuminated the snow-covered table land in front of our guns.

After being evacuated from the Hamhung/Hungnam area, we returned to the "Bean Patch" (Masan) in the South, where the division regrouped from the losses suffered in the Chosin fighting with new replacements from the States.

In the months to come...in Operation Killer, and Ripper and later during the Chinese Spring Offensives and the fighting in and around the "Punch Bowl," Iron Triangle, Hwachon Reservoir, and the ridges that surrounded them, I would experience the heaviest combat of my life, including what I experienced up North. I would leave heavy machine guns to be a squad leader in "Item Company" due to the desperate need in rifle companies for experienced NCO's, because of heavy casualties, and three times be classified as a company that ceased to be an organized unit, I would during those months move up to Platoon Sergeant and then take over the platoon as Platoon Leader due to the extreme heavy losses.

During this period, I was decorated for meritorious service and gallantry in the field, receiving the Silver and Bronze Stars and three Purple Hearts, two of which I received in a September and October time frame within two weeks of each other.

From September, 1950 until when I left Korea in December, 1951, I was wounded three times, decorated for valor; had a bad case of frostbite and malaria.

Since the Marine Corps, I have completed two undergraduate degrees at the University of Arizona and Maryland, and graduate studies at the University of Arizona, spending over 30 years in aerospace on major space craft, rocket and missile weapon systems programs.

I reside with my wife, Sandy, and four children, Jim, Colan, Teri, and Candy, in Princeton Junction, NJ.

RICHARD V. FORE, born Mar. 5, 1933, in Minneapolis, MN. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps in March, 1949; A-1-7 Korea, 1950; January, 1951 to October, 1951,Otsu, Japan; 2nd Marine Div., January, 1952 to March, 1952. He received the Purple Heart and was discharged in March, 1952, as a Corporal.





Richard is married and has nine children and eight grandchildren. He has been employed as a serviceman at Amer. Dist. Tele. (A.D.T.) and New Car Service Manager; and has been totally disabled since 1975, due to a back injury.

LE ROY FORTNER, born July 21, 1930, near Bloomfield, MO, graduated from Dexter High School, Dexter, MO, in May, 1947. Enlisted in Regular U.S. Army after prior service in Mo. N.G. 175th Military Police Bn. and 140th Inf. Reg. Basic training at Fort Knox, KY and overseas assignment to HQ Co. 1st Bn., 32nd Reg., 7th Div., in July, 1950 at Camp McNair, Japan. Assigned to Communications.

Participant in Inchon Landing, Angyang Ni, and Seoul Operation. Landed at Iwon, North Korea, and evacuated to U.S. Navy hospital ship after Hamhung redeployment. Returned to Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 32nd Reg., Dec. 30, 1950. Deployed to Tanyang. Participated in MachiRi- Chechon operation. Wounded on Operation Ripper Feb. 23, 1951, while with HQ/1/32nd Command Gp., in P'yong 'Chang Pass.

Hospitalized in Japan at 155th Station Hospital, and Percy Jones, Battle Creek, MI. Returned to duty at Camp Polk, LA.

Transferred to USAF 439th Fighter Bomber Wing, Selfridge AFB, MI. Graduated from Officers Intelligence School, Sheppard AFB, TX. Served in Intelligence in 73rd Troop Carrier Sdn., Scott AFB, IL.



Graduated from University of Missouri, Degree in Education.

Married Dorothy Lovell, Grosse Pointe, MI. One daughter, Sally Anne, medical student, University of New Mexico. Currently employed as Special Education teacher in New Mexico and Stoddard Co., MO, farm operator. Teaches school on Santo Domingo Indian Reservation.

EDWIN L. FREDERIKSEN, was born Oct. 4, 1927 in Omaha, NE. Enlisted in U.S. Navy on July 2, 1945. Graduated Naval Hospital Corp. School in September 1945. Was transferred to Temp. Add. Duty to Marine Barracks, Guam M.I. in January 1947, remained until September 1948 when returned to States for discharge. In February 1949, joined Air Force Reserve, Inactive. Received orders for active duty while in Chosin Reservoir, however my Captain was kind enough to advise them that I would not be able to report. Because of this, they still gave me an Honorable Discharge dated prior to date activated by the U.S. Marine Corp. Joined USMC Reserves as a Medic September 1949, activated August 1950, joined E-2-5 on Sept. 22, 1950. Wounded Dec. 10, 1950. Evacuated eventually to Great Lakes Naval Hosp. Discharged from USN on July 17, 1951. Moved to California in January 1952 and worked as an accountant for several firms until retired on medical disability from Star-Kist Foods, Inc., in March of 1978.





Am a lifetime member of DAV, a member of American Legion Post 455 and Orange County Few of The Chosin Few.

RUDOLPH FRITZ, born Oct. 12, 1921, in Chicago, IL. He attended grammar and high school in Cicero, IL, and then worked until enlisting in the Marines on Jan. 2, 1942.

Following his basic training at San Diego, he served in the Guard Co. on Treasure Island, CA. Fritz then joined the First Marine Div. and took part in the campaigns on Guadalcanal, New Guinea, New Britain and Peleliu. He was a member of the Guard Co. at Camp Perry, VA, until receiving his discharge.





In 1948, he enlisted in the Marine Reserve which was activated in August, 1950. His unit was shipped to Camp Pendleton, CA, where he was assigned as Machine Gun Section Leader in Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines. He participated in the capture of Seoul followed by the advance to the Chosin Reservoir and later the breakthrough to Hungnam. In May, 1951, during the campaign on the central front, he was wounded and returned home to be discharged in 1953. He received the Presidential Unit Citation and the Purple Heart.

Fritz followed a career in banking until his retirement in July, 1984. He and his wife, June, reside in Lombard, IL.

JACK FROST, Chief Warrant Officer 4 Jack Albert Frost was born in Simmesport, LA, on Oct. 11, 1927. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in June 1945. August 1950, found Sergeant Frost as a Squad Leader in the 1st Platoon, 4.2 Mortar Co., 7th Marines, where he participated in Inchon and the capture of Seoul. The four deuces had their first encounter with the Chinese when their Company was overrun at Sudong in what was to become known as "The Battle of Nightmare Alley". Assigned additional duties as Platoon Sergeant after Sudong and late acting Platoon leader at the reservoir, Sergeant Frost continued to support the breakout at Yudam-ni until the last mortar round was fired. He then joined the ranks of the Infantry for the drive to the sea. Meritoriously promoted to Staff Sergeant in 1951, he returned to Quantico where he was later promoted to Technical Sergeant, returning to civilian life in 1952.





Joining the active reserve in 1956, he was promoted to Gunnery Sergeant E-7 and in 1964 was promoted to Warrant Officer. Returning to active duty in 1966, he served in Vietnam from August 1967 to September 1968. The first Reserve Warrant Officer to be augmented into the regular Marine Corps, he is currently serving as the Administrative Officer for MAG-11, 3rd MAW, El Toro, CA. Chief Warrant Officer 4 Frost and his wife Betty, reside in Irvine, CA. They have two grown sons, Jack an Ens USN and Jeffrey.

RICHARD M. FRY, born in Seattle, WA, on Aug. 16, 1927. I joined the Marine Corps in 1945 and was assigned to F.O. of the 11th Marine Corps in 1950, where I attained the rank of Staff Sergeant.

I am not married and am a member of the Washington Soldiers Home in Orting, WA.

As a result of Multiple Sclerosis, I am a quadriplegic, confined to an automatic wheelchair, which I operate with my chin.



For recreation, I paint with the brush in my mouth. This provides me with a great deal of satisfaction, when my pictures turn out well and are enjoyed by my friends and relatives, who receive them as gifts.

With the assistance of Staff and volunteers, I also enjoy playing Bingo and Black Jack and other activities provided by the home.

One of my most memorable experiences while in the Chosin Area was when I picked up an A.O. on my radio. He was squealing for someone to fire for him. I told him I would provide direct contact to F.D.C. and would notify him on the way. Courtesy of this A.O. I singlehandedly wiped out a complete division of Chinese.

SAMMY A. FURGERSON, Cpl., born June 6, 1932 in Cooper, TX. Joined the Marines Nov. 3, 1947 and was honorably discharged Nov. 3, 1951. After boot camp in San Diego was assigned to the Fleet Marines, Asiatic Pacific, Tsing Tao, China and was among the last Marines to leave China in 1949. Transferred to Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marine Div. and landed in Inchon, Korea on Sept. 15, 1950. Two weeks later joined A/1/1. Company Commander was Capt. Bob Barrows, who later became Commandant of the Marine Corps. Participated in the Capture of Seoul and The Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Served as Bodyguard to Col. Hawkins, Battalion Commander and in a Machine Gun Squad in the A/1/1.





Awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, Purple Heart and others. Suffered frostbite at Chosin and spent six months at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver, CO.

Sam and wife Lou now reside in Bonham, TX. They have five children, Tom, Sammy, Sandra, Susan, Paul and four grandchildren. Sam is an entrepreneur in the Printed Circuit Board Industry dating back to its beginnings and is now establishing a new PCB facility in Durant, OK.

HARVEY WILLIAM GAGNER, was born in Woodland, ME in 1913. Enlisted in the U.S.M.C. at age 17. During his early years, he served aboard the Colorado two years and two and a half on the U.S.S. Minneapolis. Promoted from MGY/Sergeant to 2nd Lieutenant in 1943. He was in the South Pacific for 33 months during WWII as C.O. Ordnance Platoon, 3rd Marine Brigade, and C.O. Wpns. Co., 22nd Marines. Returned to States and did duty in Quantico, San Francisco and Barstrow, CA.



.....ending up in Camp Pendleton in 1950 - heading for Korea- "the old man's war", as my age group called it. Participated in the Inchon and Seoul invasion and was wounded at Chosin Reservoir Nov. 30, 1950 and evacuated to Japan. Awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V", Purple Heart, three Presidential Unit Citations and two Navy Unit Citations. After four months and Stateside again varied duties as Wpns. Training Bn., La Jolle, CA. U.S.M.C. liaison officer to the Office of the Chief of Ord. U.S. Army, Pentagon from '53 to 57.

Retired after over 30 years in June 1961 as C.O. of the Ordnance School in Quantico and worked another ten years as Captain of the Guard Force for Institute of Defense Analysis in the Washington D.C. area. Resides with wife Grace in Springfield, VA. Have two sons and one grandson.

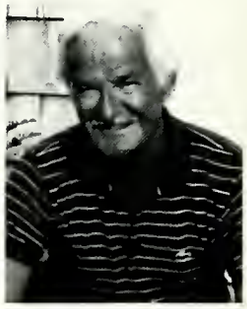
JOHN E. GALLAGHER, was born at Wharton, NJ, Dec. 24, 1919. He enlisted in the USMCR during 1948 and served with the 21st Inf. Bn., Organized Reserve.

On Sept. 5, 1950, the battalion was activated and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA for infantry training.

Gallagher went to Japan with the Second Replacement Draft, and after one week, was sent to Korea, landing at Wonsan in N. Korea. He went by train to Hamhung, and a day later joined the 7th Marines below Koto-Ri, N. Korea.

A Corporal, he was assigned as a machine gunner in "How" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines and was attached to Lt. Maynard Newton's Rifle Platoon. At Yudam-Ni N. Korea Gallagher saw action at Hill 1403, Hill 1419 (Turkey Hill) and with "The Ridgerunners of Toktong Pass", when "How" Co. participated with 1st Bn., 7th in relieving Fox, 7th.





When the regiment returned to Hagaru, Gallagher turned into Easy Med. Field Hospital with severely frozen feet. From Hagaru, he was evacuated to Hungnam, N. Korea, and then to Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan. After three weeks Gallagher was sent to Mare Island, CA. On December 24, he arrived at Philadelphia Naval Hospital and was given a 30 day convalescent leave. After the leave expired, Gallagher was a "casual" at Philadelphia Naval Yard until he was transferred to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, MD.

On Sept. 7, 1951 Gallagher was released from active duty as a Sergeant.

Gallagher received the American and Korean Presidential Citations, Korean Service Medal and UN Medal for his part in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

Gallagher rejoined the Organized Reserve and served as Platoon Sergeant, 7th Rifle Co., until he placed on the Reserve Retirement list in August, 1960 as Platoon Sergeant, E-6.

Gallagher graduated from Fordham University in June, 1972, and retired from the federal service, Picatinny Arsenal, as a Quality Control Manager on Jan. 7, 1977.

Gallagher has been married 45 years to Florence Marro, and has one grown son, John, and one grandson, Sean. Gallagher currently resides at Dover, NJ.

JAMES R. GALLMAN, (Jim) Col., USMC (Ret.)., born Texas 1926. Navy, WWII. Entered the Marine Corps from Columbia University in 1948 as a Second Lieutenant. 5th Basic Class, Quantico. Transferred from 10th Marines, Camp Lejeune to I/3/11, 1stMarDiv at outbreak of Korean War. Artillery forward observer and liaison officer with 1/7 during Inchon landings, capture of Seoul, Chosin Reservoir and in south and central Korea. Wounded near Yudam-ni at Chosin Reservoir and again near Hwachon Reservoir in central Korea.

Firing Btry. C.O. and Bn. S-3, 2/10 and 2/12. Gunnery instructor, Ft. Sill, C.O, Honest John Rocket Btry. and Arty. Gp. S-3, 29 Palms. Master's degree (management) Naval Postgraduate School. Instructor, Command and Staff College, Quantico C,O., 2/12, Vietnam. X.O., NROTC Unit, Ohio State University. Senior Officer's Course, Naval War College, Deputy Director, 8th Marine Corps District. C.O., 12th Marines, Okinawa. Director, Office of Manpower Utilization, HQMC. Retired, 1975.




Law school, 1975-1977. Was City Attorney, Texarkana, TX. Now Senior Staff Attorney, 6th Court of Appeals for northeastern Texas.

Jim now lives in Texarkana with his wife Ruth, to whom he has been happily married since 1949. Three children: Ruth Ann, Jim III, and Karen. Six grandchildren

CLAYTON MACK GANDY, born Sept. 23, 1930 in Brooks Co., GA. Attended public schools in Brooks Co., and Colquite Co., GA.

Enlisted in the United States Marines on June 8, 1948. After training at Parris Island was assigned to Marine barracks in Boston, MA guard duty. Was later assigned to second Marines Div. F.M.F. 9th Marines in Camp Lejeune, NC. In 1949 we shipped out on a cold weather expedition at Labadore. In 1950 we were transferred as a unit to 6th fleet in Europe, where we became 6th Marines. In early 1950 we shipped as a unit to Kobia Japan by sea where we became 1st Div. 7th Marines, 3rd Bn. Item Co., 2nd Platoon, 1st Squad mortar gunner and rifleman. From Kobia we shipped out and landed at Inchon in September during the invasion and on to Seoul and Uijonaebu then back to Inchon we then shipped out and landed in Wonsan North Korea and on north to Chosin. I was wounded at Yudam-ni on Nov. 27, 1950 went back to lines and stayed with item company or what was left. We finally made it to Hagaru-ri, was evacuated December 5 to hospital in Japan. On Jan. 31, 1952 I was medically retired.




Clayton and his wife Shirley reside in Dade City, FL. We have two sons, Clayton M. Gandy Jr. and William H. Gandy, and one daughter, Tammy G. Cox.

Purple Heart with certificate for a wound received in action against the enemy on Nov. 27, 1950 in Korea.

Facsimiles of Presidential Unit Citations with ribbon bar and one Bronze Star awarded 1st Marine Div. for service in Korea Sept. 15, to Oct. 11, 1950 and Nov. 27, to Dec. 11, 1950.

Navy Occupation Service Medal with Europe Clasp.

National Defense Service Medal.

Korean Service Medal.

United Nations Service Medal.

Fascimiles of Korean Presidential Unit Citations awarded 1st Marine Div. for service Sept. 15 to 27, 1950 and Oct. 26, 1950 to July 27, 1953.

ALFRED SMITH GANOE, was born in Romney, WV. I enlisted in the Marines Oct. 25, 1948. Basic training Parris Island and shipped to Camp Pendleton in 1949. Started for China in 1949 and got only as far as Hawaii and came back to Pendleton. In May of 1950 went 30 days furlough and got called back to Pendleton before furlough was up. Then went to Korea in August and made Inchon landing September 15. Just outside of Seoul on the morning of the 24th I got wounded and went to Japan for two months in the hospital. They shipped me hack to Korea and I joined the Marines and the Chosin Reservoir. I then left Korea in June of 1951 and got married to Josephine and went to Virginia for 11 months in the Guard Co., Dahlgreen, VA. I then got discharged on Aug. 29, 1952 and returned to California and went to work for General Motors in South Gate.




I retired from General Motors in 1983. I have been with Disabled American Veterans for seven years. I also joined Chosin Few Los Angeles Chapter, one year ago. In Korea I was with Fox Co. 2nd Bn. 5th Mar. 1st Mar. Div.

CHARLES N. GARABEDIAN, was born in Providence, RI and moved to Fresno, CA at age 14. He joined the M.C. Reserve in August 1948 at the age 17 and was the youngest non-prior-service Corporal in the Company when called to duty on July 26, 1950. Charles landed at Inchon in the 4th Wave with E/2/1. He was wounded by grenade shrapnel at Koto-Ri November 29 and mortar shrapnel March 15. He survived stepping on an anti-personnel mine while running downhill, in May; a dud mortar that landed five feet from him and a bullet that went thru his T-shirt, with him in it, without causing a cut wound. He was one of the last Inchon Marines to be rotated in July 1951. At home, he again joined the M.C. Reserves and subsequently served 30 years. He became active in rifle competition in 1958, earned a Master classification and was selected for the National MCR Rifle Team representing the Corps at the National Matches in Ohio and other tournaments throughout the USA for 16 years.




1st Sgt. Garabedian holds the National Reserve Record from 1000 yards with a score of 100-20V+9V. He has received three Letters of Commendation from CMC for his work with MCR Sniper Training and MCR Marksmanship involvement. He also worked 36 years for Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The later ten years as a Credit Representative and is now retired. Charles and his wife Barbara still live in Fresno, CA and keep busy dealing in Antiques and Collectibles and do extensive traveling. They have a son, Randal.

ALFONSO T. GARCIA, "A.T.", born Feb. 5, 1931, Kingsville, TX. Joined the Corps, Aug. 17, 1949, San Antonio, TX (SATX). Landed at Wonsan, Korea, October 1950 and was assigned to D-2-7, 1st MarDiv. Participated in the push north through Hamhung, Yudam-ni, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri. Evacuated from Chosin Reservoir and was hospitalized at 121st U.S. Army Hospital, Osaka, Japan. Eventually ended his hospitalization at U.S. Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, TX. Returned to duty and was assigned to Separation Bn., Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA.




Mr. Garcia and his spouse Hortense (sister of Chosin Few member Fred De La Garza), reside in SATX. He is currently employed as a Criminal Investigator for the IG, Kelly AFB. He attained a BS degree in Criminal Justice and is on the parttime faculty at San Antonio College, where he has taught Judo and academic courses for students entering the field of Law Enforcement.

GILBERTO C. GARCIA, born July 30, 1929, and was educated in public schools in Premont, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Aug. 13, 1947, and took his basic training in San Diego Recruit Depot. Promptly after basic training, he was placed in the 115th draft in Camp Pendleton, CA, in the George Climer Ship. He was sent to Guam and there he was placed in Co. A, 1st Bn., 5th Marine F.M.F. After a year, he was shipped to Shanghai, China, and served with the M.P.'s in Glendline Building until the takeover by the Communists in the latter part of 1949.




He returned to Camp Pendleton and was there until the Korean War started. He re-enlisted in Aug. 15, 1950, and was sent to Camp San Onofre, where he joined B-1-7. He was assigned to be Captain's runner, barber, mailman and assistant radioman. Later, he joined the 60 mm Mortar under Lt. Owens. They were floating reserves for the brigade. Later, they went to Seoul and Korea. After Inchon was taken, they made the Wonsan landing and patrols. From there, they went to the Chosin Reservoir.

He received two Purple Hearts, Korea PUC, three PUC's China occupation, two Good Conduct Medals and other awards. He also received $520.50 Combat Pay.

He was married in 1952 to Dila Pena and he has one son, two daughters and two grandsons. He belongs to the Marine Corps League, First Marine Association, Life Member DAV and is very active in church activities.

GEORGE GORDON GATCHELL, JR., was born Feb. 26, 1930 in Baltimore, MD. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on his 18th birthday while still a Junior in high school. His Unit was activated in August of 1950 and he was sent to Camp Pendleton for training. On Nov. 11, 1950, he landed in Wonsan with the Second Replacement Draft and was assigned to the First Combat Service Gp., then to Hungnam and later evacuated by the Navy to Pusan.

He received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars and the Presidential Unit Citation with one Star and was rotated back to the States in December 1951 as a Staff Sergeant. He served out his enlistment at the Marine Corps Supply Dept. in Philadelphia.

After a brief break in service, he re-enlisted in the Marine Corps and returned to Philadelphia. After a year he met and married Esther MacLea. They have one son and two daughters, and two grandchildren.



They reside in Lincoln, MA where he is a Stockbroker and she is a Real Estate Broker.

Gordon is a Life Member of the First Marine Division Association and is currently serving on the Advisory Council of the New England Chapter of the Chosin Few.

THOMAS HARRISON GEAGAN, born on Aug. 24, 1927, in Chicago, IL.

In 1944, while attending Hyde Park High School, an Army Air Corps recruiter approached our senior class to take entrance exams for the Army Air Corps. I passed the exams and enlisted to be taken in after graduation the following June, 1945.

After the surrender of Germany, I received a letter stating that the Air Corps had an abundance of combat pilots, and was offered three choices: 1) Stay in and wind up in the ground crew, 2) Enter the Army, 3) Receive an Honorable Discharge and enter another branch of service. I chose the discharge after seeing the movie, "The Sands of Iwo Jima", in which Sgt. Striker (John Wayne) is killed, and I joined the United States Marine Corps. I left for Parris Island on June 30, 1945; eight days after graduation from high school.

After Boot Camp, I was stationed at Quantico, VA and later at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, VA, where I volunteered to be in the First Replacement Draft for the 1st Marine Div. in North China. I served with the 1st Engineer Bn. at Tientsin from January to September of 1946. I went home and was discharged at Great Lakes, IL, October, 1946.

In 1948, I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. Reserve and was part of the 9th Inf. Bn., Navy Pier Chicago.

Our unit was activated in August, 1950, for the Korean Conflict, and we departed September 1 from San Diego, CA. I was a member of H.Q. Co. 1st Bn., 7th Marines and participated in the capture and securing of Seoul. Before shipping out for the northern campaign, I was transferred to the three section, H.Q. Co., 7th Marines, and remained with that outfit until August, 1951, when I was shipped home.

I was one of the lucky ones who never suffered a physical wound or frostbite during that campaign. Being in the Operations Section, I was assigned the job of plotting our locations daily for Maj. H. Woessner and was thoroughly aware of our positions.

On the way to the Reservoir (2 sec.), Intelligence questioned Chinese volunteer soldiers taken prisoner, but were unable to get any information as they were only privates and apparently didn't even know where they were.

I vividly remember the night of November 26, when calls began coming in from our line companies, of being attacked by large forces, and in some cases of being pushed out of their positions. Then the firing began coming into the valley where H.Q. was located. There was some bit of confusion, because we did not want to return fire for fear of hitting our own people. It seemed like a very long night.

By the next morning our units had regained the ground that had been lost, and we began bringing the wounded and dead in. There wasn't enough room in the medical tents for all the wounded and some had to lay outside until they could be attended to.

In the next few days, I realized how glad I was to be a Marine when I saw the professionalism of our NCO's and officers.

We regrouped with elements of the 5th Marines, and the word was passed out to burn or destroy anything we could not carry with us.

I lost track of the days it took us to reach Hagaru-Ri, where many of our wounded were flown out. We stayed a couple of days there and finally received word to move south to Koto-Ri.

The first night out the convoy stopped because of a road block and we started receiving heavy fire on our left flank. One of our tanks was near our jeep, trying to get into position to return fire and backed into our jeep. When he began firing 50 caliber tracers we were able to spot many Chinese very close. The roadblock was finally opened and the vehicles ahead of us started moving out.

Our jeep driver, "Swede" Lundgren, got behind the wheel and began racing the motor, but nothing moved. I looked in to see what was holding us up, and he was slumped over the front seat. I grabbed him under the shoulders and someone grabbed his legs and we laid him along the side of the road, and called for a corpsman.

The Major asked me if I knew how to drive and when I said yes, he said "Let's get going". We were pulling a trailer and when I tried to move we discovered the tank had damaged our rear wheel drive. After some pushing, we got the jeep moving. As there were no vehicles in front of me, it was difficult to find the road in the dark.

At least once or twice I drove into a low spot and couldn't make it up the grade, but luckily some of our boys came by and pushed until we got going again. I finally came to what looked like an embankment over a small bridge. When I reached the top, the bridge had been knocked out. I started receiving some small arms fire and I joined some other Marines in returning fire.

A short time later, some of our vehicles began passing by so we immediately started following them. It was getting light when we approached the town of Koto-Ri, and when I neared the sentry he told me to head for sick bay. I told him I was not hit and then I realized the front of my parka was covered with dried blood, and the helmet I grabbed from the jeep had two holes through it. I realized it was "Swede" Lundgren's blood and helmet. Later that day, when I found our section, I was told "Swede" had died and was to be buried in the mass grave at Koto-ri.

We then moved out to the newly flown in bridge and passed many vehicles and bodies of men who were sent up to help us in our withdrawal.

From there on, it was a fairly easy drive to Hungnam, where we were evacuated.

I was released from the Marine Corps in September, 1951, and received my second Honorable Discharge from the Marine Corps on Feb. 11, 1953.

BRICE E. GEISERT, (Gus) was born on Mar. 1, 1924 in Gardena, CA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in November of 1942, and was discharged as a Platoon Sergeant in August of 1946. Upon discharge, he joined the 11th Signal Co., USMCR. The 11th Signal Co. was called to active duty, and Lt. Geisert was placed in the 2nd Replacement Draft and joined H&S Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines at Wonsan in November of 1950.



He remained with the 1st Bn., 1st Marines until October of 1951, and served as ExO H&S ExO A Co., Bn. S-4, and CO H&S Co. He participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, and other operations in the South Central and South East areas of Korea. Awards included the Bronze Star with Combat V, Navy Commendation with Combat V, three Presidential Unit Citations, and Korean Service Medal with four Stars.

He was released from active duty in April of 1952, and was a Member of the Active Reserve until 1964, when he was placed in an inactive status as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Brice continues to reside in Gardena, CA with wife Betty. They have three children: Susan M. Vicki L. (Mrs. D. Hiniker), and Clifford E. Geisert.

JAMES H. GENTRY, born Dec. 5, 1926, Thomaston, GA - joined Marines 1944 at the age of 17 - "Boot Camp" at Parris Island, SC, Combat training at LeJeune, and then on to the Pacific - made Campaign at Okinawa, and afterwards onto China - returned to States in 1949 and after a brief tour at Boston Navy Yard, I found myself in the "Point" again with the 7th Marines, from Inchon to Chosin.

I was air evacuated on Dec. 5, 1950 (birthday present?) with minor shrapnel wounds and frost bite.

I suppose my most vivid memory of Chosin was of course the extreme cold!

Last, but by no means least, are my memories of those I served with - Lt. Denny, Sgt. Guy Baldridge, Sgt. Martin, S/Sgt. Hull, Cpl. Pearson, and others whose names escape me at the moment - their tenacity and bravery will never be surpassed. In my eyes, they are all heroes - "Valor was a common virtue".

I presently reside at the place of my birth - those of you who may remember me may reach me at 119 old Yatesville Road, Thomaston, GA 30286.

JIMMY D. GIBBS, was born on Apr. 9, 1930 in Gainesville, GA. He enlisted in the Marines June 1948. After basic training at Parris Island he was assigned to A Co. 2nd Engineer Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC. He was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and fought against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





He was awarded the USMC Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, United Nations Service Medal, the Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon with one Star, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation and the Purple Heart. He was discharged a Sergeant in June of 1952.

J.D. resides in Gainesville, GA, with his wife, Helen. They have three children; Vickie (Mrs. Richard White), Douglas, Scott, and three grandsons.

J.D. is self employed in the grading and hauling business.

LYNWOOD FRANCIS GILES, born May 2, 1932, in Lamoine, ME. He went to school in Ellsworth, ME, until the 6th grade. He then went to school at Good Will Schools, Hinckley, ME. He entered the U.S. Marine Corps on July 27, 1949. After basic training at Parris Island, he was stationed at Camp Lejeune in the 4.2 Mortar Co., 2nd Weapons Bn. In July, 1950, he was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. From there, he went to Korea in September of 1950. In the 4.2 Mortar Co., 7th Marines, he participated in the capture and securing of Seoul, Sept. 21, through Oct. 7, 1950; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Oct. 28, 1950 through Dec. 11, 1950; operations against enemy forces in South and Cen-





tral Korea, Dec. 14, 1950 through July 12, 1951. When returning to the U.S., he served out his enlistment at the Marine Barracks U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, MA. He was honorably discharged as a Sergeant on Nov. 20, 1952.

After a brief break in service, he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and went to school at Amarillo Air Force Base, IPT Crse. Air Frame Repairman. In 1967, he changed career fields. He completed the Technical Instructors couse at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas. He retired from the Air Force in 1969, at Sheppard Air Force Base. He and his wife reside in Ellsworth, ME. At present, he owns his upholstery shop.

JIMMY G. GILMORE, was born Jan. 8, 1930 in Waco, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on May 6, 1946. While stationed at Sangley Point in the Philippines in 1950, he was volunteered to join C-1-5 in time to participate in the Inchon-Seoul-Chosin Reservoir operations. He was wounded on November 10 and December 6, and evacuated on Dec. 24, 1950.

He received a commission in 1967 and served in Vietnam near the DMZ during the 1967-1968 Tet offensive. Wounded on Sept. 3, 1967 and Dec. 22, 1967. He retired from the Marine Corps on Dec. 31, 1969.





Jim currently lives in Texas with his wife Betty and works as a City Manager. They have two grown sons and seven grandchildren.

In March 1988, Jim and Betty made a peaceful trip to Mainland China at the invitation of the Chinese Government for the First International Conference on Economic and Urban Planning with the People to People Program.

THOMAS A. GILMORE, born Jan. 3, 1932, in Washington, C.H., OH. He enlisted in the Marines in April, 1950; received basic training at Parris Island and was then assigned to the 10th Marine Reg., at Camp Lejeune, NC. He later transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA, to form the 11th Marines. Landed at Inchon with Service Btry. attached to King Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines. After the capture of Seoul, they landed at Wonsan in time to catch the Bob Hope Show. Their LST was the one that came in sideways, tearing the rear end out of another LST.

After Thanksgiving dinner at Hagaru-Ri, they moved up to Yudam-Ni, about half of their section was cut off at Hagaru-Ri. He was wounded at Hagaru-Ri after their escape from Yudam-Ni and was evacuated with wounds and frostbite.





There are things that still come to mind when he thinks of Korea. One was the burial of our troops on the way out of the Reservoir, and what an awful thing to be buried in an unmarked grave so far from home. Another, about the prisoners they had taken; two or three were women and one was without shoes in subzero weather. Her feet were swollen to the knees and she walked with the help of others, the seeping would leave imprints on the ice. He will always wonder if this person survived.

Tom lives in Columbus, OH, with his wife, Betty. Now a retired CPO from the Navy, having enlisted some years after his tour with the Marines. He enjoys travel, woodworking and gardening.

JEROME P. GINDL, was born Jan. 28, 1929. Enlisted in the Marines in September 1947. In 1950 went from Camp Lejeune, NC to Camp Pendleton, CA. There I joined "A" CO. 1st Bn. 7th Marines. Landed at Inchon and fought thru Seoul. Went back aboard ship for the landing up north. The ship that the company boarded was LST and manned by a Japanese crew. Upon leaving the beach the stern anchor was fouled in the ship's screw. The main fleet left us in the harbor to be repaired. We sailed up to North Korea unescorted. We caught up to the fleet off the coast of North Korea. Walk out of the Chosin frozen from top to bottom and was flown out at Hagaru-ri to the Army hospital in Japan. The next day or so was transferred to Naval Hospital at Yokosuka. Then was transferred to the Naval Hospital Mare Island, CA, and on to Great Lakes Naval Hospital, IL. After getting out of the hospital I spent one year in a Guard Company in Arkansas, while I was in the Guard Company I was promoted to Sergeant before being sent to the 6th Marines Hq. Co. Camp Lejeune, NC. I was discharged in February 1953.

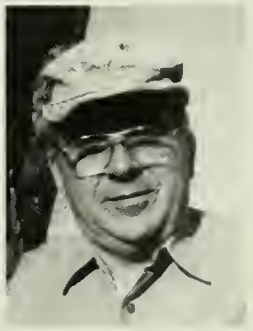




I got married in 1954 to my wife Emalie and am now residing in the town of Schererville, IN. We have two grown children, a married daughter Jean, (Mrs. Mrzlock) and a married son Thomas. At this time we have one grandson by the name of Matthew. After leaving the Marines I went to Purdue University Hammond, IN. Joined the Research Dept. of Inland Steel in July of 1954. I hope to soon retire. I am a Life Member of the American Legion Post 330 in Calumet City, IL.

WILLIAM LEE GOBERT, born Mar. 23, 1930 in Tarentum, PA along the banks of the Allegheny. Enlisted in 1948 with cousin Huck Harrison (11th Marines), Bill Brown (El Toro) and Don Bartoli (killed near Pusan). There were 30 from the Pittsburgh area. After Parris Island, joined 2nd Marine Div. Recon. Co. Spent 28 months paddling rubber boats all over North America.





Korean Memories: I was the point on first recon patrol, company captured first Chinese prisoner who was from same village as missionary parents of our sergeant, company to point for 7th Marines on way to Udam-ni but held back due to lack of anti-freeze, company to point for last convoy to Haguri but replaced by Royal Marines, after bridge blown on pass, my fire team was rear guard for the Division, company was first Marine unit to be air lifted into combat by helicopter and I came home on the USS Lanawee. Big Chief in the sky was looking after us.

Here are names that mean a lot to me: Daum, Smith, Stetter, Sefick, Reed, Tuhey, Seri, Gallagher Sinn, Gaskin, Blume, Voetter, Boller, Hanegan, Shauger, Wilson, Spider, Doc. Hunter, Glasser and others. Graduated Penn State 1957. Now work at Whirlpool.

LARRY MERTON GODFREY, was born July 22, 1926, in Arkansas City, KS. I went to public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the Navy on Sept. 24, 1943.

After completing Boot Camp at Farragut, ID, I was stationed at Hastings, NE, and aboard the U.S.S. Bexlar, U.S.S. Eldorado, and L.S.T. 817 with the rank of G.M.C. I earned the WWII Victory Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, and Good Conduct Medal. I was also in the Atom bomb testing at Bikini Atoll. I was discharged from the Navy Nov. 6, 1947.



I then enlisted in the Army October 1948 at the rank of Corporal. I was stationed at Fort Knox, KY. I was then sent to Fort Hood, TX. On September 1950 I was flown with battle gear to Tokyo, Japan and joined Hq. Btry. 57 Field Arty. aboard ship the same night. I was sent to the Inchon Invasion, South to Pusan landing at Iwon, and North to Chosin Reservoir. Fought south to Koto-Ri. Captured with truck convoy of wounded and on Dec. 1, 1950. I was a P.O.W. until released in 1953. I was stationed six years in Germany.

I retired from the Army in 1964. I have three sons and one daughter, and five grandchildren. I am now residing in Arkansas City where I work at the United States Post Office.

GEORGE EDWARD GOEBEL, was born Sept. 22, 1931 in Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. American at birth through his parents, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Sept. 23, 1948 at Detroit, MI.

After basic training and Cook School in Fort Knox, KY, he left San Francisco in March 1949 for assignment with the 7th Recon. in Sapporo, Japan, as a rifleman. Later assigned to the 77th Heavy Tank Bn. as a cook. Promoted to Corporal in 1950, his company was re-named, Tank Co., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div.





He participated in the invasion of Inchon and the liberation of Seoul, and within a short time made another invasion on the east coast of North Korea and the push to the Yalu River. After the Chinese intervention his company was attached to the 1st Marine Div., at east hill in Hagaru-ri at the Chosin Reservoir. He participated in the fight and long march back to Hungnam and the evacuation at that port.

He received the Korea Service Medal with three Battle Stars, the South Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal and others.

He rotated back to the States in the Spring of 1951, and later spent one year in Army Hospitals for Polio that he had contacted in Korea. Put on the Army Permanent Disability Retirement List, he retired on Feb. 28, 1953.

He resides with his wife Solange (Sally) in Windsor (Walkerville), Ontario, and is a truck driver for Canada Post Office. He has one son (George) and four daughters, and five grandchildren.

He is a Charter Member of the Korean Veterans Association of Canada, Life Member of D.A.V., and Member of 1st Marine Division Association.

STANLEY E. GOLEMBIESKI, was a Marine Corporal at Tokotong Pass with the now legendary Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marine Reg. In the picture is Stan looking at the only air panel that they had on Fox Hill to receive airdrops and support. The air panel is authentic since it has identifying writings on it.



He now resides in North Arlington, NJ.

ERNEST THOMAS GONZALEZ, was born in Los Angeles on Jan. 27, 1933. Joined the Reserves in April, 1949 at Los Angeles. Was in 2nd 105 Howitzer Bn.

Left San Diego on Oct. 1, 1950, and was in the 1st Replacement Draft.

Joined Fox Co., 7th Marines on November 9 as a Pfc. Rifleman.

Was in the five-day Battle of Toktong Pass. On the morning of November 29, Lt. McCarthy informed Capt. Barber that the Gonzalez boys were missing from the over-run 3rd Platoon positions (They were Fred and I). Capt. Barber replied that no Marine was to be left behind, and with that order the position was retaken.





On December 6 was ambushed outside Hagaru-ri and assaulted the hill where the shooting came from.

On December 8 ambushed on hill southwest of Koto-ri and was one of three survivors from the 15-man 3rd. Platoon.

Left Fox Co. on December 18 at Masan with frostbite. My personal heroes from Fox Co. at Chosin are Barber, McCarthy, Pitts, Audas, Abell, Fred Gonzalez and Gerald Smith.

Married to Carmen Lopez and are blessed with three daughters (Clara, Cecilia and Cynthia) and two sons (Edward and Eugene). And we live happily.

LEMUEL C. GOODE, was born in Marmaduke, AR. He joined the Navy in January 1944 in Bakersfield, CA, serving aboard an aircraft carrier in the South Pacific. He was discharged in May 1946, joining the Marine Corps Reserve in 1949. Called to active duty in July 1950, he made the landing at Inchon as a rifleman with Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div.

Recollections from the Hungnam - Chosin campaign include: the Thanksgiving dinner served the day they realized they were surrounded by Chinese; the frozen drumstick he carried all the way back to Hagaru-ri; the Chinese on the hill firing at the wounded being evacuated from Hagaru-ri, re-wounding them; being among the dozen men ordered to take that hill; being frozen in under layers of snow after bedding down on shelter halves once the hill was taken and being saved by someone came to search for them.





Lem's commendations include: Silver Star (Hill 1282), Bronze Star with combat V (action at Hagaru-ri), two Presidential Unit Citations, one Korean Presidential Citation, Korean Service Medal with six Stars.

Upon discharge in May 1951, he married and moved to Fresno, CA. He and his wife, Barbara, have two sons: Michael and Patrick. Lem worked 37 years for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is now retired.

LeROY S. GOODNOH, JR., was born July 24, 1929 in Boston, MA. After graduating from Boston Trade High School he enlisted in the Marines on his 17th birthday July 24, 1946.

After completing Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC his first duty station was China with A Co. 1st Bn., 1st Mar. 1st Mar. Div. Upon his return to the States he was assigned to Camp Delmar, CA, and Quantico, VA.



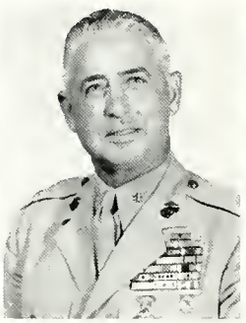


After a short break in service he reenlisted and was assigned to MB 8th and I Sts. Washington, D.C. In 1950 he was ordered to report to Camp Pendleton, CA for duty with the 1st Mar. Div. As a member of 4.2 Mortar Co. 1st Mar. 1st Mar. Div. he participated in the Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul. After being wounded at Chinghungni during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign he returned to the States in March 1951.

For the next 18 years he served at duty stations in the states and overseas including two tours in Vietnam where he received his second Purple Heart. 1st Sgt. Goodnoh retired July 31, 1969 and he and his wife the former Tiffany Murphy of Jacksonville, NC moved to Wilmington, NC. They have four boys and one daughter. Two of the boys are career military, one in the Marines and one in the Navy. 1st Sgt. Goodnoh and his wife now reside on a small farm in Kelly, NC.

ABIE GORDON, was born Mar. 5, 1920. He enlisted in the Marines on Nov. 16, 1938 and was sent to Parris Island, SC for boot training. In February of 1945 he participated in the capture of Iwo Jima and viewed the historic flag raising on Mt. Suribachi. In August of 1950 he disembarked in Korea with the 1st Marine Div. and participated in the Inchon invasion and in the capture of Seoul, Korea.

He subsequently embarked at Inchon and disembarked at Wonsan and advanced into North Korea to Hagaru-ri and later participated in the bitter Chosin Reservoir Campaign against the Chinese and North Korean forces during November-December 1950. His unit, along with all others, fought their way 60 miles to the sea (Hungnam) and were evacuated by the Navy and taken to Pusan. Master Sergeant Gordon was recommended for a meritorious commission while at Hagaru-ri and received his commission to 2nd Lieutenant in May of 1951.





He left Korea in March of 1951 for Camp Pendleton, CA. In August of 1966, Maj. Gordon left Quantico, VA for Vietnam and was subsequently assigned as Battalion Commander of Maintenance Bn., FLC (Danang) 1966-1967. During that period he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. During his career he also served three tours in Japan, was stationed in the Philippines, Oklahoma, Camp Lejeune, and retired from the Marine Corps while stationed with the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, NC after having served 30 years.

Among his 20 ribbons, decorations and awards: Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", two Navy Unit Commendation Medals with Combat "V", Purple Heart Medal, Asiatic Pacific ribbon with one battle star, Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars, Vietnam Service Medal with two Battle Stars, three Korean Presidential Unit Citations, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, three Presidential Unit Citations and two Navy Unit Commendations.

Since his retirement, Lt. Col. Gordon resides in Longwood, FL.

CLAUDE FISH GORDON, Gy. Sgt., USMC, (ret.) born on June 24, 1927, at Fairfield, AL. He enlisted in the Marines in June, 1945, in Birmingham, AL; stationed at Parris Island, SC, at the outbreak of the Korean War. He was transferred to Camp Pendleton to the forming up to Col. Lewis "Chesty" Puller, 1st Marine Reg., and assigned as a wireman to Captain Robert Barrow, Able Co., 1st Bn., later Gen. Barrow, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.





He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul; the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea; and operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, two Korean Presidential Citations and other service ribbons.

He retired from the U.S. Marines in July of 1967.

Claude now resides in Albany, GA, with his wife, Betty, and works at the Marine Corps Logistics Base.

They have two sons and one daughter and two grandchildren.

LOUIS J. GRAPPO, Feb. 28, 1933, East Palestine, OH. Enlisted U.S. Army Aug. 26, 1948. Basic 101st Airborne, Camp Breckinridge, KY. Arrived Japan, January 1949, 1st Cavalry Div. Transferred to A Co. 1st Bn., 32nd, 7th Inf. Div. Transferred to Heavy Mortar Co. Participated in the landing of Inchon and the drive to Seoul. Landed in Wonsan and proceeded to the east side of the Chosin Reservoir. With 30 rounds of ammunition, ankle high shoes, at best fall weather clothing, proceeded hy convoy to fight our way out of the Chinese entrapment. Napalmed by our own planes, delayed by a blown bridge and road blocks, suffered heavy casualties. Followed a charge lead by Lt. Col. Don Faith on a road block after which he was mortally wounded. "A very brave soldier in an impossible situation". Was shot through my right leg in an ambush as the lead truck in the column carrying Col. Faith alerted the Chinese. The truck had proceeded off the railroad tracks and away from the rest of the convoy. I was placed in a truck overflowing with dead and wounded. Ammunition supply was gone. The slaughter took place. A piece of my shoulder was blown off, 13 pieces of shrapnel in my neck and arm and severe frost bite. I pulled a dead body over myself and passed out. Woke up a POW. Everyone in the truck was dead. Hundreds of the dead and dying lay about the area. During the last strafing run of the day by the Corsairs on the Chinese who were guarding us from a small hill, I escaped to the ice. I fell into the arms of a Marine Colonel. Was taken to a Hagaru air strip aid station. Flown the next day to 395th Station Hospital, Nagoya, Japan. Was discharged as a Private on a temporary service record and a soldiers' affadavit as all battalion records were lost. Discharge states no medals, ribbons or citations. WAS I THERE???





Widowed with two children and recently remarried. Employed as Manufacturing Engineer for Tandem Computer, Inc., Watsonville, CA.

RICHARD C. GRASSMAN, (Dick), born on Dec. 21, 1925, in Syracuse, NY. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in May, 1943; served in Pacific during WWII; went to Korea with First Replacement Draft to Co. A, 1st Marines, as a squad leader.

He remembers having Thanksgiving in the field; also Gen. MacArthur saying we would be home for Christmas, but didn't say what year.





When I saw the Flying Box Cars dumping their cargo, kind of figured we were in for a hairy time of it. The cold weather was something else, as the saying goes; "Colder than a dead Eskimo's ass." Was wounded on Hill 1081 at Koto-Ri and hospitalized nine months. Awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service and others. Our company commander, Capt. Bob Barrow, went on to become Commandant of the Corps and deservedly so.

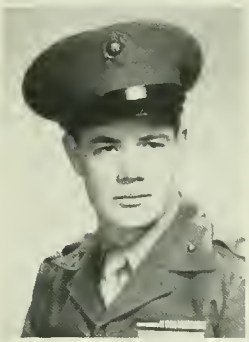
Received medical retirement October 1951, from U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, NY. The Marine Corps for me sure lived up to what they offered at enlistment, travel, adventure and education.

My wife, Millie, and I now reside in Tucson, AZ. We have four grown children and six grandchildren.

I am retired from the U.S. Postal Service; moved out here two years ago; no more snow and cold. To all of the men from Able Co., 1st, "This Bud's for you."

KENNETH RAY GREEN, was born at Seal Beach, CA, on Nov. 22, 1926. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corp on Nov. 7, 1944 and went to Boot Camp at San Diego, CA. He was in Pearl Harbor when the atomic bomb was dropped in Japan on Aug. 5, 1945. He was released from the U.S.M.C. in June 1947 after duty in Guam and Saipan.

He joined the inactive U.S.M.C. reserve in 1947. He married his wife, Carol in June 1949 - one year and three months later, he was recalled to serve in the Korean War and was sent to the Chosin Reservoir as a member of Anti-Tank Co., 7th Marines. He was lucky enough not to be wounded at the Reservoir and served in the next three campaigns in Korea, for a total of four.





1. Communist China Aggression Nov. 12, 1950-Jan. 24, 1951
2. First U.N. Counter Offensive Jan. 25, 1951 - Apr. 21, 1951
3. Communist China Spring Offensive Apr. 22, 1951-July 8, 1951
4. U.N. Summer-Fall Offensive July 9, 1951-Sept. 10,1951

Green was awarded the World War II Victory Medal - Asiatic Pacific-American Campaign, three Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean P.U.C., Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars and the Good Conduct Medal.

Green and his wife live in Redding, CA, where he retired from the U.S. Government in November 1980 and went into the real estate business. He presently is broker/owner of Corner of the World Realty in Redding.

Green organized the Northern California-Southern Oregon Chapter (formerly Central California) of the Chosin Few. He is co-organizer and president of the Redding Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association. He served as Commander of D.A.V. Chapter 128 in Redding for 1987-1988. He is serving on the Advisory Board for the V.A. Out-patient Clinic in Redding.

Ken and Carol have one daughter and three grandsons. They are both active in church and community affairs.

GORDON GREENE, was born June 12, 1931 in Pike Co., IN. After enlisting in the Marine Corps Reserve Unit at Evansville, IN he attended Oakland City College until his unit was activated in August 1950. With the completion of advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton, CA, he joined Able Co. 1st Bn. 1st Marines at Wonsan. Greene served for 11 months with Able Co. as a rifleman, runner and fire-team leader. After returning to the states he completed his enlistment at Camp Lejeune while serving with Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines.

In 1955 Gordon was awarded the B.S. in Education and M.S. in Education at Indiana University in 1958. For ten years he was a teacher in Indiana and California as well as a school administrator. He returned to college and received his doctorate in

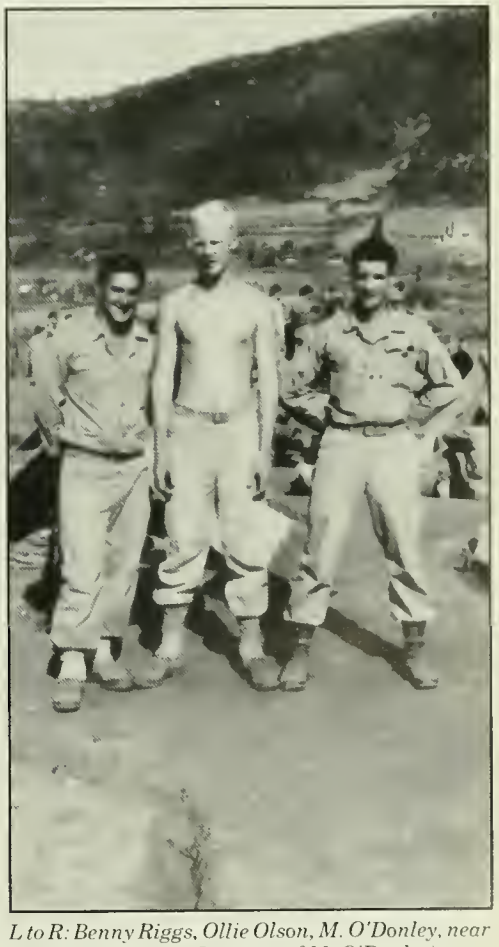




Education at Ball State University in 1967. From 1967-69 Greene taught at Indiana State University and has spent the last 20 years as a professor of education at the University of Nebraska.

Gordon and his wife, Marynelle, have three children - Kelli, Todd and Ben. Among his interests are military history, biking and writing.

RICHARD F. GREGORY, born Apr. 30, 1930. He entered the Marine Corps Reserve on Dec. 8, 1947. He then enlisted regular Apr. 20, 1950. After basic training at Parris Island (July, 1950), he was assigned to D-2-6 Camp Lejeune. The unit was transferred to Camp Pendleton and became D-2-7. In September, 1950, they boarded ship in San Diego, then to Kobe, Japan; then to support the Inchon landing. He participated in the Seoul campaign, then went aboard ship and sailed to Wonsan-Hamhung. D-2-7 was on the eastern end of the northern perimeter around Yudam-Ni the night they were attacked. They drove off what seemed to be a battalion of Chinese before dawn broke. After being relieved by George Co., what was left of them went to the southern perimeter just before the withdrawal. During the withdrawal, he was evacuated at Hagaru, in what he believes to be, the last plane to leave. First, he went to Osaka Army Hospital, then to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. From there to Camp Otsu, Japan, thence to Parris Island, SC, where he was assigned to the brig. and served as duty brig. warden for awhile. From PI to El Toro in the same capacity, then recruiting duty in Vermont and New York. He was discharged as Staff Sergeant on July 7, 1959.



L to R: Benny Riggs, Ollie Olson, M. O'Donley, near Inje, Korea, 1951. (Courtesy of M. O'Donley)

CORNELIUS J. GRIEF, born Mar. 7, 1920, in Indianapolis, IN; ordained priest for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tucson, AZ, May 30, 1948, at the Pontifical College Josephinum, Columbus, OH.

Served USNR; enlisted as yeoman, 2nd class, 1944 to 1946; entered USN Chaplain Corps on Feb. 22, 1949; entered service of 7th Mar. Regt., 1st Mar. Div., Aug. 9, 1950. He partook in Inchon, Hamhung and Wonsan landings the Fall of 1950; partook in battle Chosin Reservoir; wounded in action on Dec. 6, 1950, on road from Koto-Ri to Hagaru-Ri. He was hospitalized until June 1, 1951. Returned to various assignments to USN and USMC Commands. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal and the Purple Heart Medal. He retired medically Dec. 31, 1964.

He returned to pastoral work in August of 1965. Present assignment founding pastor of the parish of the Most Holy Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Rio Rico, AZ.

CHARLES WHELING GRIFFIN, JR., was born May 3, 1930 in Nashville, TN. Joined the Marine Reserve in March 1948, activated in August, 1950. After a week at Camp Pendleton shipped to Inchon; Rifleman, 2nd Bn., Easy Co. 7th Marine Reg.





My introduction to combat was on night patrol with Rex Funkhowser. Some oxen came through the trip flares. We thought it was the enemy and we shot the oxen. I was wounded Nov. 27, 1950 on Hill 1282, treated at aid station, rejoined unit, hit again the next day and trucked back to Hagaru. About 1/4 mile out of Hagaru the truck broke down. Those who could walk were told to go on into Hagaru. Word came down that there was an Army MP roadblock, so as we approached the senior man dressed us up and started calling cadence and we marched through the roadblock. That was my proudest moment as a Marine.

I retired from active duty in 1952, but stayed in the reserve 13 years. I earned the Purple Heart and Letter of Commendation with V Device.

I attended Peabody College and worked at Kusan, Inc. as a Purchasing Agent for 30 years. I am retired due to disability.

My, wife, Barbara and I reside in Nashville, TN.

DONALD M. GRIFFITH, S/SGT. USMC, (RET), born Aug. 31, 1927 to Albert and Eva Griffith with sister, Virginia Robertson, and brothers, James and Jesse, at East Toledo, OH. At the age of 17, he enlisted in USMC, in 1945. Duty stations after Parris Island boot camp included: 1945 and 1946, 1st Guard Co., Norfolk, VA; 1946 to 1948, Camp Catlin, HI; 1948 to 1949, Retraining Command (naval prison), Norfolk, VA. Served as Military Policeman, Brig. Warden and Sergeant of the Guard at these various bases. Made Corporal in 1946 and Sergeant in 1947. Re-enlisted in 1949 and served Philadelphia Navy Yard Guard Co. and Philadelphia Depot Quartermaster. June , 1950, troop train to tent camp to Camp Pendleton and made up the famous 1st Squad (excellent combat units—very brave men), 2nd Platoon, Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Reg., 1st Div. My squad, as was the 2nd Platoon, was unique in that it was made up of American, Indian, Blacks, Mexicans, Polish D.P., Irish, French and Scotch U.S. Marines. (As far as I know, this was a first under combat conditions.) Pusan, Korea, August, 1950; Inchon Landing, September, 1950; some casualties, hit main line of resistance into Seoul; heavy casualties. Wonsan proceeded troop landing at Wonsan as billeting N.C.O. proceeded to the Chosin. At 3:00 a.m., Dec. 2, 1950, 2nd Platoon, Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Reg., held the point as rear guard to the "Leap Frog" action at which time I was blinded and wounded by Chinese Grenade and our position was overrun by masses of Chinese troops. I was captured and held P.O.W. for 33 months; released on Aug. 31, 1953 (my 26th birthday).





I attained th rank of Staff Sergeant. Some of my citations included, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars and two USMC Good Conduct Medals. After some months in the hospital, I retired from the USMC for medical reasons in 1954. After retiring, I met and married Mary Ellen Mohn. We have two daughters, Michelle Glazer and Pamelo O'Connell, and three grandchildren, Jennifer and Jason Glazer and Kyle Griffith O'Connell. On Aug. 31, 1983, I retired as a Production Supervisor after nearly 25 years with Nationwide Insurance Company. Mary and I currently reside in Northwood, OH.

JOSEPH W. GRISWOLD, JR., was born May 26, 1930 in Nashville, TN. He joined the Marine Reserve in May, 1947 while still in high school. The Unit was activated on Aug. 1, 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. He was assigned to H/3/11, 1st Marine Div. He participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul. He landed at Wonsan and moved North thru Hamhung, Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri, where his Battery Guns were laid in a circle and fired in three directions simultaneously. He was wounded at a roadblock between Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri while direct firing 105's at targets ranging from 50 to several thousand yards. He was rotated to the U.S. in April, 1951 and completed his active duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, VA. He was awarded the Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean PUC with cluster, the Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars.





He completed his education with an engineering degree from Vanderbilt University. He spent 30 years with American Bridge Div. of US Steel, living in Birmingham, Roanoke, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. He and his wife, Katherine, now live in retirement in Salem, SC. They have three grown children, Gail, Scott, and Nancy.

DONALD R. GROSS, joined the Marine Corps in January, 1944, the third of five brothers who served the Corps for 20 years.

I participated in the Pacific in the fleet of Admiral Halsey on the cruiser U.S.S. Springfield in the Marine detachment: end of WW II, went to Okima to patrol coast of Okinawa until December, 1945; went to Korea in 1950; landed at Inchon; proceeded to the Chosin Reservoir to Hagaru-Ri, "I" Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, then on to Pusan; proceeded further in the Spring of 1951 to Pork Chop Hill. During my six major campaigns in Korea, I was decorated with Bronze Star (V) in Spring Offensive.

Arrived home in U.S. in September, 1951.





I remember plenty of things in those campaigns, but it would take better than a thousand words to express my devotion and the gratitude I received from the "Chosin Few" and to those I served with beyond that famous battle who will never be surpassed for gallantry and devotion to one's country and comradeship during the time of need. Gross retired as a Gy. Sergeant.

FRANK GEORGE GROSS, was born Jan. 12, 1930 in Philadelphia, PA. Joined the U.S. Marines in 1948 at which time he was sent to Parris Island. After boot camp Frank had gone to Camp Lejeune, NC and into the 8th Marines Anti-Tank Platoon. Later he was transferred to the 6th Marines George Co., 3rd Bn., 2nd Div. While in the 6th Marines Frank went over to the Mediterranean on the Cruiser Ship the USS Salem. While aboard this ship he joined in with some of the sailors and in their off duty hours they formed a country band. The group would entertain in happy hours aboard ship and once in a while in a USO in the different ports ashore, but when the Korean War broke out as we sailed into Turkey, he had to trade in his country guitar for a Browning BAR and pretty soon we were transferred to the troop ship Bexar and going through the Suez Canal. As we were on our way to the Inchon Landing, we were informed that we now belonged to the 3rd Bn., 7th 1st Div. After Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan and Chosin, Frank was flown back to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital convulsing from injuries received at Chosin.





On Oct. 31, 1951 he was separated from the service and went back to playing Country Music. "Moonlighting" that is, between working hours at Sears and Roebucks for 20 years. Then Frank went to work for the U.S. Postal Service in the last 17 years, by this time he had gone into songwriting and poetry. One of his songs, the Ballad of Chosin, is based on the Chosin Epic which is accompanied by Frank's music composition "Band of Brothers". Frank also has a collection of works of Poems on the Korean War. Two of these were composed in collaboration with two other authors both survivors of the Chosin Reservoir, Paul Sanders and Gordon Green. The Poems are our "International Korean War Memorial Poem" and "Diamond in the Sky".

CHARLES L. GROULX, was born in Ogdensburg, NY, Aug. 14, 1931. He was educated in Parochial Schools. In January 1949, he entered the service; took basic training with the 17th Airborne in Camp Pickett, VA. From there he went to Ft. Bliss, TX with the 3rd AAA AW BN SP Bn. 3rd Inf. Div.

Then to Ft. Benning, GA and then to Japan and Korea.

He landed at Wonsan, October 1950, and was involved in the Chosin Reservoir, Hamhung, and Hungnam. He received the Korean Service Medal with Silver Star, Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Medal, Army of Occupational Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Medal, Conspicuous Medal from State of N.Y., and the United Nations Service Medal.

He served as chairman of New York State in naming a 25 million dollar bridge from Rouses Point, NY to Alburg, VT, named the Korean Veteran's Memorial Bridge.





He resides in Herkimer, NY, with his wife Cathryn. He has one daughter (Cynthia), three sons (Charles, Lucien and Chris), and three grandchildren.

Groulx is a Life Member of the following organizations: VFW, DAV, and Military Order of the Purple Heart. He also belongs to: the Knights of Columbus, 4th Degree Knights, NAUS, Korean War Vets, AARP, Chosin Few, East Herkimer Fish and Game Club, National Rifle Association, Army Chapter of of the Chosin Few.

He spent 27 months in Percy Jones Army Hospital, Michigan Groulx sustained wounds in South Korea, May 3, 1951.

Groulx's hobbies are hunting, fishing, and enjoying the summers at his camp at Kayuta Lake, Forrestport, NY.

Groulx is better known by his nickname "Goose".

MAX GUERNSEY, born Bangor, MI, -Sept. 1, 1932. Enlisted in the Army Infantry at South Haven, MI as a Recruit on Nov. 3, 1949. Took Basic Training at Ft. Riley, KS. Arrived on the Island of Hokkaido, Japan, in February 1950 and was assigned to F Co., 2nd Bn., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div.

When the Korean War started, we were placed on alert and told that the war may not last very long. We eventually moved down to Mount Fuji, where we trained with ROK soldiers who were to be assigned to our unit, to bring us up to full strength. While at Mount Fuji, an officer asked another officer, "What are we going to do with Max? He's only 17 years old. The second officer said, "Don't worry, he'll be 18 by the time we get there. The invasion of Inchon was suppose to be a secret, but I don't know how it could have been - there were ships as far as you could see. We stayed on board ship while the Navy shelled Inchon and Seoul. The sight of the battleship guns flashing in the night was an awesome sight. The Army and Marines made an amphibious landing at Inchon after the Naval bombardment.

Fighting our way south, down the Korean peninsula after Inchon and Seoul, the 31st Inf. Reg. was involved in several battles. It seems like we were always on the move. I can remember one strange incident that happened some place while we were moving south. We were in a fighting lull and we were told to dig in and wait for the First Cavalry Div. coming from the south to link up with us. When I woke up in my foxhole the next morning, there was a big tank setting not too many feet away from my foxhole. I hadn't heard a thing. (The story was told, that the First Cavalry had made a great achievement for the distance they had traveled that night).





We finally headed south again, eventually arriving at Masan or Pusan where we again boarded ships for a journey north. This time, we made an amphibious landing near Wonsan, North Korea. I learned later that the Wonsan Harbor area was very heavily mined. We headed north into North Korea and were eventually suppose to reach the Yalu River and stop our advance there. During our advance north, we came upon some buildings that were thought to be a training camp. There we spent Thanksgiving.

The 31st Inf. Reg. was suppose to make contact with some Marines of the First Marine Div. near the Chosin Reservoir. We walked over several mountains to where some trucks were to give us a ride north. Something had happened, there were no trucks. Sometime later, as we were advancing up a road at night, we were ambushed from the side and rear, a very short time later, a machine gun began firing on us from the front, someone yelled that it sounded like an American 50 caliber. We had reached the First Marine Div. as we were supposed to do. After getting inside the Marine Perimeter, I was told by a Marine, "You guys just walked into a trap, we're all surrounded." Later, while trying to fight our way out, I received a flesh wound to my ankle and a severe (penetrating) head wound. This place in North Korea called Koto-ri was the end of the war for me.

On my way back to the States, they kept me at Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii for awhile. When I left, they had me on a stretcher which they had laid on the driveway outside the hospital. A bus was backing up to pick me up and the body of the bus was completely over me before somebody yelled to stop. The dual wheel was just inches away from my feet.

I am a life member of the D.A.V., V.F.W., the 31st Infantry Regiment Association and a member of The Chosin Few.

I received a Retirement discharge for medical reasons on May 31, 1952 from Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, MI. My discharge reads that I was a Corporal, but when I applied for my Purple Heart, it read " to Sergeant (then Corporal) Max Guernsey." I guess though, I was just a Corporal.

They messed up on my medals too, at first they said that I wasn't eligible for the Purple Heart. When I applied for my medals, they sent me the Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, United Nations Defense Medal, National Defense Medal and a Combat Infantryman's Badge. I should have received the Japan Occupation Medal, too. I don't know if I should have received a bar or arrowhead for the amphibious landings, or maybe I should have more battle stars.

I was told that I was recommended for a Silver Star or Bronze Star and that's all I ever heard of it. I was also reported missing in action once. I don't known how far up the chain of command these two reports may have gotten.

In later years, I've been told by a man who helped carry me off the hill; they laid me down beside an tent and covered me up because they thought I was nearly dead. Maybe my records are messed up because of this.

I am divorced, have a son Gregory Lee Guernsey, at home with his mother, St. Joseph, MI, a daughter Cathy Lynn (Mrs. Richard) Casey) in Lodi, CA.

During extensive rehabilitation, I had to learn to walk and talk all over again.

I returned to visit Korea in August of 1987 on a tour with the Chosin Few and was amazed to see how everything has been rebuilt. There was very little evidence that there had ever been a war. The Korean people are to be congratulated for their resourcefulness. I found the people to be extremely grateful for our help during the war.

JAMES F. GUNN, was born May 22, 1931 in Miami, FL. He was educated in parochial schools in Miami, FL and entered the U.S.M.C. on May 23, 1948. He completed Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC, Platoon 88. He was shipped to Guam and assigned to the First Marine Brigade at Camp Wetek. He was attached to the Fifth Marines, B Co., made corporal as a rifleman, and applied for and was accepted to go to Food Service Supply School and Food Service Management School, which was in the Army Base at Marbo Field. He spent two years on Guam, was home on leave and was called back to duty and reassigned with the First Brigade, then subsequently was assigned with the 1st Tank Bn.,1st MarDiv., with the invasion of Inchon and Wonsan. He had the distinct honor of serving under Col. Harry Milner, his Battalion Commander, and Company Commander, Maj. Phil Morell.

Military Awards:

Honored as the youngest Sergeant to be promoted to Staff Sergeant at the age of 18.





Received all the Medals of Distinction that the 1st Brigade and 1st Marine Div. members received.

Was wounded in combat on the Chosin Reservoir and was shipped to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. Spent a total of three years in the hospital after the Chosin and was retired out of the United States Marine Corps on disability retirement, after a long-term hospital treatment for wounds received on the Chosin.

My mother and stepfather, Sarah and Fred Lorenson, are still living, residing in Miami, FL. I am very fortunate to have five wonderful children, ranging in age from 32 to 7. The oldest is Sheryl, Jamie, Jacquelyn, Amanda, and Jeremy. I have three wonderful grandchildren, Chad, Christina, and Christie. I have been very well blessed in this area of life. My utmost gift is my wife, Debra, who makes my life enjoyable and beautiful.

I have always been self-employed. After attending several universities, including the University of Miami, and having a B.S. in Business Management, and always leaning toward Political Science, and Law. I've owned and operated three very large and successful restaurants and night clubs here in the South Florida area. At one point in my life, I was the owner, operator and publisher of a newspaper in Miami, called "The Dade Observer". I am presently a registered Lobbyist in both the State of Florida and Washington, D.C.

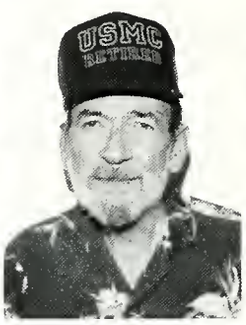
I received the State's highest award in 1967 - The Humanitarian Award - for working with children and young men who had learning disabilities, "dyslexia." Was named Florida's favorite son in the Florida Senate and Florida House in 1960 and have received numerous distinguished awards from government for service to service organizations, such as the American Legion, DAV, and VFW. The honor of all honors was to be able to serve with the men who fought the epic battle of the Chosin Reservoir. I can walk tall on a daily basis because of being elected by my own peers as Florida representative and Chairman of the Southern States for the fraternal order of the survivors of the Chosin Few. And as life goes on, there is never a day that goes by that I don't say to myself, "Why me Lord? But I thank you."

JOSEPH M. GUNTER, JR., born on Sept. 16, 1923, at Louisburg, NC; attended John Graham High School in Warrenton, NC. He joined the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for 18 months at Lexington and Mocksville, NC. He was promoted to Asst. Leader.

He enlisted into the Marine Corps on Sept. 10, 1941, at Winston Salem, NC; attended boot training at Parris Island, NC; then assigned to H. Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines, at Parris Island and then moved to New River, NC; had over three months on Guadal-

canal in 1942 and 1943. In Korea, he went from Inchon to Udam-Ni and was wounded Dec. 7, 1950, south of Hagaru-Ri; air evacuated from Koto-Ri to Japan and did about three months in hospitals. I guess I was lucky, went to back to Korea for five and one half months at the 3-11 Marine Master Sergeant, promoted to Gy. Sergeant.





I'm still lucky. I did 18 months in Vietnam as the 3rd Motor Transport Maintenance and Operations Chief; was also promoted to Master Gunnery Sergeant.

He retired on Apr. 12, 1970, for the last time.

Col. Willie L. Gore, of San Diego, and I are two of the few who have been in three wars and in combat in all three. Willie is also a member of the Chosin Few.

I do have 19 medals and citations, and ribbons with seven Battle Stars.

JOSEPH I. GURFEIN, was born May 28, 1918 in New York City. He entered West Point (USMA) on July 1, 1937; 2nd Lieutenant, June 11, 1941; 1st Lieutenant, May, 1942; Captain, November, 1942; Major, December 1943, Lieutenant Colonel June, 1951; Colonel, October, 1961; retired June 30, 1967; commanded platoon, company, battalion, engineer group, Infantry Regiment (23rd). He received Silver Star, December 1950; 1st Oak Leaf, November 1951; Legions of Merit, February, 1952; 1st Oak Leaf, June, 1967.



Upon retirement, he entered academic life. He received a B.S. from U.S.M.A. in 1941; M.Sc. from Harvard University in 1947; and PhD. Engr. from Pacific Western University in 1979; Dean of Administration, Federal City College, Washington, D.C. from 1967 to 1972; Director of Facilities Planning, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, from 1972 to 1981; and Associate Professor (Mathematics & Engineering), George Mason University from 1981 to present.

He married Marion Reh on June 29, 1941, at West Point. They have a daughter, Marjorie; a son, Albert; two grandsons, Daniel and Joel; and one granddaughter, Valerie.

JOHN GUTERMUTH, was born on Oct. 22, 1931 in Paterson, NJ. He attended local public schools before joining the New Jersey National Guard and enlisting in the US Marines Corps where he completed basic training at Parris Island in May 1948 and was sent to Camp Lejeune to join the 16th Marines. He participated in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul; was with "D" Co., 1st Marines at Koto-Ri; went south to Mason, and during Operation Killer was medic evacuated to the Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan. He received the Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars. Upon returning to the States in September 1951 he was stationed at the





Marine Barracks, Newport, RI, until discharge in January 1952.

After a short return to civilian life during which time he was employed by Public Service of New Jersey as an apprentice lineman, John enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and was assigned to L.G. Hanscom AFB, MA, as an apprentice electrician. Subsequently, he was stationed at McGuire AFB, NJ, as electrical lineman; Höfn, Iceland, as NCOIC of Air Installation; Westover AFB, MA, as NCOIC, Electric Shop; Vandenberg AFB, CA, assigned to the Minuteman Missile Program, where as Technical Evaluator he received the Air Force Commendation Medal; Tuy Hoa and Ton Son Nut, Vietnam, 1967, as NCOIC of the Electric Shop in Civil Engineering, receiving the Vietnam Service Medal with two Battle Stars, Langley AFB, VA, as NCOIC of Quality Control, receiving the Meritorious Service Medal; Hof Air Station, Germany; and San Vito de Normani AS, Italy, where as Operations and Maintenance Officer he received his second Meritorious Service Medal. Upon returning to the States in 1973 he retired as Chief Master Sergeant.

A civilian once more he was employed by the Wellesley, MA, School Department where he is currently employed as Supervisor of Building Maintenance. John is a Charter Member of the Chosin Few, New England Chapter State Advisor for MA; a member of the 1st Marine Division Association; and a Shriner in Aleppo Temple.

Chief Gutermuth and his wife Barbara live in Norwood, MA, and have two daughters, Janet (Mrs. Michael) Levangie and 1st Lt. Linda E. Gutermuth, USAF.

JOSE A. GUTIERREZ, was born May 26, 1927 in Harlingen, TX. Lived with parents on farm until inducted into U.S. Marine Corps. in July, 1945. Was in Boot Camp (Parris Island) was on Rifle Range when Japan surrendered, he was then sent to China with an Ordinance Battalion where first Christmas was spent away from home (Tientsin, Petiho Beach).





Was discharged August, 1947 and enlisted in U.S.M.C.R. September 1947. Reenlisted in regular Marine Corps, April, 1948, for three years. Was stationed in the U.S. Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, TX when hostilities broke out in Korea and was ordered to join 1st Marine Div. in Camp Pendleton on July, 1950 and was assigned to a machine gun squad in "C" Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines where they landed with the Division in Inchon Invasion Sept. 15, 1950 and liberation of Seoul headed north into North Korea to the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Walked the 68 miles with the Division back to sea and evacuated at Hungnam involuntary enlistment was extended for one year in April, 1951. He went back to the Central Front and was wounded on June 10, 1951 and air evacuated back to Corpus Christi, TX.

Earned the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, a Letter of Commendation with a Combat V, and one Purple Heart. Was discharged April, 1952 and went back to Harlingen, TX and married school sweetheart. Moved to Michigan and went to work and has since retired from General Motors Corp. Is still active in the reunions with 78 original Combat Rifle Company and one Boot Camp platoon buddy.

JOHN HADAMIK, was born on July 21, 1929 in Endicott, NY. After serving with the Merchant Marine in the Atlantic at age 16, he enlisted in the Army in July of 1946. After completing basic training at Fort Knox, he was assigned to the 31st Inf. Reg. in Seoul, Korea from 1946 through 1948. Returned to Japan in 1949, he was assigned to Co. D Machine Gun Platoon, 32nd Inf. 7th Div., where he took part in the Inchon Invasion and was wounded during the Battle of Seoul in September 1950. He was returned to the unit in time to sail north to fight in the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir as a member of Col. Faith's Task Force. He was wounded on three consecutive days; the 29th, 30th and 31st of November 1950. Evacuated by air from Hagaru-ri to Japan, Hadamik was then flown State Side to Valley Forge Hospital. Returned to duty in the spring of 1952, he was assigned to Ft. Meyer, VA.





Discharged in September 1954, and is presently employed as a toolmaker with I.B.M. in Endicott, NY. John is married to Mary Ann Banick; they have three children and six grandchildren.

PHILIP E. HAHN, was born May 22, 1929 in Elyria, OH. Completed boot camp in 1949, Parris Island. Transferred to Camp Lejeune, NC, assigned to Wpns. Co. 1st Bn., 6th MarReg., 2nd Mar Div. He served in the Mediterranean with the 6th fleet.

Hahn was sent to Camp Pendleton, assigned as a flame thrower operator Wpns Co. Howe Co. 3rd Bn., 1st Mar Reg., 1st Mar Div., under the command of Col. "Chesty" Puller.





On Sept. 15, 1950 participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, went onto the capture and securing of Seoul. Participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign. On Nov. 28, 1950 Hahn was wounded in action at Hagaru-ri, North Korea. He participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. Was rotated back to the U.S. stationed at Portsmouth, VA. Discharged as a Sergeant, anti-tank assault unit leader.

Hahn received the Purple Heart, Bronze Star with combat "V", two Presidential Unit Citations, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, U.N. Medal, Good Conduct Medal and others.

Hahn, a retired firefighter, and his wife, Catherine, reside in Elyria, OH. They have four children and five grandchildren.

EDWIN W. HAKALA, horn Mar. 7, 1925, Marine Brigade Hospital, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Dover, NJ High School, 1942. Enlisted, U.S. Marine Corps Dec. 22, 1942 while at University of Michigan. During WWII served two years in Southwest Pacific as artilleryman, 9th Defense Bn., I Marine Amphibious Corps. Discharged as Corporal, Mar. 1, 1946. Returned to University of Michigan; on graduation Aug. 21, 1948, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant USMC.

On Sept. 15, 1950 landed at Inchon, Korea, as artillery forward observer with Capt. Robert H. Barrow's Co. "A:, 1st Marine Reg., 1st Marine Div. Remained with Co. "A" through fighting at Yongdong-po, Seoul, the amphibious move to Wonsan in October 1950, and later combat at Kojo, Majon-ni, and Chinhung-ni. On Dec. 8, 1950, the 1st Bn., 1st Marines was ordered to clear Funchilin Pass south of Koto-ri; Co. "A", — "Able Able" — took the high ground Hill 1081, killing all its Chinese defenders and eliminating the last barrier to the 1st Marine Div.'s "march to the sea" and evacuation from Hungnam. Subsequent combat in 1951 included East Central front operations at Hoengsong, Hwachon, Yanggu, and the "Punchbowl" area. Fourth wound June 12, 1951 resulted in evacuation.





Returned to civilian life Aug. 20, 1954; appointed in Federal Civil Service, remained until retirement as a Deputy Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency. Now does emergency planning assignments for University of Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory. Retired Colonel, Marine Corps Reserve.

Received the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Navy Commendation Medal, and four Purple Hearts for combat; Meritorious Service Medal for Marine Corps Reserve achievements; Gold Distinguished Civilian Service Medal for Federal service accomplishments. Married since June 15, 1949 to the former Joyce Jackson of Kalamazoo; they reside in Battle Creek, MI.

EARL DWAINE HALBERG, born on Feb. 1, 1928 in Chicago, he was promptly nick-named "Buster", and was raised in New Carlisle, IN. After high school graduation, in July 1946 he enlisted in the Marine Corps, requesting communication school and China duty. With the luck of the draw he was sent to Sea School and assigned to the Flag of Adm. Ernest Herman Von Heinberg aboard the newly commissioned USS Manchester out of Boston. In the next year and a half he made some 40 ports in the Caribbean, So. Atlantic, and Mediterranean.

Discharged in 1948, he joined the 13th Inf. Bn. USMCR while attending Compton College. Activated on July 29, 1950, he was assigned to "C" Co. 1st Motor Transport Bn. and left for Korea on Aug. 17, 1950, to participate in the landing at Inchon. One of the "Few" to get wet going ashore at Wonsan, he hauled north to Chosin, and also spent a few days at Koto-Ri with Chesty Puller, because "we couldn't get back up to the 5th at Yudam-Ni". He considers himself a short-timer after being released to inactive duty in July 1951, with five stars on his Korean Service Ribbon.



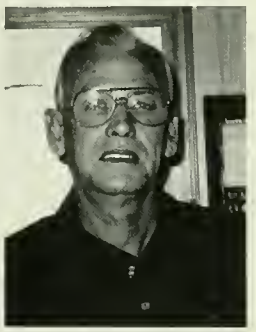


Earl graduated with a BSME from Tri-State College in 1956. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in California where he has been an environmental engineer for the past 17 years. Previously he worked ten yrs. on the Apollo environmental systems. Married to Barbara in 1949, they have two daughters, a son, and seven grandchildren. Semi-retired after a quadruple heart bypass in 1987, they plan to motorhome the USA, and someday make that China Tour he never got in the Marine Corps. A member of the L.A. Metro and Orange County Chosin Few, and a Life Member of the 1st Marine Division Association. He is currently President of the Anaheim Chapter.

HERON HALL, born May 28, 1927 at Atmore, AL. Enlisted at Birmingham, AL Sept. 28, 1945. Went to Parris Island, SC for boot camp. Then to Camp Lejeune for basic training discharged Oct. 20, 1946.

Reenlisted July 28, 1950, landed at Inchon as wireman WPNS Co. 3rd Bn. 7th Mar. Participated in capture of Seoul, Korea Sept. 21, 1950. Participated in Wonsan Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, North Korea Oct. 28, 1950-Dec. 11, 1950. Participated in operation against enemy forces in south and central Korea Dec. 14, 1950-Mar. 13, 1951. Authorized Korean Medal, three Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with Star, letter of Commendation with Combat V.





Heron Hall and wife Hazel live in Atmore, AL they have three married daughters and six grandchildren.

HAROLD FRANCIS HAMIT, born Dec. 29, 1913, Rooks Co., KS, eldest of three sons of Charles Claude Hamit and Maude Leota Laurie-Hamit. Married Ethel Cordelia Granger, 1935—two children: a son, Francis Granger Hamit, and a daughter, Elaine Marie Hamit.

Education: Elementary and high school in Oberlin, KS. A.B. and M.D. degrees from New York University. M.S. (Surgery) from University of Colorado. Surgical internship, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, and residencies at Oliver, Brooke, Fitzsimons, and Letterman General hospitals. Board certified in general and in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. Author and co-author of about 80 published professional papers.





Military Service: Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, MAC, June, 1942; 1st Lieutenant, MC, 1945; CPT, Regular Army, 1948; retired as Colonel, MC, May 1, 1968. Served overseas as Regimental Surgeon, 43rd Inf. (Philippine Scouts), Post Surgeon, Tokyo Quartermaster Depot, 1947-8, with 1st Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) during Korean War, 1950-51, Commander, 121st Evacuation Hospital, Korea, 1962-3, and TDY in Vietnam, 1967. Besides hospitals named above, stateside service included Camp Joseph T. Robinson, AR, Ft. Bragg, NC, Camp Leroy Johnson and New Orleans Port of Embarkation, Ft Hood, TX, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, and detached duty at Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, TX. Decorations and honors include Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, Meritorious Unit Citation, "A" prefix to MOS, and several service and campaign medals.

Professional memberships include American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, American Burn Association Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S., Pan American Medical Association, Royal Society of Medicine (Great Britain), 38th Parallel Medical Society, Correspondence Society of Surgeons, Surgical Associates of the Uniformed Services University Medical School, New York Academy of Sciences, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, and a few other organizations. Other memberships include Military Order of the Carabao, Loyal Order of the Boar, Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels, U.S. Power Squadrons, and International Platform Association.

After retiring from the Army, Col. Hamit worked as Associate Director, Clinical Research Division, Baxter-Travenol Laboratories, Morton Grove, IL, for about two years. In 1970, he became Director of Surgical Education at Charlotte Memorial Hospital and Medical Center, a position which he held for the next 15 years. He has conducted and supervised the surgical education and training of 19 military medical officers, two of whom became generals, and 27 civilian doctors, plus a considerable number of others who obtained part of their surgical education under his direction. Since his final retirement in June, 1985, Col. Hamit spends his time reading, writing, jogging, as a part-time surgical educator and consultant, and in caring for his house and garden at 1309 Providence Road, Charlotte, NC 28207, where he lives with his wife of over 52 years and his daughter.

ARDRICK ARDEAN HAMMON, born Dec. 12, 1930 at Greenfield, IL September 1948 basic training Parris Island, SC. Anti-aircraft, field artillery gunner and forward observer training Camp Lejeune, NC. 1949-1950 Presidential Honor Guard Washington, D.C. 1950 Camp Pendleton assigned to Fox Btry. 11th Marines attached to Baker Co. 1st Marines as a forward observer, FOX II. Inchon landing Sept. 15, 1950. Made two landings and three campaigns in Korea Dec. 2, 1950 radioman for reconnaissance patrol into Funchilin Pass sighting Chinese on both sides of MSR FIRING ARTILLERY on them. Just left observation point before Chinese arrived. Patrol established Hill 1081 as the key terrain feature for breakout. Survived the battle at KOJO. Left Korea and returned to U.S. October 1951. Assigned as a staff/sergeant to Armed Services Police Detachment Washington, D.C. till August 1952.





Awarded Naval Letter of Accommodation with Combat V, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Medal five stars. Written up in Time Magazine March 1951 in Gen. Ridgeway article. Married November 1952, three children, two grandchildren. B.S./M.S. Southern Illinois University. Engineer Space Program 1960s, Assist. Professor in Engineering Lewis &

Clark College Godfrey, IL. 1970s Employed as Lead Systems Analyst Boeing Commercial Aircraft Co. Seattle, WA.

ROBERT CHARLES HANKS, was born on Feb. 13, 1932 near Conroe, TX. At 17 while attending high school in Houston, TX, he joined the 14th Inf. Bn., a USMC reserve unit. In August, 1950 the unit was activated and upon his arrival at Camp Pendleton, he was assigned to How Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines. This unit formed a part of the 7th Regimental Combat Team, arriving at Inchon, Korea on Sept. 21, 1950. As an artillery forward observer, Hanks served with Easy and Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines as well as a short period with the Korean Marine Corps. Hanks participated in the liberation of Seoul, the battle for Uijongbu, the Wonsan landing, battles at Sudong, Chinhung-ni, the Chosin Reservoir, the Pohang guerrilla operation, Operation Killer, Hwachon Reservoir, and the Punchbowl, being rotated back to the States in August, 1951. Hanks obtained the rank of sergeant prior to his discharge in March, 1952.



In 1953 while attending college, he married Dixie Whitford. They have three sons. Bob is a professional engineer with a large firm in Houston, TX. Bob is a member of "The Chosin Few" and a director in the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter.

ERNEST CLAUD HARGETT, One of the original/founding directors of the Chosin Few 1983-1985. Served as First and Second Vice President 1985-1988.

Ernie Hargett was born Feb. 28, 1925 in Angleton, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corps after graduating high school at age 17 and completed basic training at Parris Island and advanced training at Camp Lejeune. In July 1945, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant upon graduation from OCS, Quantico, VA.





From April 1946 to July 1950, Hargett served as platoon commander, commanding officer, executive officer, intelligence officer in China, Europe and the United States. He also attended Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, VA in 1947. An athlete, he was selected to the All-Marine Corps Football Team in 1948 and again in 1949.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, Ernie commanded a reconnaissance platoon in the 1st MARDIV Recon. Co. It was with this unit the he won the Bronze Star and Purple Heart for bringing the last platoon out of the Chosin Reservoir from Koto-ri. This was the last platoon to cross the Treadway Bridge before it was blown.

Future assignments were Athletic Officer, HQMC from 1951-1953; Recruiting Officer, Buffalo, NY 1953-1956; Instructor and Company Commander at the Basic School, MCS, Quantico 1956-1959; College Degree Program, University of Maryland receiving a BS 1959-1960; 3rd MARDIV, Okinawa and advisor to Indonesian Marine Corps in Java 1960-1961; Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 1961-1962; FMFPAC-G2Div. from 1962-1965; Assistant Director for Recruiting, 4th MARCORPSDIST, Philadelphia 1965-until retirement as Lieutenant Colonel Dec. 31, 1967.

In true Marine Corps fashion, Ernie Hargett served on land, sea, under the sea and in the air. Basically an infantry officer he served in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Marine Divs., the aircraft carrier USS Midway, the submarine SS Spinax, and overseas with the 1st Marine Air Wing in China. It was his reconnaissance platoon that tested the combat vest early in the Korean War. The Marine Corps adopted the vest in 1951 and by the end of the war it was used by all front line American troops.

He landed in South Vietnam in March 1965 with the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, the first contingent of conventional forces committed to the defense of South Vietnam.

Ernie and his wife, Bette, reside in Malone, NY. They have two daughters and four grandsons.

RALPH W. HARGRAVE, was born Dec. 20, 1923. I was recalled to active duty with the 17th Rifle Co. in Evansville, IN after serving three and one-half years during WWII.

After arriving in Korea I was assigned to the 1st Bn., 11th Marines and the day after Thanksgiving we were reassigned to the 2nd Bn., D Co., 5th Marines. I was wounded on Dec. 2, 1950 at Yudam-Ni and transferred from there by truck. Arriving at Hagaru Ri we had our first hot meal in four days, and the best tasting hotcakes ever, eaten off a piece of cardboard and the most fantastic coffee, drank from a bean can with beans floating on the top.





The wounded were being airlifted and I was in line with my foot on the step when the loadmaster cut the line off at 31 right in front of me. I was 32nd in line and felt that my heart would break. I was returned to my original unit and never evacuated.

I returned to the States in September, 1951 and released from active duty. I married in 1955, have six children, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

I am retired and enjoying every minute of it.

GEORGE W. HARRISON, JR., USMC Sgt., born Oct. 28, 1930, Cleveland, OH. Enlisted in Marine Corp. Aug. 2, 1949. After boot training, Parris Island, SC, and graduation from surveying course, at Ft. Belvoir, VA, was assigned to 2nd Engineer Bn., 2nd Marine Div. Upon outbreak of Korean War, transferred to Baker Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA.

Participated in assault and seizure of Inchon and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Returned to United States in September, 1951 and served as a Drill Instructor at Parris Island, SC, until discharged Nov. 28, 1952 at Parris Island.

George is a retired Lieutenant in the Cleveland Fire Dept. and resides in Aurora, OH, with his wife Audrey, and three sons, George W. III, Thomas and William. He now enjoys golf and gardening.





JOHN F. HARRISON, enlisted in the USMC on Oct. 3, 1946 in Baltimore, MD, for four years; boot camp in Parris Island; then to San Diego for sea school. After they canned the fleet in 1947, he was sent to the F.M.F. at Camp Pendleton, but ended up in Camp Delmar with the 1st Shore Party Bn., also called the 17th Marines.

In 1948, he made the Mid-winter Maneuver in Alaska. On Sept. 15, 1950, he landed at Red Beach in a L.S.T.; on October 7, he left Seoul to participate in the Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin campaign. Spring and Summer of 1951, he was on the central front; Oct. 7, 1951, he was discharged, and after several jobs, he went to work in a print shop.





In 1962, he landed a job at the Government Printing Office printing First Congressional work; then U.S. patents. In 1970, he went to the Bureau of Engraving to print U.S. currency. By the time he retired in 1987, he had been promoted from pressman to Asst. Foreman. To date, he has been married 34 years.

LAWRENCE P. HART, Col., U.S. Marine Corps (Retired) was born on June 14, 1924 in St. Louis, MO. He enlisted in the V5 Naval Aviation Cadet Program on June 15, 1942. He was in the 4th Bn. in the Pre-Flight Program at the University of Georgia, reporting on July 12, 1942 and completing the program on Oct. 12, 1942. He reported for Primary Flight Training at NRAB Dallas and completed this training on Jan. 12, 1943. He received his Intermediate Flight Training at NAAS Cabiness and Advanced Flight Training in the PBYs at NAS Corpus Christi. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve on May 12, 1943.

He was selected to become an Instructor in the twin engine land based Training Sdn. VND18C based at NAAS Rodd Field. He was transferred to Operational Flight Training in the R5C at NAS El Centro in November 1944. He was a co-pilot in a R5C cadre and completed a transpac flight to Guam in February 1944, joining VMR 253. He was transferred to VMR 353 at Saipan in September 1944 to join that Squadron in the occupation of Japan. He was selected for a Regular Commission in February 1945 and was ordered to attend the Marine Air Infantry School at Quantico when VMR 353 was decommissioned in March 1945. On completion of MAIS in June 1945 he was ordered to MAG 12 at MCAS





Cherry Point where he assumed the duties of Commanding Officer, Hq. Sdn. MAG 21. Upon deactivation of MAG 21 in June 1946, he was assigned to VMR 253 as a pilot and Adjutant.

He was ordered to attend the Air Force Intelligence Course at Lowry Field, Denver, CO in February 1949. Upon completion he reported to MCAS El Toro where he was assigned as Adjutant of the Marine Air Control Gp. and as a Senior Controller in the Close Air Support Section. He was selected to be the Intelligence Officer and Adjutant of the Forward Echelon of the 1st Marine Air Wing when it was deployed to Japan as part of the 1st Marine Brigade. He was awarded a Letter of Commendation for his contribution in the preparation of the plans for the Air participation in the Inchon Landing. When the First MAW deployed, he again joined the Close Air Support Section as a Senior Controller and Adjutant of the MARTACRON. He was with Close Air Support Section and participated in the withdrawal from the Chosin with the 1st Marine Div.

He returned to MACS El Toro where he was assigned as the Adjutant of the Marine Air Control Gp. When MCAS Kaneohe Bay was commissioned, he was assigned as the Commanding Officer of the Hq. Sdn. and as Station Personnel Officer with additional duties as Station Housing Officer. Following a two year tour, he was ordered to MCAS Cherry Point where he transitioned into the F3D and was assigned to VMF(n)531. A year later he was reassigned to the Wing Personnel Section (S-1) where he was the Officer Assignment Officer. Following 18 months in this assignment, he was ordered to MCAS Iwakuni, Japan where he was assigned as the Wing Air Control Officer. On his return he was ordered to MCAS Miami where he was assigned to the Transport Training Sdn. as an Instructor in the R4Q and as the Squadron Material Officer in VMR 353. He moved to MCAS Cherry Point with this Squadron when MCAS Miami was decommissioned and remained in this position for four and one half years. He was selected to attend the Naval War College and on completion was assigned to CNO in the Aviation Base Requirements Div. (OP 505). During the last 18 months of this three and one half year assignment, he was the Marine Corps member of the Secretary of the Navy Air Bases Studies that was conducted in conjunction with the Defense Department Base Studies. During this tour of duty, he attended George Washington University night classes earning a MS Degree in Military Studies.

He was ordered to Vietnam where he was the Commanding Officer of the Wing Equipment Repair Sdn. 17 as well as one of the Administrative Pilots in support of the Wing and Div. Hq. He was awarded an Air Medal during this tour of duty. Upon completion of this tour, he was assigned to the Institute for Defense Analysis in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with this training he was awarded a Masters Degree in Economics from the University of Maryland. He was assigned as the Head, Systems Analysis Branch, Hq. Marine Corps where he remained for two years. Upon being promoted to Colonel, he was assigned as the Head, Programs Branch. He retired from this position in June 1971, completing 29 years service.

Upon retirement, he attended the summer session at the University of Texas at Arlington and then was hired by the Fort Worth Public Schools as a High School Mathematics Teacher. He was also hired at the South Campus of the Tarrant County Junior College as a part time Instructor in Economics. After five years, he transferred to the Grand Prairie School System and to the University of Texas at Arlington. He retired in 1986 from all teaching duties. He currently resides in Arlington, TX with his wife of 45 years, Jerry, and they make frequent trips to visit their eight children and 18 grandchildren who live on both coasts as well as in central Texas.

RICHARD PERLEY HASKELL, born Sept. 29, 1930, in Hollis Center, ME. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps on Oct. 24, 1948. He was discharged as a Captain on Feb. 1,' 1981. He received 22 awards, five Presidential Citations; nine Personal Citations; six Meritorious Mast and the Cross of Gallantry during his tour of duty as a Marine.

Richard married Aline J. Lachance. He is Deputy Director for the Department of Corrections, York County Sheriff's Department, State of Maine; and





enjoys ATVs, fishing, shooting, boats, reading, snowmobiling and ice fishing.

JAMES C. HAWLEY, was born June 23, 1929 in Phoenix, AZ. In August 1946 he joined the Marine Corps for duty on Okinawa. When the Marines closed their base in April, 1947 he was ordered to Yokosuka, Japan. In 1948 he was discharged as a Sergeant and joined the in-active Reserves.

September 1948 to 1950 he attended the University of Arizona. In June 1950 he joined the active Reserve Engineer Co. in Phoenix and was ordered to Camp Pendleton and the 7th Marines, assigned to Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. as a machine gun squad leader, at Inchon section leader, and at Sudong platoon leader.





Wounded at Hagaru November 29 when his unit was attempting to assist Fox Co., he was evacuated to Hamhung, the USS Consolation, then to Yokosuka and Oatsu, Japan. He returned to Korea in February 1951 to his same unit and to San Diego for discharge in June.

S/Sergeant Hawley is married to Katherine Stofft and has four children, four step-children and 17 grandchildren. He resides in Casa Grande, AZ working as an executive in the Cotton Industry. He is Chairman of the State of Arizona Agriculture and Horticulture Commission and Arizona Chapter President of The Chosin Few.

WILLIAM HAYES, born in Bucyrus, OH; joined the Army Aug. 15, 1949; taking basic training in Ft. Knox, KY; then to Ft. Benning, GA. He volunteered for action in Korea; assigned to the 7th Div., 32nd Inf., Baker Co. at Mt. Fuji. Made invasion at Inchon, retake of Seoul on to Pusan; boarded ship, made Wonsan, and on to the Chosin Reservoir.

Baker Co. was in position, the Marines were pulled to the rear. Col. Faith ordered Baker to take front position, Col. Faith and over half of Baker Co. was lost. I was shot twice in the left leg and had frozen hands and feet. I was taken by Chinese, operated on, traded back to Americans, and transferred to several hospitals. The last hospital was an 11-month stay at Battle Creek, MI, where I met my wife, Joyce





Fletcher. Our children are William L. Hayes, Jr. (wife, Selina) of Buryrus, Mrs. Ricky (Charlene) Cole and Karen VanMeter of Jackson, MI. Our grandchildren are Lisa and Chrissy Cole, Tami and Jeff Hayes.

Retired from Goodyear, my hobby is my grandchildren. Awarded Purple Heart, five Combat Bronze, Combat Infantry Badge. My jobs were snipper and BAR man. Honorably discharged in October, 1952.

FRED HAYHURST, was born Mar. 8, 1932 at Barrow-in-Furness, England. He enlisted into the Royal Marines in May 1949. After a years' recruits training, followed by a Machine Gun and Mortar course, he was sent in August 1950 to join 40 Commando in Malaya, however he was diverted to Japan, joining 41 Independent Commando, a small unit being especially formed for service with the United Nations in Korea. 41 Cdo very quickly trained in the use of American equipment and weapons before embarking on US Ships to carry out a number of night raids on the railway in North East Korea. In November 1950, 41 Cdo joined the 1st Mar Div. at Hungnam then moved up to Koto-Ri. There they joined forces with a company of US Marines plus another company from the US Army with orders to fight their way to Hagaru-Ri. His 81mm Mortar Section combined with those of the USMC to support each of the attacks during the slow but sure advance.

In the late afternoon of November 29 the Force received orders that it was imperative to get to Hagaru-Ri as soon as possible so it was into vehicles for a quick dash up the road. It was while running this gauntlet of crossfire that Fred was shot in the leg.





On arrival at Hagaru-Ri he was carried into a darkened hut. Soon he started talking to the others in the hut but no one replied. Later someone shone a torch from the door, so he asked if there was anything to drink. Whoever it was at the door gave a loud shout and rushed away. Two medics came in and carried him out plus they told him why the others would not talk - the room was being used as a morgue.

A few days later he with the other wounded were flown out to Hungnam where he was told he would be shipped to USA. He was happy with this until someone recognized his British accent. He was sent to the Australian Military Hospital in Kure, Japan.

On rejoining 41 Cdo in February 1951 he was promoted to Corporal and was involved in more raids on the North Korean railway from US Ships and Islands in Wonsan Bay before returning to England in 1952.

He continued his career in the Royal Marines until 1972, serving mainly as a Heavy Weapons Instructor in Commando Units in various parts of the world. He never did make that trip to the USA.

In 1954 he married a sailor's daughter, Valerie Austin. They have one son Malcolm.

Fred now lives in Plymouth where he is the Chairman of the local Royal Marines' Assn.

JAMES F. HEALEY, (Jim) was born Apr. 7, 1931 in Boston, MA. He enlisted in the "Corps" December 1949. After basic training at Parris Island he was assigned to Ammo Co., 2nd Ord. Bn., 2nd Marine Div., Camp LeJeune, NC. He was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He landed on Wolmi-Do Island on September 15th with his outfit and participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, South Korea. He participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





Jim lives with his wife Mary in Pensacola, FL. Both are retired and participate in the art of ceramics. Jim would be remiss at this time not to remember Charles "C.B." Wooster, also a decorated member of Ammo Co. during the same time period...the co-called "Police Action"..."C.B." was wounded on the way out of the Chosin area and succumbed to his wounds in the early 1980s. "C.B." is and will be remembered. "C.B." left a wife and family in Conyers, GA. "Semper Fi"!!

ELDON HEATH, after boot camp at Parris Island, SC, about April, 1950, was given a choice of a ten-day leave then or 30 days after any assignment at Camp Lejeune, NC. He took the latter. But meanwhile, it was decided to ship them out to San Diego with the 1st Marine Div., so he did not get a leave until he came back from Korea in August, 1951. He made the Inchon landing with K Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines, and the next thing they knew, they were at the Chosin Reservoir and history will tell all that happened next.



He now resides in Springfield, OH, with his wife, Ruth. He is a beer salesman with Fisher Beverage of Springfield. They have three grown children and four grandchildren.

NEAL HEFFERNAN, born Sept. 21, 1923 St. Louis, MO. Joined Military December 1942. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, USMCR 1946. Went to Korea through Japan with (VMF) 212 for Seoul-Inchon landing - operated as Corsair pilot out of Kimpo Airfield. Volunteered for Forward Air Control (FAC) duty for Wonsan Landing with 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. Stayed with 2/7 until spring and went through some five or six different commanding officers.

Was reassigned to VMF 311 in the spring flying F9F jets out of Pohang.

Retired as a Colonel USMC in 1976.

Acquired a B.S. and M.S. while in the Corps.



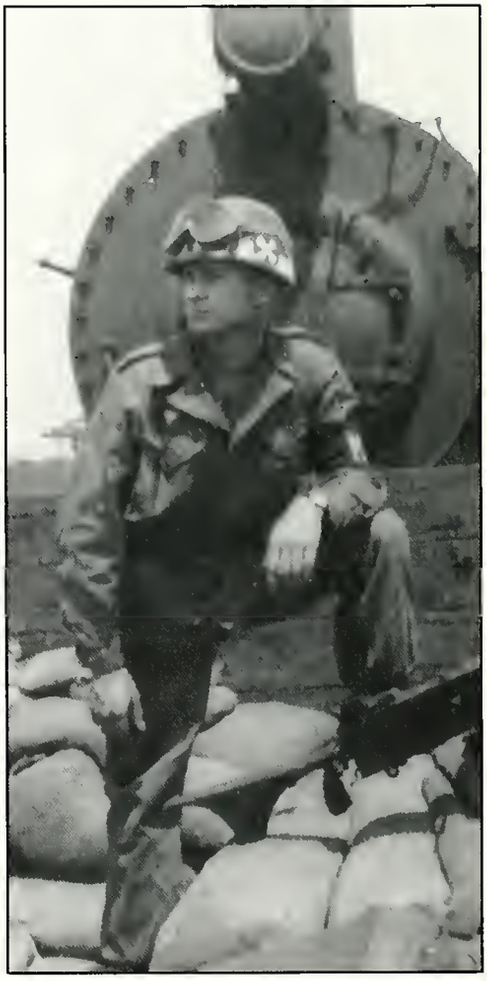


Graduated from the Navy's Test Pilot School, the Navy War College, and the Marine Corps Command and Staff College. Presently retired with wife in north Atlanta, GA. Have three daughters, all married and three grandchildren, two of whom are twin girls.

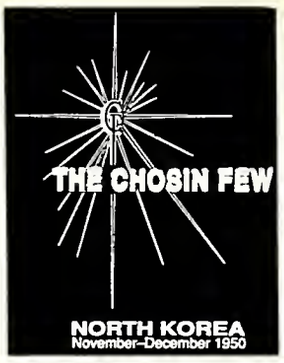
After leaving Wonsan and starting up toward Koto-Ri, we were making administrative move and somehow our radio equipment got sent ahead to new C.P. We came under heavy fire while on the road, steep hills on both sides of road paralleling river. Although my second time under ground fire I was very surprised that I couldn't tell where firing was coming from, we all ran for cover and I was hit by bursting mortar in the arm (just a scratch really, but the medical people were ready to evacuate me), I told them hell I just got here. Later we were ordered to circumvent area by leaving roads and going up into the hills toward new C.P. On the trail men were left at various spots to warn us of possible land mines. On the way I ran across a struggling young marine who just couldn't handle all his equipment and ended up carrying a 60 or 80 mm. mortar base plate, very heavy and very awkward to handle. I felt very useless and stupid having let radio equipment go ahead separately, we couldn't function to order up supporting air (I never let that happen again).

Later toward evening as we approached the road again we were able to rig up communications and ordered in heavy Corsair support while the infantry companies crossed river and assaulted a hill of Chinese resistance. After securing the hill we dug in for the night. My watch had stopped working so I decided to borrow one from an outgoing wounded Marine, (I got his name, later checked records for his status and address. About six months later back in the States I mailed him his watch and received a very pleasant and surprised reply).

On road to Koto-Ri after Marines, under heavy Corsair support, took heavily defended hill. I assigned the members of my air team to an all night rotating watch. Come day break I woke up to find a very mandarin looking Chinese soldier sitting on the edge of one of our fox holes eating from a can of our "C" rations. The last watch holder had fallen asleep, fortunately the Chinese soldier was only interested in eating and surrendering.



Maurice H. Krug, Korea 1951. (Courtesy of M. Krug)



ROBERT HEIN, born Feb. 27, 1930, at Detroit, MI. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on Feb. 17, 1948, 17th Inf. Bn., USMCR (0) "B" Co., Dearborn, MI; ordered to extended active duty on Aug. 30, 1950, to arrive at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, CA. For duty in 1950, he was ordered to 1st Marine Div. on November 11 to Korea.

Cpl. Hein arrived and disembarked at Wonsan, Korea. He was assigned "H" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Reg.



He participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, North Korea, from Nov. 12-Dec. 11, 1950, and in operation against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea to Nov. 27, 1951.

He rotated back to U.S. on the 11th Rotation Draft in December, 1951. He was discharged from the USMC (R) on Feb. 16, 1957, as a Staff Sergeant.

He is a member of: Marine Corps League, G.P. Porta, Motor City Detachment, Dearborn, MI; Military Order of Devil Dogs, Pound 6 Pack, Michigan; Life Member First Marine Div. Assn., Woodbridge, VA; Michigan Chosin Few, Chapter No. 1; Marine Corps Assn., Quantico, VA; Marine Historical Foundation; friend and supporter of the Marine Military Academy, Harlingen, TX.

He is currently an artist illustrator and graphic designer.

ELDON DEAN HELLER, was born Mar. 16, 1927 at Clatonia, NE, attended public schools, farmed and did construction work until joining the Marine Corps in Feb. 2, 1949.

After basic training at MCRD, San Diego, CA was assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA to WPNS Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marine Reg., 1st Div. for training in basic weapons and 81mm mortars.





With breakout of Korean War was sent to Korea with 1st Prov. Marine Brigade, landing Aug. 2, 1950. In combat in Pusan perimeter until pulled out to join the 1st Marine Div. for the Inchon landing and capture of Kimpo Air Base and Seoul. We returned to Inchon, boarded ship and made the Wonsan landing,

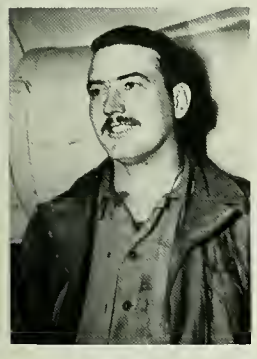
went on to Chosin Reservoir and west of Yudam-ni where we held the hills under massive Chinese attacks until ordered to withdraw to Hamhung. There we fought as rear guard from Yudam-ni to Koto-ri; lucky not to receive wounds I did suffer with frostbite. We left Hamhung for Masan and from there was sent back to the States, February 1951.

Returning to the states I was stationed at NAD, Hastings, NE where I married Colleene DeBoer with four of my Chosin brothers standing up for me. We have four children from our marriage with six grandchildren.

I was discharged from the Corps Oct. 8, 1952 as a S/Sergeant, moved to Washington and worked as a Contractor, Grocery Store and Restaurant owner. I have retired to Lake Havasu City, AZ now but still have interests in Washington.

I am a Life Member of the VFW, as well as the Chosin Few with four Presidential Unit Citations received while in combat in Korea.

JAMES W. HELMS, JR., was born Dec. 23, 1924 at Ozark, AL. He enlisted in the Navy in December 1942 and served on USS Chandeleur AV-10. He was awarded the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with six Battle Stars for participation in six major campaigns in the Pacific Theatre. He met and married Norine Paterson of Millbrae, CA. They have two sons. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in February 1948 and was called to active duty in June 1950 and was assigned to Div. Photo & Reproduction Section, was attached to 1st Marine Reg. at the Inchon Landing and capture of Seoul, after which he was attached to Division Historical Section as Combat Photographer and saw duty with 1st, 5th, 7th and 11th Marine Regs. Participated in the Wonsan Landing and push to Hamhung - Hungnam, Chinhung-Ni, Koto-Ri and Hagaru-Ri. He was evacuated to Mason, back to Pohang Dong, Andong, Uisong, and left Korea after climbing Hill 505 just north of Hange. He earned the Navy Commendation Medal and Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars.





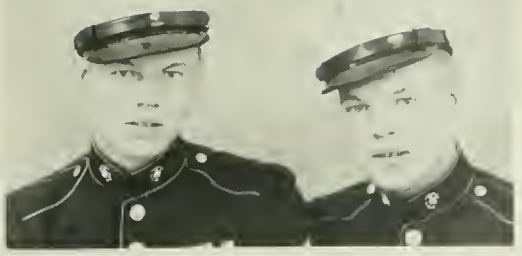
He and his family reside in Orinda, CA. He is a member of 1st Marine Division Association, Chosin Few, Marine Corps Combat Correspondents Assn., Perpetual member-Marines Memorial Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Board of Directors Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard Museum-Treasure Island and member of the Navy League.

ELLSWORTH C. HEMS AND FRED B. HEMS, Ellsworth and Fred Hems, twins, were born Feb. 9, 1931 in Bristol, PA. Both enlisted in the USMC in 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, SC they served with the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. in the Mediterranean aboard the USS Newport News and the aircraft carrier Midway.

Having been transferred to George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div. in Korea, Sept. 15, 1950 they participated in the Inchon Landing. Later they assisted in the capture of Seoul and served in the Chosin Reservoir where their commanding officer Carl L. Sitter received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Fred was wounded in November 1950 and Ellsworth in April 1951. Ellsworth spent five months in a hospital in Japan recuperating from his wounds.

Both were awarded the Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Good Conduct Medal, Navy Occupation Medal (Europe), National Service Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Medal and two Korean Presidential Unit



Ellsworth *Fred*

Citations. Fred also received the Commendation Medal with Combat "V" for action in Seoul.

They both served four years in the USMC. Ellsworth was discharged a Sergeant in April, 1952 and Fred a Corporal in August, 1952. Ellsworth also served 16 years in the USAF where he served one year in the Vietnam War and then retired from service as a Tech. Sergeant. Fred served three years in the Army Reserve and was discharged a Sergeant 1st Class in January 1960.

The Hems twins are both married with children and grandchildren and continue to reside in the Bristol area. *See current photos on page 237.*

DAROLD L. HENDEE, was born Sept. 30, 1931 at Panama, NE. He attended school in Panama and Potter, NE and graduated from Englewood High School (Colorado) in 1948.

He enlisted in the USMC in January 1949 and went through boot camp in Platoon 5 at MCRD, San Diego. He was stationed at San Diego, Barstow and San Pedro before being sent to the 1st Marine Div. in August of 1950; assigned to "Mike" Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines when formed from units from the 2nd Div. and several Reserve Art. Units from Denver and Texas.





He participated in the invasion of Inchon, capture of Seoul and the landing at Wonsan. "Mike Battery" was sent to Yudam-ni about Nov. 27, 1950. The walk out was not as pleasant as the ride in. The TD-18 tractors ran out of diesel fuel just outside of Hagaru and were attacked by CCF within sight of Hagaru. The guns and tractors had to be destroyed. The Battery then went with the remnants of the Division to Koto-ri and then to Hamhung and finally Pusan.

In January 1951 they went to Pohang and then to Wonju for the drive back to the 38th Parallel. He returned to Camp Pendleton in June 1951, and was discharged on Oct. 1, 1952 with rank of S/Sergeant.

He has worked for the Gates Rubber Company, Champlin Oil and Refining Company and from 1960 to 1979 as business manager and administrator of Memorial Hospital in Sidney, NE. He is a past president of the Hospital Financial Management Assn. and also was president of the Nebraska Hospital Assn. in 1976. Since 1979 he has lived in Scottsbluff, NE and has been the business manager for Western Pathology Consultants.

He married his wife, Melba, in 1951, and they have three children and two granddaughters. Darold and Melba's favorite activity is playing the five Black Hills golf courses over a three day week-end. Their oldest son David (born at Camp Pendleton) is editor of the magazine of the midlands, Omaha World Herald; Craig (No. 2) owns and operates a shop in Estes Park, CO; the youngest, Susan is currently attending law school at the University of Denver.

ROBERT T. HENDERSON, son of Lindsey and Stella Henderson, was born in Savannah, GA Mar. 3, 1928. He graduated from Riverside Military Academy. He enlisted in Dog Co. 10th Inf. Bn. USMCR in 1948. While on amphibious training at Little Creek, VA, the Korean War began. Following physicals at Parris Island and combat training at Camp Pendleton, he left with the 2nd Replacement Draft for Japan. Sent to Korea, he joined Capt. Carl Sitter's G/3/1 as a Pfc. and rifleman. He was with "Task Force Drysdale" and the 41st Independent Commandos in running the road block from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri. He was wounded on November 29 and was evacuated to Hungnam and later hospitalized at hospitals in Osaka, Kobe and Yokosuka, Japan. He received the Korean Service Medal and the Purple Heart. He received his discharge from the Bethesda Naval Hospital.





He graduated from the University of Georgia and went to work with Henderson Bros. Funeral Home. He is married to Bobbie Vance and they have a daughter, Mrs. J. Hamrick Gnann, three sons, Vance, Robert, Jr. and Allen. He is a Life Member of the 1st Marine Div. Assn., and is past president of the Georgia Funeral Directors Assn. and the St. Andrew's Society of Savannah.

ROBERT D. HENLEY (Bob) was born Sept. 2, 1930 in Heil, ND, moved to Hardin, MT at an early age where he attended school. In July 1948 he enlisted in the U.S. Army. After completing basic training with 532nd EBSR at Ft. Casey, WA he attended the Engineer School at Ft. Belvoir, VA, after which he was assigned there as an instructor until August 1950 when he was assigned to D Co. 10th Engineer Combat BN 3rd Inf. Div. in Japan and Korea serving in Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. D10E was the last unit to arrive in Hagaru-ri before the MSR was closed by CCF and because their trucks were loaded with explosives, their vehicles were the last out of Hagaru-ri.

After returning to the United States he was assigned to Ft. Huachuca, AZ where he was discharged as SFC May 12, 1952.





Bob and his wife Gerry reside in Winner, SD where he operates a construction Company. They have two sons, one daughter, two grandchildren.

HAROLD E. HENNEMAN, born at Glens Falls, NY, Apr. 18, 1928. Educated in Glens Falls Schools. Studied Engineering from the University of Southern California; studied Psychology at Northeastern University, Boston, MA.

Enlisted in the Marine Corps at Glens Falls, July 27, 1945 as a four year regular. Served continuously until Honorably discharged as a Staff Sergeant, Apr. 1, 1953.



Married Gloria E. Vaughn of Glens Falls, Nov. 12, 1949. We have one son Harold II and four daughters: Heidi, Holly, Heather and Harriet.

Saw service stateside at Parris Island, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, Quantico, Philadelphia and San Diego. Was one of the staff constructing the Cold Weather Training Base at Bridgeport, CA.

Overseas duty stations: Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Japan and three and one-half years in China.

Embarked for Pusan, Korea with the 1st Provisional Brigade, and aided in the defense of Pusan.

Made the landing at Inchon, with A Co. 1st Eng. Bn. Participated in the liberation of Seoul. Joined the landing at Wonsan, and served with the 1st Marine Div. in the battles to Chosin. Saw duty at Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri.

Decorations include: The Presidential Unit Citation with Star and these medals; Good Conduct with 2nd Bar, WW II Victory, Asiatic Pacific Service, China Service, United Nations and Korean Service with six stars.

After leaving the Marine Corps has been employed in fine paper manufacturing. For the past 16 years is Manager of the Wickliffe Skid Co.

JOHN O. HENRY, JR., born July 25, 1925 at Chattanooga, TN.

Entered Air Corps 1943 Aviation Cadet. Served with 485th Bomb Gp. 828th Bomb Sdn. 15th Air Force. Top turret gunner on B-24s. Discharged, 1946.



Entered USMC, 1950; ordered to 1st Mar Div., Wpns. Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. Landed with 7th Reg. Inchon. Fought for Seoul and outskirts. Landed at Hamhung and fought Chinese during March to Chosin Reservoir, North Korea. Was Section Leader of Heavy Machine Guns during Chosin Campaign. Assigned to Dog, Easy & Fox Cos. at different times on support with Heavy Machine Guns. Henry was assigned to Barbers Fox Co. at Takton Pass during the five days and nights in defense of the Pass against Heavy Chinese Forces. Henry received the Silver Star Medal while with Fox Co. Received the Bronze Star with V on the movement South.

Received promotion to 2nd Lieutenant March 1953; went to basic school Quantico with 21s SBC.

Reverted 1955 and assigned to State Department School for duty in Yugoslavia and Burma as NCOIC.

Assigned to 1st Mar Div., 1957. Parachute School and duty with 1st Force Recon Co. as 1st Sergeant.

Had many assignments and duty station during period 1960-1964. Transferred to 3rd Mar Div., duty with 3rd Recon. Bn. and on to Vietnam. A Co. 1st Sergeant for Lt. Frank Reasoner when he was killed in 1965. Return to 2nd Mar Div., Camp Lejeune, 1966, transferred to Washington, DC assigned as Sergeant Major State Dept. School. Retired Nov. 1, 1968.

Henry earned Silver Star, Bronze Star with V Marine Good Conduct, Army Good Conduct five PUC's and other.

Henry and his wife, Vera Anne reside in Triangle, VA. He owns a vending business. He has one grown son, John P. Henry.

THOMAS F. HENZEY, born Oct. 9, 1925, in Cleveland, OH. He joined the Navy after graduation from prep school in November, 1943 and received basic training at Great Lakes, IL. After boot camp, he was assigned to Hospital Corps School, San Diego, CA, and to hospital duty at Treasure Island Naval Hospital, San Francisco. In May, 1944, he went to reaboard to USS Keaton APA 122. In December, 1944, he was reassigned to the Fleet Marine Force and sent from Camp Pendleton, CA, to join the 24th Marines in Maui. In February, 1945, he landed with the 4th Div. on Iwo Jima. After the Iwo Jima invasion, he was assigned to the 1st Marines for the April, 1945 invasion of Okinawa. He returned to the U.S. and was assigned to sea duty aboard the USS Peliar. He was discharged in February, 1946.



In June, 1950, he was called back to duty with the 7th Marine Inf. Bn. in Cleveland, OH. The Battalion was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, and became a part of the 2nd Replacement Draft which landed in Wonsan, Korea in early November, 1950. He was assigned to I Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, when they moved on to Hagaru-Ri, Chosin campaign for exposing himself to enemy fire while attending to the wounded. He remained with I Co. until he was rotated back to the States in November, 1951, and was discharged in December, 1951.

After being discharged, he married Winifred Dunlap to whom he had been engaged to on Jan. 26, 1952. They have six grown children, four boys and two girls, and two grandchildren. They reside in Strongsville, OH. He is President of Records and Filing Consultants, Inc., an information management consulting firm. He is a member of the Marine Corps League; Life Member of the VFW and is currently Treasurer of the Ohio Chapter of the Chosin Few.

WILBER N. HERNDON, (Red); USMC, born on Apr. 24, 1918, at Eva, TN. He attended the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in June, 1959, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy and History.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps in June, 1940. With the 1st Marine Div. during WWII, he participated in the Guadalcanal, New Guinea and Cape Gloucester Campaigns. After the Cape Gloucester Operation, Herndon joined the 5th Marine Div. for the attack and capture of Iwo Jima. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal during this operation for conspicuous gallantry against the enemy and shortly thereafter received a Field Commission as a Second Lieutenant.



After the defeat of Japan, he was with the initial Occupation Forces of the 5th Marine Div. When they returned to the United States, Herndon remained with the Occupation Forces in the 2nd Marine Div. until his return to the United States in March, 1946.

At this time, Herndon was assigned duty at the U.S. Naval Mine Warfare Test Station, Solomons Island, MD, until the Station was closed in July, 1947. After a tour of a month at Quantico, VA, he was ordered to the Artillery Officers Advanced School at Ft. Sill, OK. After graduation in 1948, he joined the 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC.

In September, 1950, he landed at Inchon, Korea, as a member of the 3rd Bn., 11th Marines and served with that Battalion until his return to the States in August, 1951. His principal duties were Battery Executive Officer and Commander of "H" Btry., and Assistant Battalion S-3. He was awarded the Navy Cross for gallantry in action. Upon his return to the U.S., he was assigned Inspector-Instructor of a U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Unit in Chattanooga, TN, until June, 1954.

In August, 1954, he joined the 12th Marines in Japan and served as Battery Commander and Assistant Regimental S-3 until transferred to the U.S. in September, 1955.

From October, 1955 until September, 1958, he was assigned to the Instructor Staff, U.S. Army Artillery and Missile Center, Ft. Sill, OK. During the 1958-59 school year, he was assigned to the University of Oklahoma as a student.

Upon detachment from the University of Oklahoma in July 1959, Herndon reported for a three year tour at Headquarters, Marine Corps where he served as Assistant Head, General Training Section of the G-3 Div.

In addition to the Navy Cross and Silver Star Medal, Herndon holds two Bronze Star Medals, the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with five Stars, Navy Unit Commendation, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with five Stars, the WWII Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with five Stars, United Nations Service Medal, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Herndon is married to the former Bernadyne Stevenson of Appleton, WI. They have one son, James, Chaplain (Crd) USN with Marines and one daughter, Judith (Mrs. Gale McKim); and one granddaughter, Krista McKim. Herndon retired as Vice President of Ryan Mortgage Company and President of Ryan Management Company on June 1, 1980.

WILLIAM R. HICKS, born Nov. 27, 1928. Married Feb. 14, 1953 Evelyn M. Svendsen, two sons: Geoffrey and Tyler, one grandson: Nathanial Hicks.

Called to active duty August, 1950 - 16th Inf. Bn., USMC Reserves, Indianapolis, IN.

Arrived Hamhung Korea October, 1950 - 2nd Replacement Draft.

Assigned Dog Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines.

Highlights of participation: 1) Spearheaded assault North out of Yudam-ni towards Manchuria - Nov. 27, 1950 (my 22nd birthday).

2) Member of last platoon to leave Yudam-ni, rear guard action - our unit felt totally abandoned at this point.

3) Arrived Hagaru-ri under fierce Chinese enemy fire the following morning.

4) December 5, 1960 - ordered to East Hill - personal suffering frostbite to feet, hands, face - -40° temperatures - **fierce** combat Dec. 5 and 6, 1950. Fixed bayonet charge by 2nd Platoon, 5th Marines, Dog Co., into Chinese bunker positions. Casualties extreme.

5) (Contrary to information in "Chosin" by Eric Hammel) as one of the four remaining platoon members, assaulted approximately 200-300 Chinese in lower valley off East Hill. Three Marines from Indianapolis (including myself) and one corpsman. Two were wounded and able to withdraw from action. Corpsman and myself continued until around noon when I was severely wounded by small arms in the chest, legs. At dusk, my Marine buddies made a supreme and undying effort to rescue me. I was choking on my own blood due to my being carried

head first and they reversed my position and continued. They were so dedicated in saving one of their own. I can remember through my on and off conscious state hearing - "We can't take him, there is no room" - a gun is cocked - "You take him or you don't go". I was placed on a plane and flown out. I spent over two years in various military hospitals recuperating.

I am extremely proud to be a Marine and fortunate to have personally, by the grace of God, survived the Chosin. The nightmares still continue after all the years that have passed.

JAMES I. HIGGINS, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps May 27, 1941. After recruit training at the MCB-San Diego, CA, he served at NAS-North Island, Quantico, VA-Navy-VI2 Program, Denison University, South and Central Pacific, ASU-512 (return of WWII Dead) Kansas City, MO, and NOP-Pocatello, ID.

Higgins was assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade in July 1950 and served with H&S & D Co. 2nd Bn. 5th Marines-Aug. 3, 1950-Sept. 6, 1950 Combat operations against North Korea Forces; Sept. 15-16, 1950 Assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea; Sept. 17-Oct. 7, 1950 Capture and securing of Seoul, Korea; Oct. 27-Dec. 10, 1950 Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Northern Korea. On Jan. 16, 1951 was released from Army General Hospital Fukuoka, Japan, and transferred to the "Scrap Pile Detail"-two or more Purple Hearts-Otsu, Japan.





Returning to the United States, he was assigned to MCB-Camp Lejeune, NC. Tours of Duty included NAS-Opalocka, FL, Recruiting Duty-Macon, GA, MCAS-Iwakuni, Japan, MCRD-Parris Island, SC, AFRTS-Kadena, Okinawa. After his last tour of duty in Vietnam June 1967, he requested transfer to The Fleet Marine Reserves.

In August of 1970 Jim and his wife Cynthia moved to their present address LaMoille, IL and continued their teaching careers in two local high schools. Higgins received his BA from Culver-Stockton College, Canton, MO, and his ME from Illinois State University, Normal, IL.

Semi-retirement plans include, one more term as Mayor of LaMoille, some traveling, and building that "perfect home" overlooking the Mississippi River.

PETER S. HILDRE, was born Mar. 13, 1932 Petersburg, ND. Family moved to Duluth, MN 1945. Graduated Central High School 1950. Joined B Co. 4th Inf. Train Bn. USMCR 1949. Was activated August 1950. Entered Korea November 1950 with the 1st Replacement Bn. at Wonsan. Was assigned to H/3/5 USMC in machine gun section. Served in the Chosin Reservoir and other campaigns until Sept. 18, 1951. Was wounded Sept. 18, 1950. Was flown to hospital ship at Pusan, then to Japan, and then to Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Was discharged April, 1952. He was awarded the Purple Heart by Com. of





USMC in the Hospital on Hawaii. He was Section Leader of Machine Guns and attained rank of Sergeant.

He is married to Donna Boehler. They have six children, four daughters and two sons and eight grandchildren. He is president and owner of Tiny Tim's Toy House, Inc. He has a son and daughter active in the business. He is active in his church and various community affairs. They reside in rural area of Duluth, MN.

STANLEY E. HILLIER, SR., born July 23, 1931. Raised and educated in Bellingham, WA. Enlisted USMC after high school, Aug. 23, 1949. Completed boot camp and telephone school at MCRD, San Diego, CA.

May 1950 to 2nd Weapons Bn. Camp Lejeune, NC. August 1950 ordered to Comm. Sect. 3rd Bn. 5th Marine. Joined 3/5 September 6 for Wolmi-do Island landing morning of Sept. 15, 1950, in Inchon Harbor. Participated in Han River crossing, capture of Seoul, on to Wonsan landing and eventually Yudam-ni. Was fortunate enough to survive the long "walk" with the commonplace frostbitten hands and feet.





Stayed with 3/5 during reforming at Mason, guerrilla hunts, spring and summer offensive, et al. Rotated back to States in August 1951. Early 1952 assigned to 3rd Mar Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA. While stationed there met and married one of those "California Beauties" Harriet Waggoner. Returned to Bellingham after discharge, now living in Ferndale, WA. Have one son, (served four years, Marine Corps also) three daughters, and four grandsons.

Self-employed as a General Agent and Registered Representative of a major life insurance company. Member NALU, 1st Marine Division Association and proud member Chosin Few, and Northwest Chapter of same.

PAUL L. HIRT, was born in Michigan in 1921, one of seven sons. He graduated from Traverse City High School in 1939 and enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1940. He served in Cuba during the organization of the 1st Marine Div. During WWII he was with the 11th Marines, 1st Marine Div. in the landing and seizure of Guadalcanal and Cape Glouchester, New Britain. He was wounded and received a Purple Heart and Commendation Medal on Guadalcanal. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant just prior to the landing at Cape Gloucester. After returning to the United States he attended Communication Officers School and Field Artillery School at Quantico, VA and was assigned as Officer in Charge of the Marine Corps Telephone Electricians School at Camp Lejeune, NC.

After VJ day he served as an artillery officer and communications officer with the 1st Special Marine Brigade, in Camp Lejeune, NC and Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific in Tientsin, China; Guam and Tsingtao, China.

In 1950 he again served with the 11th Marines in the landing and seizure of Inchon and Seoul, Korea. He also participated in the landing in North Korea and the winter battle at the Chosin Reservoir and subsequent evacuation. He was awarded a second commendation medal and served for the next six months during Operation Killer in South Central Korea.

In 1952 Paul attended a Telephone Engineering School conducted by AT&T and New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. After a tour in Camp Lejeune and Okinawa and Japan he attended the Naval War



College in Newport, Rl. This was followed by a tour with the US Army Airborne and Electronics Board in Ft. Bragg, NC where he became a test jumper. In 1961 he was assigned to Hq. Marine Corps in Washington in the Communications and Electronics Branch. Later he served with the Communications Security Branch with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Retiring from the Marine Corps in 1965, he worked as a Telecommunications Engineer and Consultant with Computer Sciences Corporation and Technical Director with Calculon Corporation. During this time he earned his Masters in Telecommunications Systems Engineering. In 1983 he founded Hirt Telecom Company, a Telecommunications Engineering and Consulting firm, where he is currently the CEO.

Paul is married to Patricia Duggan and they live in McLean, VA. They have three grown sons and three grandchildren.

ROBERT E. HISEY, born in Langhorne, PA Jan. 16, 1930, enlisted in the U.S. Navy Reserve in January 1947 and served on a small aircraft carrier, CVE 118, USS Sicily. In September 1948, with an early Navy discharge, he entered the U.S. Air Force and graduated from Radio Communications School. Two weeks after the outbreak of the Korean War he was sent to Japan and subsequently assigned to a detachment of Combat Cargo a unit within the 6127th Air Terminal Gp. from September 1950 to August 1951 serving at Kimpo, Seoul, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Taegu, Pusan and Hagaru and others in between - and heading in both directions.





He was awarded the Bronze Star and Military Commendation Medals, along with the United Nations and Korean Service Medal with three Stars and several letters of commendation.

Home again in July 1952 he married Kathryn Diewald of Pine Lawn, MO and was discharged in 1953. Now a retired business executive he lives in Rhode Island with his wife, five children and nine grandchildren.

CHARLES D. HITCHBORN, (Chuck) was born in Kansas City, MO on Oct. 8, 1930. He enlisted in the Marines in August 1948. After Boot Camp at San Diego he was assigned to the 5th Marines at Camp Pendleton, CA where he received training as a Machine Gunner and an 81 mm Mortar Gunner. He shipped out to Korea with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in July of 1950 and fought with the Brigade in the battles around the Pusan Perimeter including the 1st and 2nd battles of the Naktong as a member of Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. He also participated in the Inchon invasion, the capturing of Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir campaign.

He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" for action near Seoul and three Purple Hearts for wounds received in action. He was air evacuated

from Koto-Ri in the Chosin campaign and hospitalized in Japan and Hawaii. After recovering from wounds he re-enlisted and was subsequently discharged as a Gunnery Sergeant in 1957. His other decorations include the Korean Service Medal with three Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, and three awards of the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. After the Korean War he became a CID Special Agent and served in this capacity at duty stations in 29 Palms, Las Vegas, and Camp Pendelton. He re-enlisted in the Army CID Reserve program in 1974 and retired as a Chief Warrant Officer 3 in 1986.





Chuck retired from a management position with Ford Motor Company in Kansas City and now makes his home with his wife Joan at Arrowhead in the mountains near Cimarron, CO where he spends his time fishing and hunting big game with his Korean vintage M-1 Garand Sniper rifle.

NORMAN FRANKLIN HODGES, was born July 26, 1932 in Wallins Creek, KY, reared in Lynch, Harlan Co., KY, and in August 1949 enlisted in the Marine Corps. After boot camp at Parris Island he went to Easy Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines, Camp Lejeune; then to the Mediterranean on USS Salem CA 139.

The Korean War began during this Mediterranean Cruise; Easy Co. became George Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 60 mm Mortars, and sailed immediately, stopped in Kobe, Japan; made the Inchon Landing Sept. 21, 1950; and fought at Chosin Reservoir in November and December, serving under Col. Litzenberg. Hungry, freezing and exhausted they went 72 plus hours without rest or sleep from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri. His comrades fell, the familiar and unfamiliar, but still his comrades. Some made Toktong Pass, but most didn't. Left alone that moonlit night he passed out from exhaustion. He thought he was alone, but knows better - God was with him and he made it to Koto-ri.





Hodges returned to Parris Island, was discharged in November 1952, married Carol D. Harris of Columbia, SC, attended the University of South Carolina, was employed by the South Carolina Highway Department Engineers, has three children and moved to Florida in 1975.

He is now a Minister at St. Mark United Methodist Church in Panama City, FL.

ROBERT H. HOFF, was born Mar. 25, 1929 at San Diego, CA. I enlisted in the Marines Sept. 29, 1947. After Boot Camp I went to Field Music School at MCRD San Diego. August 1, 1950 I reported to Camp Pendleton and joined C-1-5 being activated with F-2-5 and 1-3-5 to bring the 5th Marines up to war time strength. With my MOS 5591 Field Music I was told "you are the Company Runner, a real fun job".

I participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon and the capture and securing of Seoul. C-1-5 was relieved by elements of the 7th Inf. Div. east of Chosin on the afternoon of Nov. 27, 1950. We got into Yudam-ni after dark. We fell in below hills 1282 and 1240 occupied D-2-7 and E-2-7. About two hours later all hell broke loose, mortar rounds started coming in. We could see rifle flashes firing down into our area.





Able, Baker and Charley Cos. 1-5 were ordered up Hills 1282 and 1240 to help E-2-7 and D-2-7 to secure the hills - that was some battle with many casualties. For two days I hauled supplies up the hills and brought our KIA and WIA down to the Battalion area.

I made it home May 1951 and was discharged Sept. 28, 1951.

HARRY W. HOGAN, was born in Philadelphia, PA on Aug. 27, 1932. He enlisted in the Marines in January 1950. After leaving Parris Island he went to the 2nd Mar. Div. F.M.F. We left Camp Lejeune for Camp Pendleton by troop train and joined the 1st Mar. Div. and loaded ships and headed for Japan. I landed in Korea at Inchon in September 1950 and participated in the offensives for the city of Seoul. We then boarded ships and headed for Wonsan, North Korea and spent two weeks in a mine field delaying us so much it was dubbed "Operation Yo-Yo". We proceeded up North as shot-gun raiders to Hagaru-ri. Some of us went forward to Yudam-ni, others defended Hagaru-ri assigned to the line outfits. We fought our way out of the Chosin on a nightmarish road back 78 miles to Hungnam Harbor and then South Korea. I returned to my old unit and stayed until rotated in October 1951.

During that time I received two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, Good Conduct, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, plus others awarded later. I was reported M.I.A. to my parents and the greatest thrill I had was writing home and saying "We made it".





I was stationed at Portsmouth, VA Hq. Marine Corp. and Philadelphia until discharged as a Sergeant in February 1954.

I am working for the Postal Service in Philadelphia and looking forward to retirement and then travel the good old U.S.A. with my wife Peg of 31 years.

RICHARD P. HOLGIN, Sgt. USMC Tour of Duty - May 21, 1949 - Aug. 19, 1955. I joined the Marine Corps Reserves in 1949 when I was 16 years old. In 1950, I attended summer school at Sam Houston High School in Houston, TX. I received my summer school report card on Aug. 15, 1950. Little did I know that 30 days later I would be making the Inchon landing. I just turned 17 and because of my age I was referred to as "Chick."

After Inchon, I went on to participate in the capture and liberation of Seoul, the Wonsan landing, the battle of and evacuation of the Chosin Reservoir. After Chosin, I was evacuated to Pusan, then taken to Yokohama, Japan for treatment.





I remained in the U.S. Marine Corps until I was medically discharged on Aug. 25, 1955. During my tour of duty, I had the opportunity to service in the following outfits:

May 1949 - 14th Inf. Bn. U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 4415 St. Bernard Street, Houston, TX; August 1950 - Service Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Marine Div.; December 1950 - U.S. Naval Hospital, Ward 32, Camp Pendleton, CA; May 1951 - U.S. Naval Hospital, Ward Surgical 3 and 4, Corpus Christi, TX; May 1951 - Marine Barrack, Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, OK; November 1951 - Hq. Co., 2nd 155mm Gun Bn., Force Troops, FMF Atlantic, Camp Lejeune, NC; December 1952 - 2nd Bn., 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC; February 1953 - H & S Co., Service Bn., Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, CA; March 1955 - Marine Barracks, NAATC, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX; August 1955 - General Casual Co., Hq. Bn., Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA.

JACK T. HOLLIFIELD, born May 12, 1924, in Shelby, NC. In 1943, after high school, he entered the Army.

For basic training, he was assigned to the newly organized 97th Inf. Div. at Camp Swift, TX, located near Waco and Bastrop, TX. As a member of Co. A, 1st Bn., 386th Inf. Reg., he completed basic training in Texas, maneuvers in Louisiana, and amphibious training in California, after which his unit was shipped by convoy to the war in Europe.





When the war in Europe ended, Jack's unit was ordered back to the States, loaded for combat on ships and was headed into the war in the Pacific when the war with Japan ended. Jack's unit, the 97th Inf. Div., was one of the first U.S. units to land in Japan for occupation duties.

In August, 1950, with the rank of SFC, Jack joined the 7th Inf. Div. in Japan. Shortly afterwards, as an Assistant Platoon Sergeant of the 3rd Platoon, Co. A, 32nd Inf. Reg., he was introduced to the Korean War via the Inchon landing in September, 1950.

By the time Chosin came around, Jack was a M/ Sergeant and Platoon Sergeant of the 3rd Platoon, Co. A, 32nd Inf. Jack was evacuated to Japan by air from the 1st Marine Div. perimeter in December, 1950.

Jack retired from the Army with 26 years service, with the rank of SGM in 1970. His awards included the Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Combat Infantry Badge with Star, plus a recent Prisoner of War Medal.

Jack and his wife, Ronnie, reside in Daytona

Beach, FL. They have seven children who live in Florida, Maryland and New Jersey.

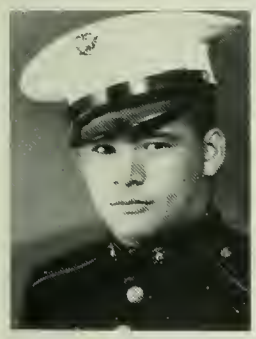
PHILLIP R. HOLMES, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Sept. 6, 1949; Co. B, 1st Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Marine Div.; Sept. 15, 1950, Inchon landing; Wonsan landing. He was discharged in March, 1952.





ROBERT C. HOLTZER, born in San Francisco, CA Oct. 19, 1932. Enlisted in the Marine Reserves November 1947 spent one year in AM/Tracs then enlisted in the Infantry and was made Corporal as a Squad Leader with Flame Throwers and Bazooka in December 1949.

When I was called to active duty I was assigned to D/1 Tank Bn. September 1950. I made the landing at Inchon and also landed at Wonsan in late October 1950. I made it up to the Chosin Reservoir with Task Force "Drysdale" to a place called "Hell Fire Valley" where I was wounded on the night of the 29th by two grenades. I was picked up the next day and taken to Koto-ri for aid and was flown out by helicopter a couple of days later to Hamhung then flown to Japan, then to Oaknoll Hospital in California where I spent six months for treatment and I was promoted to Sergeant. Then I was retired with 70% disability due to my wounds in December 1951. I earned a Purple Heart, Korean Service with three Battle Stars, three Presidential Citations, U.N. Medal and two Korean Citations, plus a couple more.





I returned to school and graduated, then I got married to Bonnie L. Hudson in 1952. The government found out I only had one eye and in their infinite wisdom trained me in accounting.

I have raised three daughters and have two grandsons, one granddaughter and a grandchild in process.

Since our 1985 reunion I have involved myself in doing all I can to help in our noble endeavor to erect a fitting tribute to our fallen heroes of "Korea". I told my battalion commander I couldn't march out in 1950 because of my wounds but I would be honored now to wear the colors of my outfit in a marathon so I ran the San Francisco and the Marine Corps Marathon in Washington D.C. in 1986. My association with the men of "Chosin" has prompted me to write for the first time in my life and I hope that my poems are a fitting tribute to these great guys who saved me. "Freedoms Ballad" is on the back cover of the official program for the memorial kickoff. I am honored.

ROBERT E. HOPP, born Oct. 17, 1928, in New Ulm, MN. He enlisted in the Marines Aug. 31, 1948 at St. Paul, MN. After basic training at San Diego, he was sent to 5th Ser. Depot Guam until March, 1950; assigned to Co. "D", 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Brigade; arrived Pusan, Korea, Aug. 2, 1950; participated in operations southern sector of Korea, assault and seizure of Inchon, capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign and operations in South and Central Korea. He received Bronze Star with Combat "V," U.N. Medal, Korean Medal, National Defense, Good Conduct Medal, and three Presidential Unit Citations. He rotated back to the States and served remainder of his enlistment at Quantico. He is a member of Marine Corps Association, the 1st Marine Division Association. (Minnesota Chapter) and member of the Chosin Few.



He is married to Mavis. They have six children, four daughters and two sons. They reside at Brooklyn Center, MN.

GEORGE WILSON HOWE, was born May 10, 1916 at Boston, MA. After basic training at Parris Island in the Spring of 1936, Howe was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. By December of that year, Howe landed at Chinwangtao, China and was assigned duty at the American Embassy Guard, Peiping (now Beijing), China. While at Peiping, Howe was awarded a silver trophy for winning with a perfect score, the .22 caliber pistol indoor match. In 1938 he was a volunteer member of a 20 man "suicide" detail at Chinwangtao during the Sino-Jap War.

In 1940 Howe was awarded the gold Distinguished Marksman Medal - rifle, and served as a shooting member of the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team at Wakefield, MA and at Camp Perry, OH. At Wakefield, Howe won the 1,000 yard rifle match with a perfect score. At Camp Perry he took the second place silver medal in the 300 yard rapid fire rifle match.





On Dec. 7, 1941 Howe was a Sergeant at the Marine Barracks, NTS, Great Lakes, IL. By April, 1942 he was promoted to Platoon Sergeant was transferred to Jamaica, BWI, where he was promoted to First Sergeant.

Upon return to the U.S. in 1943 Howe was assigned to the NATTC, Memphis, TN where he was promoted to Sergeant Major in February, 1944. Requesting combat duty, he served as Battalion Sergeant Major of the 16th AAA Bn., 1st PAAG. That unit engaged in combat on Tinian and on Okinawa in 1945. After WWII Howe served on an I&I staff at Lynn, MA and later was the Sergeant Major of the 1st MCRRD at Boston, MA.

Early in 1950 Howe went to Parris Island for more schooling. By May of 1950 Howe was awaiting assignment at the 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune when he packed his seabag along with a regiment of Marines and made the long trip to Inchon for that historic landing with the 7th Marines. Then to Wonsan and the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

On Dec. 7, 1950 Howe was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major vice Mike Knott who had been wounded and evacuated from Koto-ri. Howe remained with the 7th Marines until August, 1951. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V, and two Presidential Unit Citations. He was also eligible to wear six Battle Stars for service in Korea.

Howe was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant while on leave in September, 1951. He served as a company commander at Quantico and then for two and one-half years as a military instructor at TBS, Quantico VA. In 1954 with rank of Captain, he was transferred to HQMC for duty as an Assistant to the Head, Separation and Retirement Branch. Because of loss of hearing, Howe retired from the Marine Corps on Sept. 30, 1955, after serving "a short 20."

In civilian life, Howe worked as a banker (loan officer and branch manager) and next became a Position Classification Specialist with the Federal government. In 1972 he retired from civil service at the U.S. Army Topographic Command, Washington, D.C. where he was head of the Position and Pay Management Program in grade GS-13.

Howe enjoys apartment living in Fredericksburg, VA with his wife, Zora Marie. They have a married daughter (Dawn Marie), a married son (George, Jr.) and four grandchildren, two of whom are twin boys.

Howe spends his time in reading and writing. He is currently trying to get a book published, "Tales By 'a few good' Marines."

WILLIAM H. HOWELL, born Center Hill, FL Apr. 15, 1929. Enlisted in Army August, 1948 after graduation at Bushnell, FL. Took basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC. H.B. Freeman carried him to Yokohama, Japan and to assignment to 12th Cav. Reg. A Troop at Camp McGill, Takeyama, Japan.

Reorganization of 32nd Inf. Div. in March, 1949 moved him to 32nd Inf. Reg. of 7th Div. at Camp Haugen, Hachinohe, Japan. Under command of Col. Donald Faith then through Dec. 1, 1950 as supply clerk and company runner.





After June 25 and Mt. Fuji training with ROK and USA replacements he made Aiken Victory trip to Inchon for Landing and Seoul capture. From Seoul to Pusan and inland training from USS John P. Pope moved to Iwon before trip by truck to Chosin Reservoir. He was evacuated Dec. 2, 1950 from Hagaru-ri. He spent nine months at Ft. Benning Hospital before receiving disability retirement.

He then attended University of Florida until 1953 when he married Ladene Locke. He has two grown children, one grandson and three granddaughters. He resides in Riverview, FL and works for Hardaway Company, heavy marine constructors.

Howell earned two Purple Hearts, Combat Infantry Badge, Good Conduct Medal, three Battle Stars, Occupation of Japan and in 1986 he and his wife revisited Korea and Japan. He was presented the Ambassador of Peace Award by the Korean Veterans Assn.

REV. BARKER C. HOWLAND, born in New Bedford, MA, educated in New Bedford schools and received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Gordon College, Wenham, MA, and his Bachelor of Sacred Theology Degree from Harvard Divinity School. He has done graduate study at George Washington University, Boston University and Lancaster Theological Seminary. While attending Gordon, he was on the news staff of the New Bedford Standard Times and while at Harvard, he was a sports writer with the Boston Post. During those years, he pastored Second Baptist Church, Havervill, MA. He entered the Chaplains Corps of the U.S. Navy in 1947 and in January, 1949, was assigned to Marine Air Gp. 24 located in Guam. When MAG 24 was deactivated, he returned to CONUS in May, 1949 and became Prot-

estant Chaplain with the 11th Marine Reg. at Camp Pendleton, CA. At Camp Pendleton, he was sports editor of the Camp Pendleton Scout and was public relations person for the varsity sports teams (football, basketball, baseball). When the 11th Marines departed for Korea in August, 1950, he embarked with them and served in Korea until the Spring of 1951 and was in the Chosin Reservoir campaign.

After service in Korea, he served as Chaplain at the Naval Hospital, Newport, RI; aboard the USS Norfolk (DL-1); Naval Station, Washington, D.C.; Henderson Hall, Arlington, VA; U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples Italy; Naval Station, Boston, MA; USS Pocono (AGC-16); USMS General Patch; and Force Troops, Camp Lejeune, NC. He retired in 1969 with the rank of Commander.



From 1969 to 1986 (when he retired for the second time), he was religion editor, military and veterans columnist and drama reviewer with the Harrisburg (PA) Patriot News.

He is now pastor of First Baptist Church, Harrisburg, and served as State Chaplain for the American Legion for five years (1980-1985).

THEODORE B. HUDSON, JR., born May 13, 1930, in North Chicago, IL. He enlisted in the 9th Inf. Bn., USMCR, Chicago, IL, on Feb. 8, 1950. His reserve unit was called to federal service in August, 1950, and on Aug. 12, 1950, he was assigned to H & S 7th Reg., 1st Marine Div., FMF. The 7th H & S left San Diego, CA on Aug. 31, 1950 on the USS Bayfield. APA 333.





PFC Hudson took part in the Inchon invasion, the capture of Seoul, Korea. Afterward, he made the landing at Wonsan and the big push to the Chosin Reservoir.

It was in the fight to free Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. that he met Gunnery Sgt. Foster of Waukegan, IL. Gunny Foster befriended this young Marine and helped him through the hell that we know today as "Chosin." Gunnery Sgt. Foster was later killed in action. "He shall never be forgotten by this Marine."

Hudson was evacuated from Hagaru-ri with frostbitten hands and feet and hospitalized at Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan and Great Lakes, IL.

After release from the hospital, he was assigned to Marine Corps Supply Dep. to Camp Lejeune. On Feb. 4, 1952, he was released to inactive duty as a Sergeant, USMCR.

He is married to Rueneire Rita Hudson and has two children, Theodore B. Hudson III and Terri Louise Hudson. He is a high school teacher at North Chicago High School and a Life Member of the (DAV) Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, the 1st Marine Div. Assn., the VFW and the "Chosin Few."

HUGH LEWIS HUFF, was born Dec. 4, 1930 in Seiling, OK. After graduating from high school in Woodland, CA, he joined the Marine Corps in July, 1948, finishing boot camp at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in October, 1948.

He then attended Wireman (2511) School at Camp Del Mar, Oceanside, from November, 1948 to May, 1949. He was transferred to 4th Marines, Camp Lejeune, NC in May, 1949. Then in October, 1949, to the 6th Marines. With the 6th Marines he made cold weather maneuvers to Labrador, then went to the Mediterranean aboard the USS Midway. Upon returning he was sent to Camp Pendleton, then to Korea where he participated in the Inchon-Seoul campaign and the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. While there he became a corporal and celebrated his 20th birthday. From January 1951 to October, 1951 he was in the Central Korean Campaign where he made sergeant in June 1951. He was rotated home in October 1951 and went to USMC recruit depot as a Drill Instructor from December 1951 to March 1952. From there he went to the Marine Barracks, US Naval Base, Long Beach, CA and was discharged in July 1952 after attaining the rank of Staff Sergeant in June 1952.



He was married in November 1952 to his wife, Jonna. They live in Woodland, CA and are the parents of three daughters and one son and have three grandchildren.

He has worked for a large electrical contractor for 35 years and is currently project manager on the Sacramento County Main Jail now under construction in downtown Sacramento.

He is a member of "The Chosin Few" and the Yolo County Chapter of the Marine Corps League.

FOREST DALE HUGHES, was born Aug. 13, 1930 in Pine Lawn, MO. Attended Garfield Grade School. Graduated from Normandy High in June 1947.

Received recruit training at Parris Island, SC. After boot camp was assigned to C Co., 21st Marines, 2nd Marine Reg., 2nd Marine Div.

Made two Mediterranean cruises in 1948 and 1949.





In June 1950 when the Korean war broke out was ordered to join the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA. Was assigned to 2nd Bn., D Co., 1st Reg., 1st Marine Div. Commanding officer, Col. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller. Landed at Inchon, Korea Sept. 15, 1950. Fought to Seoul, Korea. Then landed Wonsan, Korea November 1950. Then moved into the Chosin Reservoir, which was later to be known as the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Made the complete withdrawal to the Port of Hungnam. Was evacuated by ship to Pusan, Korea and on Feb. 12, 1951 we started fighting back north. We got into what is known as the Iron Triangle. At the end of October 1951 I was sent home. I was discharged Jan. 1, 1952.

I was married Nov. 10, 1956. Had two sons, Michael and Daniel and one daughter, Colleen. Divorced 1968. Met and married Bettelu Marklin, Jan. 29, 1972. She had three daughters and two sons. Belong to V.F.W. 1840, Amvets 55 and Gateway Chapter Chosin Few.

JAMES A. HUGHES, JR., born Detroit, MI Aug. 13, 1929. Enlisted B Co., 17th Inf. Bn., U.S.M.C.R., Mar. 1, 1949 at Dearborn, MI.

Activated September 1950 and trained at Camp Pendleton - Advanced Infantry Training.

Embarked aboard Gen. Mitchell October 1950 for Japan and after picking up cold weather issue in Japan, landed at Wonsan, Korea Nov. 10, 1950. Assigned to Hq. Co. 1st Signal Bn., 1st Marine Div. Sent to a hill, south end of Koto-ri, along with 13 other marines and two sergeants to guard the radio relay station there.





Although we received sporadic enemy sniper fire our positions were never seriously threatened. Our nights were spent in our fighting holes in anticipation of how many and when the Chinese would attack and if we could hold.

During the day we had a panoramic view of the battles to the north and west, the arrival of the British Marines and their departure as operation Drysdale toward Hagaru, the evacuation of wounded by plane and chopper, and the strafing and napalming of the enemy by our air forces and the Blessed Corsairs.

We were not left unscathed however, as one of our guard was killed at Sudong approx. Dec. 10, 1950, shortly after midnight when our train was ambushed by the Chinese. Several other Marine and army men fell that night.

After being evacuated to Pusan, most of our people were assigned to infantry units, mine being the proud B Co., 1st Bn. 7th Marines, which had only about 11 men left from the Inchon operation. I received the Purple Heart for wounds received in the area of the Punchbowl in August 1951 and was rotated to the states in November 1951.

Should retire from the Dearborn, MI, Police Dept. in 1989 after 36-1/2 years.

JAMES HUGHES, I was born July 24, 1928 in Portland, ME. I joined the Marines in May, 1948. I was stationed at Camp Lejeune, made a Mediterranean Cruise, did M.P. duty at the main gate. Went back to my outfit and was shipped to Korea. Was there from Sept. 1, 1950 to Oct. 24, 1951. Made the Inchon Landing and the rest is history. I was in Weapons Co. 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. I was discharged in May, 1952.

I retired from my job as a fire-alarm dispatcher for the city of Portland in 1977. I now drive truck part-time for a Chevrolet dealership. I've been married for 36 years, have three girls, one boy and four grandchildren. I live in Windham, ME. Good Luck to all the guys I served with a Great Bunch. Semper Fi.

JOSEPH E. HUMBERSON, was born July 27, 1930 in Lonaconing, MD. He enlisted in the Marine Corps July 27, 1947 at Baltimore, MD. After completing basic training at Parris Island, SC he served tours of duty at Quantico, VA, Marine Barricks, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R. and Brooklyn Navy Yard. In August, 1950 he was ordered to Camp Pendleton, CA to help form the 1st Marine Div. and was assigned to Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 1st Marines as a gunner on a 3.5 Rocket Launcher. He participated in the Inchon Landing and capture of Seoul. During the Chosin Reservoir Operation his unit served in Hagaru-ri and the attack back to Hungnam for

evacuation. After many more operations in Korea, he returned to the states as a Platoon Sergeant, in September 1951.

Joe received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, three Presidential Citations, two Korean PUC's, and Navy Unit Citation. On July 27, 1956 after serving nine years Humberson was discharged from the Corps and became a member of the Baltimore City Police Department, retiring as a Detective Sergeant.



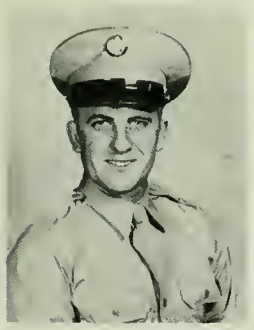


As a rookie policeman he met and married Shelby Harbin. They have one daughter and two grandsons who reside in Petaluma, CA. Joe and Shelby Humberson reside in Elkridge, MD where he is completing his tenth year as Personnel Manager of the Baltimore Terminal of Overnite Transportation Company.

Joe is active in the 1st Marine Div. Assn. and the American Legion.

ROWLAND E. HUNSINGER, (Swede) "Ed" was born Oct. 6, 1928 in Toledo, OH. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1948.

After completing basic training at Camp Breckinridge, KY, he was assigned to the 101st Airborne Div. and received his parachute training at the Yamota Jump School in Japan. Upon completion of jump school, he was assigned to the 511th Airborne and was stationed at Camp Hogan, Japan.





When the 511th returned to the States, he was reassigned to the 32nd Inf. Reg., Co. G, 2nd Bn., 7th Inf. Div. He participated in the Inchon and Iwon invasions. Afterwards, he marched through to the Yalu River coming back through the Chosin Reservoir. Upon leaving the Chosin Reservoir, he went to Hungnam where he was evacuated to Pusan and subsequently fought his way north to the 38th parallel.

He returned home on emergency leave in July of 1951 where he remained until his discharge on May 8, 1952. His father blew a whisky barrel up and was badly burned.

Ed and his wife, Margery, have one daughter, one son and three grandchildren. He is now living in Imlay City, MI where he owns and operates Ed's Wholesale Bait.

OCCM (Jap) AR 600-65 dTd 1948; CIB Par 13 SO 198; AM Ghq fec MSC; three Bronze Service Stars; PVCs Unit Citation (ROK).

JOHN INGRAM, was born July 14, 1931, at Ada, OK, and attended school at Jenks, OK, until Sept. 15, 1947. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Marine Corps for a three year hitch.

At the outbreak of the Korean War he was assigned to Chesty Puller's "C" Co. 1st Bn., First Marines. He made the Inchon Landing, the Battle for Seoul, Kojo and on up toward the Chosin.

He remembers the bitter cold at Koto-Ri (and getting the word we were surrounded) that the 5th and 7th Marine Regs. were fighting their way back to us and thinking we'll hold until they get here then we'll get out of here together as marines.





Ingram received the Purple Heart, Letter of Commendation, three Presidential Unit Citations, six Battle Stars and others. He was discharged Sept. 15, 1951, returned to Jenks, married Barbara Lacy and had one daughter, Kathy Elaine (Mrs. Gary Head), and one son, Gary Alan Ingram - eight grandchildren.

He is now employed as a Chief dispatcher for Mid-Continent Concrete Company of Tulsa.

ROBERT EDWARD INVERNIZZI, radar man second class petty officer, was born Feb. 22, 1928 in Somerville, MA. Joined Navy in March 1945. Served on USS *Uvalde* AKA-88 in Marianas Campaign Saipan, Guam, Okinawa, earned Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Battle Stars. Served on PC-1546 in China in 1946-Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku. Earned China Service Medal. Served PCE-844 in Marianas as weather ship in 1947. Later served on USS *Mount McKinley* AGC-7 after attending radar operator's school in Point Loma, CA. Went on Atom Bomb Test at Eniwetok, was later, 1948, transferred to USS *Gen. G.M. Randall* AP-115. This was a military sea transportation ship which carried construction workers to the various Pacific Islands, Japan, Philippines, Hawaian Islands for reconstruction of bases. This is the ship I served on during Korea Campaign. I left San Francisco Aug. 14, 1950 to Yokohama, Japan. Then left Sept. 11, 1950 with three naval ships USS *General Breckenridge*, U.S.S. General Butner and USS *General Randall* as guide ship with merchant marine ships in formation. Escorted by naval warships. Inchon, Korea Sept. 16, 1950 returned to States, then back to Inchon, Korea Dec. 9, 1950. Left Inchon and arrived Hamhung, Hungnam, Korea Dec. 12, 1905, Dec. 14, 1950 Pusan, Korea.





December 15, 1950 left Pusan and arrived Hungnam Dec. 16, 1950-standing by to evacuate troops cruisers Rochester and St. Paul and Missouri (88) Firing on beach. Left Hungnam Dec. 24, 1950 to Pusan to Yokohama, Japan. Left Japan with bodies of Marines, and soldiers for San Francisco. Korea Medal with two Battle Stars. We had Chinese prisoners aboard ship with American troops. The Americans had frostbite so bad they had fingers, toes, hands, feet amputated on board ship. Made one more trip back to Pusan March 1951. Was transferred to USS *Miller* DD-535 for rest of 2nd hitch. I served till I was discharged in Feb. 19, 1952.

One interesting incident happened in Inchon Invasion North Korea MIG Jet flew over and dropped bomb just missing cruiser *St. Paul. St. Paul* opened fire but suddenly a small British frigate opened fire and brought Korean jet down. The British Navy did a great job in Invasion.

Member of VFW Post 529 (Dilboy), D.A.V. Chap. 27 Amvets. Belong to Patrol Craft Sailors Assoc. Married to Claire (Breen) 1952 December. Have seven children (three boys, four girls) four grandchildren (two granddaughters, two grandsons). Work as a senior design draftsman at General Electric Co. in Lynn, MA Jet aircraft engines. Previously worked at M.I.T. Cambridge, MA on guidance systems.

HORACE T. JACKSON, born 1928, Mobile, AL. Graduated Marion Military Institute, 1946. Basic Training, Parris Island. Assigned to "B" Co., 1st Eng. Bn., 1st Marine Div., Tinsin, China. Discharged 1948. Attended Auburn University. Joined Marine Reserve Amtrack Co., June 1950, activated July sent to Camp Pendleton, joining 1st Marine Div. Reassigned to C Co., 1st Motor Transport Bn. and shipped immediately to Kobe, Japan, where I proposed to my bride of 37 years, Gloria Martin of Atlanta, GA.



Made Inchon landing September 1950, proceeding to Seoul. Landed at Wonsan. Detached with 1st Marine Reg. and moved to Wonjon. Rejoined Division moving up to Chosin Reservoir. In December after heavy resistance by Chinese Communist forces, we were told we would be evacuated by sea and proceeded to fight our way down to Hamhung and evacuation to Pusan. Ignorance is bliss as we never realized until much later the odds against us were so great, they caused the Division to be written off as a loss.

Discharged July, 1951. Married August. Graduated from Auburn University, 1955 and have six children and 21 grandchildren. I am a general contractor in Mobile, AL and an officer in Marine Corps League.

RALPH W. JAEGER, born June 6, 1928, in Milwaukee, WI. He graduated from high school and started a plastering apprenticeship.

He joined the USMCR June 23, 1948, Co. C in Milwaukee; had two weeks in reserve training August of 1949 at Camp Lejeune, SC. Our reserve unit was called to active duty Aug. 20, 1950. In one week and five hours, we were assigned to A/1/7 Mortars at Camp Pendleton and aboard ship sailing for Korea. Went in at Inchon D+2 , from there, Seoul and the 38th parallel; then to North Korea, Hamhung. The second day the Chinese hit, November 3, I was wounded in the knee and sent to a Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. On November 26, I went to hospital annex in Otsu, Japan, and assigned to Guard Detachment. February of 1951, left for Marks, Oahu, HI for Brig Duty. August, 1951, went to stateside to Parris Island, SC and assigned to the Fire Department until my departure in March of 1952.



Received Korean Medal, two Battle Stars, Purple Heart and Bronze Star with Presidential Unit Citation.

Ralph and his wife, Marian, were married in October, 1949. They have three daughters, two sons-in-law and three grandchildren. He worked for Zablocki VA Medical Center for 28 years as plasterer. He retired in 1986. He is looking forward to his retirement in the Northwoods of Wisconsin where he is building a cabin and fishing.

He is a member of Chosin Few International, Wisconsin Chosin Few Chapter I and also MCL of Milwaukee and DAV.

JOE JAGIELLO, Staff Sgt., Platoon Sgt., what medals he would have received, I do not know, but there is none including the Medal of Honor that he was not deserving of. Joe was killed in action when outnumbered by great enemy odds on the morning of Nov. 5, 1950, Sudong, Korea. *Submitted by R.J. Bauers*

ROBERT L. JAMISON, was born Mar. 20, 1926 in Van Buren Co., IA. Graduating from Cantril High School he was inducted into the U.S. Army Aug. 12, 1944.

After basic training at Ft. Sill, OK he saw combat on Okinawa in 1945 as a medical corpsman with the 421st RKT FA Bn. and in September 1945 accompanied the Med. Det., Hq. 7th Div. Arty. to Korea. He was discharged as a Sergeant on Oct. 18, 1946.





Reenlisting in the U.S. Army on Nov. 29, 1949 he attended AAA Sch. at Ft. Bliss, TX and joined the 57th FA Bn., 7th Inf. Div. in Japan. He took part in the Inchon Invasion, Wonsan Invasion, Chosin Campaign, Hungnam Evacuation and return to the 38th Parallel leaving Korea in October 1951. Following tours at Ft. Sill, OK; Cp. Chaffee, AR and Ft. Devens, MA he returned to Korea as ISG, B Btry., 96th FA Bn. from September 1954-January 1955. A tour with Hq. and Hq. Btry., 5th Armd. Div., Cp. Chaffee was followed by duty with the U.S. Army Mission to Cuba (Havana) in March 1956 departing in January 1959 when Castro took power. He returned to the FA Sch. at Ft. Sill until assigned to the U.S. Army Mission to Argentina (Cordoba) from February 1963-April 1966.

Tours as ISG with the 1st Msl. Bn., 18th Arty. and Hq. and Hq. Btry., 214th FA Gp. Ft. Sill were interrupted by combat in Vietnam where he was LSG of C Btry. 7th Bn. 15th FA, September 1967-November 1968. He retired a MSG (E8) at Ft. Sill with 22 years service Sept. 1, 1969 and attended Cameron University in Lawton, OK graduating with a degree in business. Employed by the Engineering Department, City of Lawton, OK Robert and Irene (McIntosh) his wife of 39 years plan retirement in May 1990. They will remain in Lawton to be near their daughter Deborah (Mrs. Thomas) Bowlin, a son Robert, two granddaughters and two grandsons.

JAMES L.E. JANIS, I am a Souix Indian from the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation SD. I was born at Wounded Knee Feb. 25, 1928. When most kids were thinking of high school I was trying to get in the service which I did. I put a hitch in the Navy I got out September 1946. Reenlisted U.S. Army Dec. 18, 1946 to 1949 then re uped for Jan. 6, 1950 was stationed in Guam in March. The war started June and I left Guam in August on the Darby (a Transport). Went to Okinawa then the Philippines then headed for Japan. The ship was in the Yokohama Harbour. All the troops were unloaded. There was a couple of us left on as Guards then the 7th Inf. Div. came aboard and the 377th Trans. Trk. Co. who came from Ft. Sill, OK. I joined the company aboard ship then spent about two weeks more waiting for them to clear the mines out of the harbour so we could make the landing at Inchon. (That was September 1950.) Then down to Pusan up to Wonsan (we had a banner on the dock U.S. 7th Inf. Div and Bob Hope welcomes the 1st Marine Div.) no disrespect there. I was attached 1st Marine M.T. so it was off to the Frozen Chosin, Thanksgiving at the Chosin Reservoir what a Resort that was. (A little humor I was on guard duty one night at one of the buildings at Hagaru. I was on one side and I heard some Chinese talking fast and furious so I thought I had better check. I came around the corner of the building onto about a dozen CCfs, hands in the air yaking like anything the GI I was pulling guard with was stood against the building sound asleep at port arms. I walked over, took the clip out of his carbine and stepped back and woke him up. I bet he has never been asleep on guard since).





I brought supplies up and had to carry wounded and dead back, then a tank ran over me and I couldn't walk and the Marines wouldn't evacuate me so I stayed with my 6x6 and 50 cal. and went with the 17th RCT to the Yalu River and waited for orders to pull back. Then about half way back to the Chosin we held up in a shack out of the weather and this damn plane came over and started firing at us so someone had the bright idea of saving the truck and Jeep. I was left high and dry they came back and got me the next day (that was one time I was warm some Tracers hit the shack and I got burnt out) anyway we made it back to the Chosin. I often wondered where all the Chinese came from. I'll never know how we got through all the Chinese from the Chosin to Hungnam, then the Navy LST, three of us GIs, the crew and the Refugees I don't know they all got on the boat but one thing that has always had me wondering is that someone said we had the most loss or heaviest casualties of any Company at the Chosin and that seems strange. Anything you read my outfit is never mentioned, becoming a member of the Chosin Few is one of the highlights of my life. I was a member of Local 428 Oper. Engineers until I got hurt and retired. God Bless the Few who are left many more Xmas's and above all keep warm.

JOHN ANTHONY JASKOLA, was born Apr. 8, 1930 at Philadelphia, PA. Enlisted in U.S. Marine Corps June 22, 1948, after basic training at Parris Island was transferred to Marine Barracks Guam M.I.

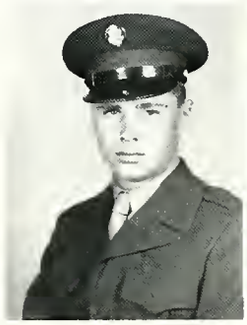




In October 1950 he was assigned as a squad leader of C Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines at Inchon, Korea. Wounded Nov. 3, 1950, he was evacuated from Hamhung and hospitalized at the Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. He rejoined C/1/7 in April 1951 in Central Korea and served with them until rotating to the United States in June.

After retiring from the Marines in December 1968 John and his wife Mary Jane settled in eastern North Carolina where John worked as a production manager for a major yacht manufacturer. They have two grown children, John Carl and Jeffery.

ROBERT M. JERNSTROM, born Mar. 27, 1929, in Pittsburgh, PA. After graduating from St. Vincent Prep, he attended St. Vincent College for one year. Looking for travel and adventure, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in August, 1948. After basic training at Camp Breckenridge, KY, he was assigned to the 101st Airborne M.P. Co. He was later transferred to Co. D., 772nd M.P. 13 N., at Ft. Meade, MD. When the 772nd was ordered to Korea, he participated in Inchon and Wonsan landings. His platoon was then ordered North to the east side of the Chosin Reservoir in support of the 7th Inf. Div. After the Chinese attack, he was evacuated from Hungnam with the remainder of the 10th Corp.





After his return to the States, he wooed and won Mary Catherine Jennings. They are the parents of five children. Bob worked as a steamfitter in Local Union 449 for the past 36 years. He was elected into the St. Vincent Prep Sports Hall of Fame in August, 1986. He is also a member of the Army and Valley Forge Chapters of the Chosin Few.

FLOYD B. JIMERSON, joined the Marine Corps on Sept. 15, 1938 and was sent to MCRD for recruit training. Graduated high speed radio school in 1939 and was sent aboard the USS *Colorado*. Transferred back to MCRD early 1940 and assigned to China draft leaving in October 1940. Served with HQ & HQ 4th Marines as high speed radio operator until the evacuation of Shanghai in November of 1941. Assigned to 31st Div. Philippine Army as Division communications unit on Dec. 3, 1941. Cpl. Breeze and myself provided the only communication for that unit with Gen. McArthur until December 25 when we reached Abucay and the fall of Bataan was imminent. Ordered to Corregidor on December 25 to 2nd Bn. Hq. Co. in James Ravine until April 1942. Reassigned to E Co. 2nd Bn. as radio operator until surrender of Corregidor on May 6, 1942.





Became POW of Japanese returned to USA on Oct. 11, 1945. Hospitalized at USNH Oakland, CA until February 1946. The next two years were spent in Great Lakes and NRL Anacostia D.C. in electronics maintenance training. Transferred to communication schools battalion in Camp Pendleton as instructor until May 1950. Transferred to HQ & HQ 11th Mar. as radio chief. Joined 1st Marine Provisional Brigade in July 1950 and sent to Korea as communications Chief 1st Bn. 11th Mar. in Pusan Perimeter action. Joined 1st Div. for the Inchon operation and

participated in capture of Wolmi-do to set up fire support for landing at Inchon. Transferred to 2nd Bn., 11th Mar. as comm. Chief and proceeded to Wonsan and then to Koto-ri in support of the 1st and 7th Regiments in that area. Remained in that capacity until the break out of the reservoir under attack by the Chinese forces. Myself, Col. Adleman, Co. of 2nd Bn. 11th Mar, and two guns from Btry D., remained on the hill south of Koto-ri to provide fire support while the Army unit designated to disengage the enemy, passed through to join the main body. We were not notified when they passed thru our emplacement and Col. Puller arrived in a jeep to tell us to get out as there were no more troops between us and the Chinese. We hooked up the guns and bailed out reaching the rear of the column later that night and proceeding to Hamhung for evacuation.

My rank during that action was Technical Sergeant and when my radio chief, same rank, was promoted to Master Sergeant I was sent home in May of 1951, still a T/Sergeant.

COURTLAND R. JOHNSON, was born Nov. 22, 1928 at Kingsburg, CA. Began military career in Merchant Marine 1944. Enlisted Army Air Corps March 1946. Enlisted U.S. Marine Corps November 1948. In July 1950, reported Camp Pendleton, and assigned 1st MarDiv., Machine Gun Plt in A-1-1, from Inchon Invasion through Chosin Reservoir. Honorably discharged as PltSergeant. 1955. October 1955, enlisted U.S. Army (CID) Corps, discharged October 1958 as 1st Sergeant.

From 1958-1966, served with Selma and Pasadena, CA Police Departments.

Enlisted U.S. Navy as Chief Yeoman May 1966. Served at USN & MC Reserve Training Centers, Pasadena and Fresno, CA. Staff, COM12, T.I. San Francisco, CA. While serving on USS *Hancock* (CVA-19), participated in operations in Vietnam and Cambodia. Promoted SCPO in 1974, MCPO in 1978. One of first MCPOs assigned to Command Master Chief Program, and as such served as NAS Moffett Fld., CA, Commander Patrol Wings, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and USS *Arkansas* (CGN-41). In 1982, was one of top four selectees for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy. Also served in USS *Mount McKinley* (LCC-7), USS *Wiltsie* (DD-766), USS *Enterprise* (CVAN-65), and USS *Kansas City* (AOR-3).





In addition to Enlisted Surface Warfare Badge, and Command Master Chief Badge, awarded Meritorious Service Medal, two Navy Commendation Medals, two Navy Achievement Medals, three Navy Presidential Unit Citations, Army Presidential Unit Citation w/Oak Leaf Cluster, Three Navy Unit Commendations, two Navy Meritorious Unit Commendations, three Battle Efficiency Awards, five Navy Good Conduct Awards, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal and 21 other campaign and service medals. Foreign Awards include Korean Presidential Citation w/Oak Leaf Cluster and UN Service Medal.

Master Chief Johnson retired from active duty with 30 years service in January 1986, and he and his wife Loretta live in Selma, CA. They have one grown son, Greg, who served in Seabees in Vietnam.

Johnson is a Life Member of Free & Accepted Masons of California, Founding Member of Chosin Few, Life Member Fleet Reserve Assn., Life Member 1st MarDiv. Assn., Life Member Marine Corps Assn., Life Member Marine Corps Historical Foundation, Life Member Cal Peace Officers Assn., member American Society of Military Insignia Collectors, and Assn. of American Military Uniform Collectors.

DAVID GIORGI JOHNSON, born Nov. 24, 1930 in San Francisco, CA. Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Nov. 26, 1947. Served with the 12th Inf. Bn., Treasure Island, CA.

Called to active duty Aug. 1, 1950 and transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA. Assigned to G Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. Left with his unit on Sept. 1, 1950 by convoy to Japan. After regrouping with other members of the 3rd Bn., he departed by convoy and participated in the Inchon Landing on Sept. 15, 1950 and the Liberation of Seoul. Took part in Oct. 8, 1950 Wonsan Landing and push to Yudam-ni at the Chosin Reservoir. During the withdrawal from the Chosin Reservoir, was wounded on Dec. 7, 1950 and air evacuated from Koto-ri on Dec. 9, 1950. Hospitalized at Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan and Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA.. In April, 1951 was assigned to Marine Barracks, Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, CA until Jan. 24, 1952 when he returned to Reserve status and was discharged Sept. 10, 1952.





Dave and his wife, Sue, of 37 years reside between Alameda, CA and Reno, NE. They have two grown sons, Mark and Tracy.

Dave returned to Korea for the first time with his wife as part of the 1987 Chosin Few Reunion, where he was awarded the Korean War Veterans Medal and Certificate of Peace.

BARRY EDWARD JONES, was born July 19, 1932 at Pittsburgh, PA. He joined the Marine Corps Reserve Unit D Co. 21st Inf. Bn. at Neville Island, PA in December 1949.

Jones attended one summer camp, with the unit in July 1950 at Camp Lejeune. Was activated Sept. 5, 1950 and assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA for four weeks of Infantry training.

In October 1950 he was sent to Camp Otsu, Japan to draw winter gear then on Nov. 10, 1950, landed at Wonsan, Korea. Jones, a machinegunner, was assigned to H&S Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines, at Sudong-ni and subsequently participated in the breakout from Hagaru-ri attached to Fox Co.

Jones remained in Korea until Nov. 27, 1951 having been attached to the other rifle companies on different occasions. He received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation twice.





He was separated from the Marine Corps on Apr. 4, 1953 and was married in February 1954, being blessed with a daughter and two sons, now grown and living in different areas of southern California.

Jones is presently employed by Los Angeles County Sheriff Dept. assigned to Homicide Bureau, is a Lifetime Member of the VFW, First Marine Div. Association and is presently the Vice-President of the Orange County Chapter of the Chosin Few.

Jones is now living in Upland, CA.

DONALD ROSS JONES, born Milwaukee, WI. Joined Marine Corps Chicago, IL on Jan. 2, 1942. Completed boot training MCRD San Diego, CA. Served with the Marine Raiders and 4th Marines, 6th MarDiv. during WWII.

June 1948 commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. Graduated from 5th Officers Basic Class, Quantico, VA. Reported to Camp Lejeune, NC September 1949 for duty with 2nd MarDiv., assigned to Co. A 1st Bn., 2nd Marines, later re-designated 1st Marines, 1st MarDiv. Sept. 15, 1950, as a rifle platoon commander landed at Inchon. Subsequently he participated in offensive operations at Yongdong-po, Seoul, Koto-ri pass and the April 1951 Chinese break-through. Jones was awarded the Navy Cross for actions on Dec. 8, 1950. He led his platoon in the assault of a key terrain feature, Hill 1081, "The Last Hurdle" in the 1st MarDiv's break-out and advance to the sea.





Following assignments as Inspector-Instructor Marine Reserve Unit, CO Rifle Co. Marine Corps Test Unit No. 1, C.O. Marine Det. USS *Hancock* (CVA19) and a tour at Headquarters Marine Corps, he reported to 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii. In March 1965 he was appointed C.O. Bn. Landing Team 3/4. On Apr. 14, 1965 he landed the BLT in So. Vietnam and established a base of operations at Hue-Phu-Bai air strip.

Other personal awards include the Silver Star for actions during the Chinese break-through in April 1951, the Bronze Star with Combat "V", and Purple Heart during WWII. He is a member of the Legion of Valor.

Don, Patte, Roderick and Ceilie reside in Northern Virginia.

As a second career chose Sales and Marketing in the building industry and is a Member of the Institute of Residential Marketing of National Association of Home Builders.

J.B. JONES, was born in Jackson, TN in 1929. He joined the Marines in 1948 and after boot camp at Parris Island was transferred to Del Mar, CA and after completing Communications School there he was transferred to the 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. In 1949 he was one of the first ten men to join Anglico of the 2nd Signal Bn. when it formed.

He was with a Naval Gunfire spotting team with the 1st Marines when he landed there with Col. Chesty Puller on Sept. 15, 1950. When the Chosin Campaign came about he was TDY from Anglico to Recon. Co. After the breakout at Chosin he was sent to the 65th Inf. Reg. to provide Naval Gunfire support until the evacuation of Hungnam. He was one of the last to board an LST before the beach was blown on Christmas Eve. He rejoined the 1st Marine Div. in Masan on December 28.





In 1951 he was with the 7th Marines in a Foreward Air Control team and remained with the 7th Marines

until his departure from the Punch Bowl area in November of 1951.

He retired from the Marines in 1967 and then worked 18 years as a Technical Representative for Naval Space and Warfare, an agency within the Department of Defense and then retired from there. JB now lives in Milan, TN just doing the things that normal retired people do.

JACK R. JONES, With the advent of WW II, Jack R. Jones enlisted in the Marine Corps from Utah in early 1942. He attended OCS at Quantico, VA and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in December.

He served as a paratrooper and later sailed to the Pacific Theater with the 26th Marines 5th MarDiv. He made the Iwo Jima landing in February 1945.

During the Japan occupation he had duty as Military Government Officer with 6th Marines 2nd MarDiv. until returning stateside in July 1947.





Subsequently he served with Army 10th Mountain Div., Camp Carson, CO; 3rd MarBrigade, Camp Pendleton, CA; and HQMC, Washington, DC.

In October 1950 Capt. Jones was assigned to the 5th Marines, 1st MarDiv in Korea as a company commander and Battalion Operations Officer until WIA July 1951.

Later he had duty at NROTC, University of Idaho; CO, MB, NAS, Alameda, CA; NATO, Naples, Italy; and Senior School, Quantico, VA. He also went to the Belgian Congo. After disability retirement as a Lieutenant Colonel from the MarCorps Development Center in October 1962, he and his family moved to Fallbrook, CA where he taught school until 1987.

His personal decorations include: Navy Cross, two Silver Stars, Bronze Star w/combat V and six Purple Hearts.

ROBERT LANDRAN JONES, born Jan. 11, 1928 in Dallas, TX. I was a Merchant Marine for one year before I went to Parris Island, SC, for my basic training. After that, I was at Camp Pendleton, CA, then to Guam, Japan, China. Kwajalein for the 1947 testing of atomic bomb on the fleet at anchor; then to the Hawaiian Island to 1st Marine Div.; Camp Pendleton, CA; then Nas Corpus Christi, TX.

In July, 1950, I was with 2nd 155 Horniteer Bn., at NAS Dallas, TX and was called to go back to Korea; landed at Inchon, South Korea, and was with Dog Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Reg., on to the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. I was at Koto-Ri and was returned to the USA in July, 1951.





I returned to active duty in 1954 at Camp Pendleton, CA, and was with MCTU #1 in 1956 and 1957 was MCAS Kaneohe with 1st Marine Div.; then back to the 1st Marine Div., and was with "C" Co., 1st Anti-Tanks, Camp Pendleton, CA, 1958 to 1959; and was discharged in 1959.

I returned to Dallas and worked in the Motor Vehicle Craft for the U.S. Mail and retired in 1983.

I reside in Mesquite, TX, with my wife, Doris. I have five grown children and six grandchildren.

ROY L. JONES, born in Gravelly, AR, but raised in Kansas City, MO. I joined the U.S.M.C.R. Jan. 13, 1949 with my brother Bob and later a younger brother, Jim, joined the Navy Corpsmen. When the Reserves were called to active duty the summer of 1950 I was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA and was assigned to Fox Co., 2nd Bn. 7th Marines.

We were sent to Korea and I made the Inchon and Wonsan landings as machine gunner, participated in the capture and securing of Seoul. I was a rifleman at Chosin Reservoir and Fox Hill. At 18, I was the youngest man in Fox Co. and later was told that I had been too young to be in battle.





Wounded two different times during battle of Fox Hill. We lost half our men the first two nights and during the time we held the pass, Fox Co. was nearly annihilated. I received two Purple Hearts, two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medals and others.

After time in the hospital in Yokosuka, Japan I was sent to Norfolk, VA Naval Base until discharged in 1953.

I now reside in Jacksonville, FL with wife Norma and work for the railroad. We have three sons and five grandchildren.

RICHARD JOSEPH KALANQUIN, was born on Oct. 20, 1930 in Detroit, MI. Attended Catholic Schools. In 1947 joined Marine Reserves 17th Inf. Bn. while at University of Detroit. Worked for Chevrolet Div. in Detroit until Reserves were called to duty. Shipped to Korea on First Replacement Draft with Able Co. First Bn. Fifth Reg. Wounded Nov. 27, 1950 when platoon went to defense of Easy Co. 7th. Wounded again November 29, in withdrawal from Yudam-ni. Returned to duty from Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, February, 1951. Wounded third time June 6, 1951 and sent to Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Served out enlistment at Quantico, VA in Post Fire Department.





He married high school sweetheart, Florence V. Dudek in 1952. Upon discharge he worked for General Motors in Detroit. Transferred to Toledo, OH in 1956 to open a new plant. He and his wife Florence raised five boys and three girls and have eight grandchildren. Kalanquin is a Life Member of First Marine Division Association, D.A.V. and is past Department Commandant Dept., of Michigan, Marine Corps League. Kalanquin retired from General Motors under early retirement in September 1987. Sgt. Kalanquin received Bronze Star, three Purple Hearts, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars.

MICHAEL J. KALINOWSKI, born Feb. 16, 1932, in Lyndhurst, NJ. He enlisted in the Marines Aug. 9, 1949. After basic training at Parris Island, SC, he went to Camp Lejeune, NC, 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. When the Korean War broke out in June, 1950, they left Lejeune and went to California. While enroute, his address changed to L-4-11, 1st Marine Div. In their short stay at Camp Pendleton, they trained reserves and aboard ship going to Kobe, Japan also. September 15, 1950, Inchon Invasion, his leg wounded about two days later, not serious. Going up to Seoul, he met his brother, Raymond, who was with G-3-5 Marines. They talked for a while, his brother had to go as his outfit, it was one of the assault units to cross Han River into Seoul. While in Seoul, his brother was wounded. Michael spent three days with him at a hospital in Korea. They left South Korea and went up North by ship to Wonsan. While making their way up toward Hagaru-ri, they met on the road leading a convoy Col. (Chesty) Puller to secure supplies for his regiment. They went further north to Yudam-Ni and dug in. On Nov. 27, 1950, all unholy hell broke loose, it seemed like the snow on the mountains was moving all around them. There were so many Chinese soldiers who kept coming that no matter where they would shoot, they had to hit one. Their 155 Howitzers were firing point blank, their air power was like angels in the sky. On their strategic withdrawal, he was wounded three more times and also had frostbitten hands and feet. Before they got back to Hagaru-ri to Japan and then USA, he was hospitalized for a few months. Then, he went to Military Police, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Bayonne Naval Depot, Pensacola Naval Air Station; then back to 2nd Marine Div.; then, discharged on Nov. 28, 1952, as a Sergeant. He received Good Conduct Medal, Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation; five Major Battle Stars, Korean Medal, etc.

In 1955, he married Irene C. Peselli. They have four children, Glenn, Michele, Lynn and Irene; and two grandchildren, Thomas Jacob and Katherine Ann. He is currently a member of New Jersey Chapter, Chosin Few.

THOMAS KALUS, was born Mar. 13, 1926 at Silverhill, AL, but grew up on a 160-acre farm in Burlington, CO. He joined the Marine Corps January 1944 after moving to Cleveland, OH. Following boot camp and signal school, he was assigned to 5th JASCO, which sailed for Hawaii September 1944.

He landed on Iwo Jima Feb. 19, 1945 with the 3rd Bn., 27th Marines. Following hostilities, he spent 11 months in Japan, returning to the U.S. August 1946. After reenlisting, he served in a number of garrison/FMF units, joining the 5th Marine Reg. September 1949.

July 1950, he sailed for Korea with the 5th Marines and participated at the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Landing, and the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Rotating back to the U.S. March 1951, he was assigned to MAG-15 at El Toro.





After being commissioned February 1953, he completed Officer Basic School and Communications Officer School. The next 17 years found him serving in the FMF, I-I duty, Marine Barracks CO, then reporting to Da Nang as the Comm-Elect Officer, 1st MAW July 1969. Returning to the U.S. He retired Nov. 1, 1970. Personal decorations include the Legion of Merit w/V, Navy Commendation Medal w/V, and three Good Conduct Medals, in addition to four Presidential Unit Citations, and 14 other service/campaign ribbons.

Col. Kalus and his wife, Janet, reside in Aiea, HI.

Since his retirement, he has been employed as a military Recreational Services Manager. Dr. Janet Kalus teaches English at Hawaii Pacific College. They have three sons and five grandchildren living on the West Coast. Their daughter, her husband, Lieutenant Colonel, USMC, and two daughters are presently stationed on Okinawa.

LOWELL KANE, born Nov. 4, 1929, Riverside, CA. Graduated at Poly High. Enlisted in the U.S. Army, Mar. 10, 1950. After basic training at Ft. Ord, CA was sent to FECOM, assigned to the 7th Inf. Div. 32nd Inf. Reg. 1st Combat Medical Co. In September 1950, participated in the Inchon Invasion and the capture of Seoul. Was involved in the North Korean Invasion, the push to the Yalu River, then back to Chosin Reservoir; where he was assigned to a rifle platoon; then to Hungnam and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan. Was sent home via hospital ship, August 1951, from Yokosuka, Japan. Discharged from Army March 1953. Entered the Air Force Reserve in 1954 as Sergeant. Was recalled to active duty, October 1956 at March AFB, CA. Went to Ulm, Germany in 1958 and in 1961 returned to Sheppard AFB, TX. Attended flight school in 1965 at Brooks AFB, TX. Returned to Sheppard, where placed on flying Status. From 1966 to 1970, was assigned to the 901st. Aeromedical Sdn., based in Tachikawa, Japan. The main objective of the 901st was to serve all of the Southeast Asia.





Earned three Battle Stars and 152 combat missions before returning to Sheppard AFB. Retired as T/Sergeant in 1974. Awarded; Combat Medical Badge, Crew Member Wings, Silver Star, Flying Medal, Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, Army Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, ROK Presidential Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal with four Knots, Air Force Good Conduct Medal with Silver Leaf.

He is a Life Member of the DAV & VFW, member of the Cooties, American Legion, and a 28 year member of the Elks Lodge. He is married, resides near the lake, in the vicinity of Wagoner, OK.

GLENN A. KASDORF, born Apr. 15, 1930, in Milwaukee, WI. After boot camp at Parris Island in 1948, assigned to Division Recon. Co., 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC.

Participated in several goodwill tours in Central and South America plus the Mediterranean. Tested cold weather gear in Labrador, Newfoundland. Toured Japan, Hong Kong and China.

Assigned to Division Recon. Co., 1st Marine Div. in August of 1950 and participated in the Inchon Invasion. Swam the Han River prior to the capture of Seoul in an effort to gain intelligence on enemy fortifications.





Recon. Co. reinforced the 1st Reg. on the Chosin Reservoir. They became the last unit of the rear guard defending the pass south of Koto-ri. Wounded by hand grenade shrapnel and with hands and feet frostbitten, he became one of the last Marines to leave the Chosin Reservoir. Rotated back to the States in July of 1951, he again joined the Recon. Co. of the 2nd Marine Div.

Awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, two U.S. Presidential Citations, two South Korean Presidential Citations, plus the Navy Unit Citation, among others. Discharged as a S/Sergeant in 1952.

Presently a Captain and 26 year veteran of the Milwaukee Police Department. Wife, Rona, and daughter Andrea, returned to Korea with the Chosin Few in 1987.

ROBERT BRUCE KAUFMAN, was born June 21, 1931 in Lexington, KY. He was raised and educated in the public schools of St. Petersburg, FL, where he enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 14, 1948.

After "boot camp" at Parris Island, he was sent to the beautiful tropical island of Guam and assigned to Marine barracks above Agana. He left Guam on the second draft in September 1950 and joined Easy Co. 2nd Bn., 5th Marines after the Inchon Invasion. He was wounded November 28 at the Chosin and evacuated from Hagaru, flown to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan. After a few weeks Bob was sent to the Naval hospital in Jacksonville, FL, then on to Charleston, SC for evaluation and separation in September 1951.





Bob recently completed a long career in the Postal Service and retired in 1986. He and his wife, Dolores have spent the time from retirement, camping and fishing the country with three months in Alaska. He and Dolores have three sons, three daughters and three grandsons.

Besides "The Chosin Few" Bob is a Life Member of the VFW and The 1st Marine Division Association. He is currently residing in Seminole, FL.

MICHAEL J. KAVANAUGH, born on Mar. 4, 1931, in Omaha, NE. In August, 1947, he joined the Marine Corps Reserve Unit at Treasure Island, CA. In a program in effect at the time he went on active duty in July 1950, assigned to the I.N.I. Staff at Treasure Island. Events happened quickly as he shipped over with the division and made the Inchon landing on Sept. 15, 1950, with Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marines. After Chosin Reservoir, he remained with the 2nd Bn. through all East Coast campaigns for a total of 13 months in Korea. When returning to the U.S. with the rating of Sergeant, he served as an Infantry Training Instructor at Camp Pendleton, until release in the Spring of 1952.

In his business career, he spent 33 years in various management positions with a subsidiary of British American Tobacco Co., retiring in the Seattle, WA area with his wife, Lorayn, and near their three grown children.

In addition to some part-time work, he remains busy with home maintenance, boating, fishing, golfing and whatever. He also is a member of the 1st Marine Division Association, the Marine Corps League, Marine Corps Support Group, Disabled American Veterans and the Chosin Few.





THOMAS J. KEENAN, Sgt. U.S.M.C. Reserve, born Feb. 4, 1926, enlisted at Detroit, MI in April 1941 at 17 years of age. He served with the First Marine Div. at Peleliu, Okinawa and North China and was honorably discharged in 1946.





Tom was recalled with the 17th Marine Bn. from Detroit in August 1950 and joined the 1st Platoon D-2 1st Marines at Wonsan, Korea on Nov. 10, 1950. At the Chosin Reservoir, he served at Koto Ri from Nov. 26, to Dec. 10, 1950. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" for action against the enemy on Mar. 3, 1951 and the Purple Heart for wounds during action at the battle for the "Punch Bowl" on June 10, 1951. Also, holds three Presidential Unit Citations, six major Battle Stars, the Good Conduct Medal and six other decorations. Tom was discharged in October 1951. Following discharge, Tom was employed by the U.S. Department of Justice, served five years with the U.S. Border Patrol, was promoted to Criminal Investigator and retired in 1980. He earned a master's in Criminal Justice from Wayne State University. He resides in St. Clair Shores, MI with Charlotte, his wife of 34 years. They have three children, Tom Jr., Mary Margaret and Kristine Ann and one grandchild, Keenan Laird.

ROBERT KEITH, was born Jan. 25, 1930 at Scituate, MA. Educated in public schools in Marshfield, MA. He enlisted in the U.S. Marines Jan. 25, 1947.

In Korea, Keith as a member of ANGLICO (Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company) 7th Marine Reg. participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, North Korea and participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. During action at the Chosin Reservoir against Chinese forces Keith was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat "V".





In 1954 Keith married Frances E. Greene of Middleboro, MA. They have one daughter Mrs. Robbin (Peter) Keith Adams, she is a well known artist in the lakes and mountain regions of New Hampshire. Mrs. Adams graduated from Plymouth State College, NH. One son Jonathan H. Keith is a 1987 Magna Cum Laude graduate of Yale University. Jonathan is currently living in Boston where he is pursuing his Masters at New England Conservatory.

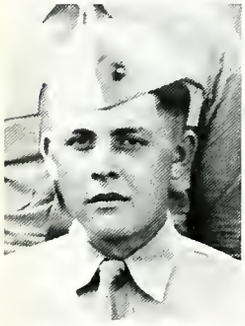
Robert Keith has been an elected Assessor in Middleboro for the past 16 years, prior to this he served ten years on the local Conservation Commission, five years as Chairman.

His primary occupation is with the Massachusetts Department of Correction where he has been employed for the past 25 years.

Member Chosin Few-National and New England Chapters.

HARRY L. KELLER, was born July 21, 1929 in Wennatchee, WA. On Feb. 10, 1947 he joined the Marine Corps in Portland, OR. Boot Camp at San Diego, Wiremans School at Del Mar and then 2-1/2 years with artillery (B-1-10) at Lejeune. Short tour of duty at Indian Island (WA), then orders in July 1950 to Camp Pendleton and First Mar. Div.

He reported to Comm Co. as a Sergeant, embarked and made Inchon Landing as a wireteam chief, with division, and later with 5th Mar. to 1/5. With 5th Marines made Wonsan, Hungnam and to Yudam-ni and back out, stayed with 5th Marines until November 1951.





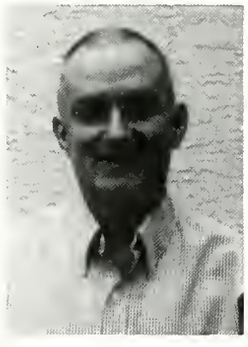
He was awarded the usual medals and ribbons for Korea, and later for two tours in Vietnam.

Harry now resides in Cocoa Beach, FL with his wife of 35 years, Louise. They have raised six children and have nine grandchildren. He retired in 1974 as a Captain, and is currently president and owner of a construction consulting firm. He looks forward to returning to the Northwest and the land of big mountains, trees and streams, where he can do some real fishing and hunting.

JOHN KELLY, was born Nov. 17, 1930 in Columbus, OH. In 1948, at the age of 17, he joined the Marine Corps Reserve in Columbus while still in High School. After graduation he attended Ohio State University.

The Reserve Unit was called to active duty and left Columbus on Sept. 4, 1950 for Camp Pendleton, CA. After four weeks of training, he shipped out of San Diego for Japan and landed at Wonsan with the Second Replacement Draft.





At Chosin he was assigned to the Second Platoon of E/2/7 as a rifleman. Wounded on November 28, he was evacuated to the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan, then on to Oaknoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, CA. After almost eight months in the hospital he was retired in August of 1951.

He returned to Columbus where he has worked for an Air Condition and Refrigeration company for over 37 years.

Married in 1954, he and his wife Wanda have one son, two daughters, and three granddaughters.

John is a Life Member of the Purple Heart, First Marine Division Association, VFW, DAV, and Marine Corps League.

WILSON R. KER, born Aug. 13, 1929 at Saranac Lake, NY. He attended school at Jordan, NY. He enlisted in the Marines on Sept. 7, 1948. Basic training at Parris Island, SC; stationed at Sangly Point Naval Air Station, Philippine Islands from December 1948 to October, 1950; joined Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, at Hamhung as part of the 1st Replacement Draft, October, 1950; participated in action against enemy forces in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and action again in South and Central Korea until June of 1951. He was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with five Stars, Good Conduct Medal and others. He was discharged at Parris Island, SC on Aug. 21, 1952.





Wilson resides in Sennet, NY, with his wife, Shirley, and works as a gas estimator for a local utility company. They have a grown son and daughter and four grandchildren.

FRANK C. KERR, First President and the co-founder of The Chosin Few, Frank C. Kerr served as a Marine Corps combat photographer in the Korean War with both the Brigade and the Division. Arriving in Korea Aug. 2, 1950, his campaigns included Pusan defense, Inchon-Seoul, and the Chosin Reservoir.





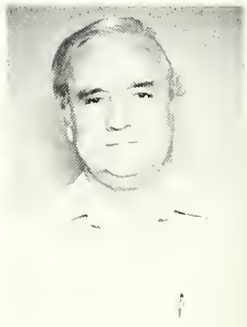
He was honorably discharged as a staff sergeant in March 1952 after four years of service, then graduated from Woodbury University, California, and began a career in journalism and public communications. His experience includes newspaper reporting, magazine feature writing, award-winning national television, public relations director of a major international corporation. He currently is a communications consultant to business and industry.

Born May 12, 1930, in Seattle, WA, he is married to the former Theresa Sosnowski of Salem, MA (also a former Marine Staff Sergeant) and they have three sons and a daughter. His military decorations include the Bronze Star Medal and Commendation Medal, both with combat "V", and commendation as the top military photographer of the Korean War.

FRANKLIN D. KESTNER, born Dec. 21, 1932 at Point Pleasant, MO the eldest son of a Missouri sharecropper fresh off the cotton farm joined the U.S. Army May 19, 1950. After basic training at Ft. Riley, KS Co. F 85th Inf. Reg. 10th Mountain Div. the Korean War broke out during basic training and was sent directly to Japan where assigned to Co. D 10th Engr. Bn. 3rd Inf. Div. Boarded ship for Korea and made the Wonsan North Korean Landing Nov. 20, 1950, unit was detached to X Corps and dispatched to a place called Hagaru-ri at the south end of the Chosin Reservoir arrived there the night of Nov. 27, 1950, unit occupied East Hill the night of Nov. 28-29, 1950. Unit took heavy casualties, lost most of Company. Was two hour POW. Escaped found Marine unit next morning, stayed with them until Hagaru breakout to Koto-ri. Ran out of ammo. Surrounded by CCF (Chinese).

Made the breakout to Hamhung and left Christmas Eve 1950 for Pusan, South Korea, stayed with the unit until December 1951. Made Sergeant Sept. 15, 1950 at age 18. Said to be the youngest in the Battalion. Returned to the States, attended the Engineer School at Ft. Belvoir, VA 1952. Assigned to West Germany December 1952, Co. D 103rd Eng. Bn. 28th Inf. Div. Later unit changed to Co. D 15th Eng. Bn. 9th Inf. Div. Attended the 7th Army NCO Academy promoted to SFC. Returned to the U.S.A. 1956 and assigned to Ft. Leonard Wood, MO as instructor Eng. School. Assigned late 1956. Reserve Advisor duty Des Moines, IA. 103rd Inf. Div. XIV U.S. Army Corps. Received Direct Commission 1957, later promoted to MSG after a third tour Korea with the 13th Engr. Bn. Co. C, returned to Ft. Riley, KS 1st Inf. Div. 1st Engr. Bn. served Co. G-B HG etc.





Ordered active duty 1st Lieutenant Apr. 13, 1963, IIOC Ft. Benning and to Ft. Leonard Wood, as Company Commander Co. C 1st Bn., 3rd TRB. Served as Hg. Commandant, Reg. S-4 and again to Germany 112th Center Hg. S-4 Labor Service Supervision promoted to Captain July 31, 1964 and later became the youngest and lowest Rank Commanding Officer of that Unit. Left for 1st Tour Vietnam, May 1966-67 Adv. Team 35, served as advisor to Vietnam Army, returned to U.S.A. and attended the U.S. Armor School Advance Course ACAC-1 1967-68, Promoted to Major Apr. 8, 1968 upon graduation day. Assigned to XO 5th Bn. 3 BDE 6th Inf. Div. "Old Guard" after eight months assigned to Vietnam for second tour 1969-70 4th Bn. 53rd Reg. 23rd ARVN Div.

Three months tour with MACV HG as Program Officer VN Army. Returned U.S.A. and attended the University of Nebraska completed Degree. Assigned to Post Personnel Officer. Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Due to severe medical problem as a result of combat duty after 21 years one month 12 days Medical retired. Moved family to Tucson, AZ July 2, 1971, Medals, Bronze Star. Joint SVC Comm. U.S. Army Comm., VN Cross of Gallantry, Staff Honor Medal First Class CIB etc. During service served four years of combat duty. Member DAV "The Chosin Few" society of Pen and Sword Doctoral Student California Coast University. Now have lived in Tuscon almost 17 years. Retired. Have been active in Boy Scouts for over 26 years now. "A Soldier out of the Army but the Army not out of the Soldier"!

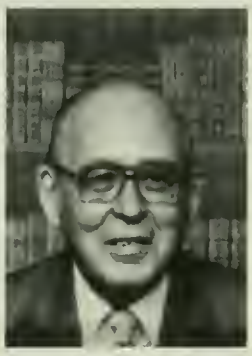
Married 1953, three children, daughter, 29 married, son, Frank Jr., FAA, son 19 Wyoming Tech. two grandchildren.

WALTER J. KEIFER, was born on June 24, 1929 in Wapakoneta, OH. He enlisted in the Marines March 1948. After Basic Training at Parris Island, he was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. During his two years at Camp Lejeune he made two Mediterranean Cruises, maneuvers at Vieques, and cold weather maneuvers in Labrador. He was transferred to G-3-1 at Camp Pendleton, CA at the outbreak of the Korean War, he made the landing at Inchon, the Capture of Seoul, the Wonsan landing and the Chosin Campaign in North Korea.

He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V, and the Purple Heart at Hagaru-ri Dec. 1, 1950, the

Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, the Good Conduct Medal with one Star, the Korean Presidential Citation with two Stars, the Korean Service Medal with three Stars, and others. In 1951 he served as a Marine guard at the Naval Ordinance Plant in Indianapolis, IN, and was assigned two years to Embassy duty in El Salvador, Central America.





He was discharged a Sergeant in February 1955.

Walter resides in Wapakoneta, OH with his wife Irma, and works at the Wapakoneta Machine Company. They have two grown children, a son William and a daughter Anna Marie.

VERNON E. KILDE, Sgt. USMC, (ret); H&S Co., 1st Marine Provisional Brigade, 5th Marines, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, CA; Aug. 11, 1946, joined Co. L. 47th Vicking Div. National Guard Unit, Fergus Falls, MN; Aug. 17, 1948, discharge from National Guard joined USMC. San Diego recruit Depot. for boot training. After boot training, further trained at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton; "The job that no one wants" MO 2511, wire and radio training, Camp Pendleton and Coranado — being a wire man, telephone communications; our job had to get done everyday. We the wires for A, B, C, Co., plus to a South Korean Co. wires within each Company to each squad; double EE-8 field telephone and sound power units to each squad; wire team consisted of three men from the companies; we lay wire back to Battalion wired into a 32 drop switchboard. After our wires were laid, we would then stand telephone watch, on two hours, off two hours. Many nights our communication wires would be cut. The enemy would wait and ambush us as we would retrace our wires for repair. We were always in danger and a target for extermination. I look back, if medals were to be awarded, I can honestly say each wireman was well deserved as each time we would go out we were self-dependent for our own survival.

June 25, no Korean communists invaded South Korea; July and August, formed the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade, 5th Marines, volunteered for the brigade; July 12, sailed to Korea, USS Henricoc to August 2; Aug. 11, 1950, Pusan Perimeter, H&S Co., Bloody Ridge, assigned to C Co. Our invasion at Inchon landing; Seoul; the 38th Parallel; Wonsan, Hungnam; December 1950, Changjin or Chosin Reservoir overrun by six to eight Division of Chinese at Yudam-ni, hit the 5th Marines were trapped, approximately 120,000 men; later part of November against a handful of us of the 5th, 20 to 25 degrees below zero, hand-to-hand combat. I was wounded by a blast from a Thompson Submachine, a fellow Marine on the front line was hit by the same blast. I was lucky, I was hit in the left thigh, back of right leg. A 45 slug hit my right ankle. The other Marine was bayoneted in the left shoulder plus had 45 slugs projecting out his neck. I helped by pulling him back off the front line, then helped apply field battle dressing to both of us, as my legs were bleeding bad, I applied tourniquets to myself also field battle dressings.

After being wounded and crawling back off the line to a field first aid station, a mortar shell dropped on us. I received a lower lumbar spine injury, frostbite on both hands and feet. At the aid station, the word was given to saddle up, to move back to Hamhung, to an aid station. At Hamhung, we were loaded aboard a C-47, piloted by Greek flyers to Osaka General Hospital, Japan, where I was operated on to remove slug in left knee and right ankle fusion, immobilized by plaster from my head to my feet.

Vern resides in Fargo, ND, with his Norwegian wife, Else Berti. Vern is the city of Fargo Code Enforcement Officer and a building inspector. Vern has two children, Calette Heyd and Scott Kilde, by a previous marriage and three step-children, Byron Suevre, Jim and Tom Andresen.

FRANCIS HUGH KILLEEN, horn Oct. 22, 1926, New York City, NY, of Irish Immigrant Rebels. Enlisted, underage, in March, 1942. Served in WW II, with 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div, as a Machine Gunner, and Squad Leader, Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester, and Peleliu, where he was wounded.

Served two years in China, 45 to 47, and was the last Company out of Tientsin. They had orders to leave nothing, including four warehouses full of beer. It was a vast undertaking that was never recognized by Headquarters.

Killeen being in the Irish tradition, is an Irish Warpipe, Bagpipe player. Parading with all the Irish Band County Cork Pipers, and the St. Column Ceile Gaelic Pipers. He continued to give concerts in the Corps, with the distinction of having both sides shoot at him. Lost a set of pipes on Peleliu, and another set at Sudong-Ni in Korea.





In 1949, and 1950, Killeen participated in the East Coast Rifle Matches, at Quantico, VA where he won a Bronze Medal.

When Korea broke out, he was assigned to "A" Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Manne Div. Participated in the Invasion of Inchon-Seoul, then to the East Coast Invasion of Wonsan. On the way North his outfit was to run headlong into the first Chinese to enter the conflict. After a fierce fight that night, Killeen was wounded by a grenade, and shipped down to Hamhung Hospital.

It was there, while waiting to be shipped to the real rear, Japan, that 1st Lt. Frank Mitchell, who had also been wounded, Medal of Honor Posthumously, said Killeen was goofing off, and grabbed enough gear to survive, and Doctor or no Doctor, Orders to the rear, or no orders, rejoined their Regiment on Nov. 25, 1950, just in time.

Killeen's Co. participated in a series of rescue operations, led by Lt. Col. Raymond Davis, Medal of Honor, from Nov. 29, to Dec. 1, 1950. Helped "C" Co. 7th out of a spot, and then on to save those heroes of "F" Co., holding the Pass. Killeen was wounded twice again. He was flown out at Hagaru to Japan, and was hospitalized until October, 1951.

After much arguing with the Medical Staff, Killeen returned to Full-Duty. Serving in various stations, and Vietnam, Killeen retired after 30 years of service. He now resides with his wife Rose-Marie, in Rocky Point, NY, and is retired. Their three sons, Michael, Kevin, and Gregory, all served a hitch in the Marine Corps.

HARRY C. KIMBALL, was born Dec. 11, 1929 in Menasha, WI. He was educated in Appleton, WI and was a 1948 graduate of Appleton High School.





In August of 1948 Harry enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He received his basic training at Parris Island, SC, after which he was assigned to train with the 2nd Engineering Bn. as a bulldozer operator at Camp Lejeune, NC. In August of 1950 he was ordered to the 1st Marine Div. in Korea. He was wounded in action on Mar. 21, 1950 and sent to Kobe, Japan before being reassigned to Quantico, VA. He received the Purple Heart and a Letter of Commendation w/a Combat "V". Harry was honorably discharged in 1952.

Harry married the former Jackie Sorensen and they had seven children, two sons, and five daughters. They still reside in suburban Appleton, WI, and Harry has been in the construction business since his discharge.

CHARLES M. KIMMEL, JR. enlisted in the U.S. Navy Mar. 15, 1944; served in European African-Middle Eastern Campaign; one Battle Star; served aboard U.S.S. L.C.1 563, 8th Amphibious; served aboard Y.M.S. Minesweeper 337 1945 Asiatic Pacific; one Battle Star; discharged Mar. 15, 1948; joined U.S.M.C. June 21, 1948; finish boot camp; transfer to Quantico, VA, 22nd Marines H&S Co.; later transfer to Annapolis, MD, Marine Det. Volunteer for Korea "E" Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marines; Inchon, Sept. 15, 1950; to Seoul; then to Wonsan and Kojo-Koto-ri; received Bronze Star Combat V, Koto-Ri Nov. 27, 1950; 2nd Bn., 1st Marine D-E-F Cos. fought rear guard action last to leave Chosin Area. The Chinese were coming when we left; Koto-ri on fire. We also left 117 American and British Marines in the ground there. God rest their souls, I knew many of them. To Masan; then Operation Killer was W.I.A. Mar. 15, 1951, Honchon, Korea; received Purple Heart; was mostly B.A.R. man or Rifleman; B. Gen. Chesty Puller was our Reg. Commander, God rest his soul and bless his family.





I returned from Korea August, 1951 after 11 months; discharged Feb. 15, 1952, as Sgt. Charles M. Kimmel, Jr., U.S.M.C. I received six Battle Stars.

Married to "Jo" Mary A. Kimmel. I have one daughter, two step-daughters and four grandchildren. We reside in Hagerstown, MD. God Bless you all.

GEORGE A. KING, Pvt., USMC, enlisted in February of 1948; after basic training, served at U.S. Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, NH; discharged in 1950 and joined the inactive reserves. In August of 1950, joined the 10th Tank Bn., in Syracuse, NY and was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA. Arrived in North Korea on Nov. 10, 1950 and was assigned to the Weapons Co. of the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines. Was wounded on Dec. 1, 1950 on Hill 1520 and spent the next three days in an ammo trailer behind a 6x6. After several months in Naval Hospital in Japan, returned to Korea in May of 1951 and rejoined Weapons Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines. Due to complications of previous wound, was returned to Japan in June of 1951. Completed service in Korea as a member of 1st Service Bn. of 1st Mar. Div., and returned to U.S.A. in December of 1951.

He presently resides in Kingwood, TX, and joined the Chosin Few as the result of a newspaper article his sister read in a local newspaper in Camillus, NY.

KEN KIRK, Thanksgiving, 1950 — As a wireman for the 7th Inf. Div., 31st Reg., Hq. Co., we boarded ship and headed for Hungnam, Korea and the Chosin Reservoir. This 20-year old boy was soon to behold a nightmare experience I will take to my grave. The

massive amount of frozen dead and wounded young men who were to make a part of history in our time, still roam through my mind. Well, the rumor was they were to fly us in a warm Thanksgiving meal. It did arrive but by the time it could be served from a portable kitchen from a small tent in sub-zero cold, it was nearly as frozen as I was. We cleared a place to sit in four feet of snow from a still slightly steaming Mess Kit and gobble our Thanksgiving meal in a surrounding so ungodly that each Thanksgiving thereafter, I can really be thankful to be alive.

Ken resides in Grove City, OH.

WARAND R. KIRSCH, born June 22, 1929 at Duluth, MN; graduated from Duluth Central High School in 1947 and enlisted in the USMCR June 24, 1948. He attended the University of Minnesota at Duluth, September, 1948 through May, 1950. He re-enlisted June 24, 1950. His reserve unit was activated Aug. 21, 1950; assigned to Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Mar. Div.; sailed on APA 220, USS Okanogan.





He participated in capture and securing of Seoul; participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign; participated in operations in South and Central Korea to October, 1951; served as squad leader and section leader; assigned to MCRD San Diego, CA, until release from active duty Mar. 21, 1952; released with rank of Sergeant; received honorable discharge Nov. 7, 1952.

Returned to school under PL 550 in 1953, graduating from the University of Southern California in 1956.

Warand is currently employed as Engineering Manager of the Brewmatic Div. of Farmer Brothers Coffee Co., Torrance, CA. Warand and his wife, Romayne, reside in Fountain Valley, CA. They have two grown daughters, Sandra and Laurie.

WALTER KLEIN, was born Jan. 16, 1932 in Pittsburgh, PA. He was called to active duty on Sept. 5, 1950, and had training at Tent Camp #2 in Pendleton, CA. Then, with his unit, he went overseas in October to Korea and joined the 1st Marine Div. at Wonsan with the 1st and 2nd replacement draft.

In November, he was placed in the 3rd Plt of Fox Co. 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, he guarded a mountain pass halfway between Yudam-ni and Hagaru-ri, known as Fox Hill. After a week on the hill, he made his way to Hagaru-ri where he joined the division, and then with Fox Co. drove to Koto-ri, then to Hungham where he was evacuated by sea to Mason. Walt stayed in Fox Co. until he was rotated in December, 1951 at the Punchbowl.





Walt received a Presidential Unit Citation with five Battle Stars and a Purple Heart and was discharged as a corporal from Camp Lejeune, NC in 1952.

Walt still lives in Pittsburgh, PA where he is a truckdriver for the Pittsburgh Press. He has a wife, Mary and five children, Walt, Roy, Kurt, Heidi, and Gretchen.

RICHARD L. KLINE, was born on June 3, 1931 at Thomaston, ME. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on June 29, 1948, attending Boot Camp at Parris Island. Later was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune as a member of the 1st Bn., 8th Marines.

As a member of the 1st Bn., 6th Marines, his unit was later redesignated the 2nd Bn., 7th Marines upon its deployment to the Far East. Participated in the Inchon, Korea landing, as a member of the 81st Mortars, and serving in that capacity as a gunner. His Section was attached to Fox Co. at Toktong Pass, which provided extremely close range support fire whenever the Chinese concentrated his forces in its attack on "Fox Hill" over the period of five days.





Later participated in the Spring, Summer and Fall Offensives of 1951, serving as a Forward Observer for the 81 mm Platoon. He also coordinated fire for the 4.2 Mortars when the opportunity presented itself.

Returned to the United States in September, 1951, receiving orders to Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Philadelelphia, PA. Later in 1952, received orders to report to Recruiters School with an eventual assignment back to the Philadelphia area recruiting.

Other assignments followed to include his last assignment as First Sergeant of Co. M, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines in Vietnam from May, 1967 through June, 1968. He retired as First Sergeant on July 15, 1968 with 20 years of service.

He is currently employed as a Postal Police Officer with the Philadelphia Division of the Inspection Service.

Married his wife Rose on Oct. 9, 1954 in Philadelphia. They have two children and one grandchild. He is currently the Valley Forge Chapter's Secretary of the Chosin Few.

THOMAS RUSSELL KLISURIC, was born Nov. 21, 1928 in Cleveland. He joined the Marine Corps in November 1947 and went through boot camp at Parris Island. His first post was aboard the aircraft carrier USS Leyte in April 1948. He was transferred to 2nd Div. F.M.F. Camp Lejeune in April 1950. In June 1950, the 2nd Div. went to Camp Pendleton to become the 1st Marine Div. He landed in Inchon with Regimental Hq. Co., 1st Marines, 1st Div. Three days after the invasion, he was transferred as a replacement to 3rd Platoon Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Marines and participated in the amphibious landing at Wonsan then moved North to the Chosin Reservoir. When the Chinese encircled the division, the 2nd Bn. 1st Marines dug in around Koto-ri and held as the rest of the division withdrew from Yudam-ni to Hungnam for evacuation to Pusan. The division regrouped and pushed North toward the 38th Parallel. In September 1951, he was rotated to the States and finished his enlistment at NOP, Indianapolis. He resides in Neptune, NJ, with his wife Betty and has three children - Tom, Gregg and Lora.





Awarded the Bronze Star w/combat V - PUC w/two Clusters, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service with six Battle Stars.

ROBERT KLUG, born July 7, 1929; raised in Chicago, IL and enlisted in the Marines at age 17; 7th Marines, Weapons Co.

The Marines had marched into the bitter cold of North Korea. They were heading north and a mass of oriental voices was heard to the rear coming up the road. There were only 20 or 30 men left at this time, including strays. Both Sgt. Devin, the ranking platoon leader, and Cpl. Farragine, the 2nd in command, were marching in the rear and heard the voices first. The word was to get in the ditch to the left and wait for Sgt. Devin to fire the first round. Bob felt the intense fear of watching this mob of figures passing not even 25 feet from them. Bob didn't think he'd hear that first round go off but when it did there was shouting, hollering and screaming all up and down that road.





Having a carbine at the time, it wouldn't fire and Bob was forced to use his .45 to shoot into the mass. When the .45 was empty, he crawled back to try to urinate on the carbine to free the frozen metal. About this time, the firing slowed down and sounds of groaning could be heard. Word was passed that dark night that Sgt. Devin caught one between the eyes. The able bodied seven carried four or five wounded into a small shack where a Korean family allowed them to use their beds for the wounded.

At daybreak, it was decided that Bob and Robert Koshuline would go for help. Two men never before meeting now relied on each other for their very existence.

Avoiding rockets and enemies playing dead, the two young men eventually found a small group of Marines marching to a nearby secured town (Koto-ri). There, Bob was assured the goal of his mission, rescuing the men, had already been achieved.

Bob and his family are thankful. He was awarded with two Purple Hearts, but a heart that is a medal cannot be compared with a heart that is scarred. A scarred heart can never be stolen, forgotten or taken away, but will live in the hearts of men who remember that freedom costs blood.

After returning home, Bob moved furniture for 28 years and is presently selling real estate. He and his wife, Sarah, just celebrated their 29th Anniversary and have two children in their 20s, Vincent and Crystal.

RICHARD C. KNOEBEL, was born Jan. 7, 1926 at Sunbury, PA. After enlisting in the U.S. Navy on Mar. 17, 1943, was sent to the South Pacific from 1943 thru 1945.

In 1946 was a participant in Operation Crossroads at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Operation Crossroads was the first two atomic bomb tests conducted after WW II.

Joined the 1st Marine Brigade at Pusan, participated in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul and all the operations in North Korea with the 1st Marine Div.




Retired from the U.S. Navy in October 1962 as a Chief Hospital Corpsman and settled in Gaithersburg, MD with my family.

LEE EDWARD KNOWLES, born Oct. 22, 1928, in Spokane, WA. He was a member of the Spokane Marine Reserve unit when it was sent to Camp Pendleton for active duty in August of 1950. He was soon assigned to F Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. and left for Korea with the 7th Marines on Sept. 1, 1950. He fought in numerous battles in and around Seoul before going north to the reservoir.




He participated in the Chosin Reservoir campaign and was wounded by Chinese machine gun fire on December 6 when F Co.'s 1st Platoon had the point for the start of the push to the sea from Hagaru-ri. He was then evacuated by air from Koto-ri to Hungnam and then to the hospital ship, USS Consolation.

He resides with his wife, Joisse, in Coeur D'Alene, ID. He has four children, two sons and two daughters. Both sons were also in the Marine Corps. He also has two grandsons. Presently he works as an Instrument Technician in Alaska.

EUGENE C. KNUTSON, was born Nov. 25, 1931 in the McGregor Mn. area. He joined the Marines Feb. 2, 1949. After boot camp at the San Diego Recruit Depot, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton with Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Reg., 1st Marine Div. In July, 1950 he boarded ship for Korea. He landed in Pusan Korea the first of August, 1950. He joined in several battles in the Pusan Perimeter. He participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul - including the Banzi attack at Kimpo Airfield. He boarded ship again to make the landing at Wonsan.




He was involved in several actions on the way to the Chosin Reservoir. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He received a chest wound from shrapnel early in the morning of Dec. 7, 1950 at Hagaru-ri and was evacuated by air from Koto-ri to the Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan. He was hospitalized there until Feb. 1, 1951 when he was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Hospital for further treatment. He was returned to active duty May 1, 1951 and served one year at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, NE. He requested and was granted a transfer to the Anti-Tank Co. 75mm recoiless platoon of the 3rd Bn., 3rd Marine Div. FMF Camp Pendleton, where he remained until discharged Oct. 11. 1952.

He received the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with several Battle Stars and two Presidential Unit Citations. He now lives in the McGregor Mn. area with his wife Donna. They have three grown daughters and two granddaughters. He is semi-retired and is a member of the DAV and VFW.

ARTHUR B. KOCH, was born Sept. 22, 1929 in York, PA. Enlisted in the USMC Nov. 4, 1948, took boot training at Parris Island, after boot camp was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA as a member of Easy Co. 2nd Bn., 5th Marines; 1st Marine Div. July 14, 1950 the 5th Marine Reg. which became the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade departed from San Diego for Korea. Arrived in Korea Aug. 4, 1950. The Brigade was committed Aug. 7, 1950 in the Pusan Perimeter. Later the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade joined the 1st Marine Div. which was aboard ship for the invasion of Inchon and participated in securing Seoul. Boarded ship again and landed at Wonsan, North Korea, then advanced up North Korea to The Chosin Reservoir in the Yudam-ni Area. Wounded Dec. 3, 1950 in Yudam-ni area and was evacuated Dec. 5, 1950 out of Hagaru-ri to Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. After recovering, rejoined Easy Co. in Central Korea, departed from Korea April 1951.




Reported to Philadelphia Naval Yard and completed enlistment time there, with the rank of Sergeant. Earned the Korean Service Medal with four Stars, Purple Heart Medal, three U.S. Presidential Unit Citations, three Korean Presidential Citations, Good Conduct Medal, United Nations Medal.

Arthur B. Koch is a member of the Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, Life Member of DAV and the American Legion.

Arthur and his wife reside in Dover, PA.

Arthur is employed at the Caterpillar plant in York, PA.

WAYNE C. KOECKE, was born Feb. 2, 1932 on a farm near Bloomington, WI. He attended Lincoln High School in Milwaukee, WI and Corvallis High School in Corvallis, OR.

He enlisted in the Marine Corp. August 1949 and went through boot camp in Platoon 33 at MCRD San Diego.

At the start of Korean War he was with headquarters, 1st Tank Bn., at Camp Del Mar, CA. After the brigade left in July, he was assigned to B Co., 1st Tank Bn., and sailed on the USNS General M.C. Meigs to Kobe and the LSD Comstock to Inchon. He participated in Inchon and was a machine gunner on dozer tank B44 during the Chosin Campaign.

In the spring of 1951 he was promoted to driver and in the summer was made driver-tank commander at the age of 19. He returned to MCRD in November 1951 and was later assigned to Barstow, CA where he received his discharge as a staff sergeant in November 1952.

He and his wife, Yvonne, now operate Pierce County Chapter Counseling and Collections in Tacoma, WA. Three of their four children work with them in the business.

Wayne has often stated that he wishes he had been able to see the future and the career opportunity that he had in the Marine Corps.

DAVE KOEGEL, When Dave Koegel heard of the invasion of South Korea in June of 1950, he had just graduated from high school in Akron, OH and was awaiting the trip to Camp Lejeune with his Marine reserve outfit, an infantry company that he had attended Thursday night meetings with for the previous years. At Lejeune he suffered the heat and humidity with fellow reserves, conditions that seemed awful but which probably didn't come near those endured by the Brigade on the Pusan Perimeter. After six weeks of advanced infantry training at Pendleton, where the October nights seemed bitter cold without oil for the stoves in the quonsets, he shipped out with the Second Replacement Draft.




The replacement picked up their cold weather gear in the mild fall of Otsu Japan, wondering how it would be needed in Korea only a few hundred miles away. The Frozen Chosin provided a quick answer. Surviving that campaign with Baker 7th Marines, he made it back to Masan. After a few weeks around Pohang chasing guerrillas, the 7th returned to the line at Wonju in central Korea.

Winter the waning, but there was time for more cold nights and frigid feet. Spring came with the promise of milder climate, but April saw Dave take a sniper shot in the knee (while he was in the unheroic position of sitting having breakfast). As the torrid Korean summer began to be felt, Dave got his sayonara to Korea from a shrapnel wound in the arm (this time while feeding belts in a light 30 machine gun).

Perhaps the foregoing 1950-51 weather report explains why Dave has spent the last 36 years in temperate Southern California, where he hopes to remain when he hangs 'em up in a couple of years from his over 30 years as a teacher of high school English.

DAVID J. KOEHLER, was born Sept. 6, 1929 at Pittsburgh, PA. Joined the U.S.M.C. Oct. 13, 1947. After boot camp at Parris Island, was transferred to Camp Del Mar, Oceanside, CA for communications school. Upon completion of school, was assigned to 8th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. At Camp Lejeune, NC participated in Caribbean maneuvers and Mediterranean duty with 6th fleet. 8th Marines was redesignated to 6th Marines, after their return from the Mediterranean and remained so until Korean War broke out and it was then designated 2nd Bn., 7th Marines.




Was a member of H&S/2/7 during Inchon campaign, Chosin campaign and the operations in Central Korea. Was rotated back to U.S. in August of 1951 and discharged from Pawtuxant River Naval Air Station on Oct. 13, 1951. Received Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with Star and Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. In 1953, married Evelyn Bost and had four sons, one daughter, and nine grandchildren. Worked

in the steel industry in production and management positions since discharge. Reside at RD#1 Lisbon Road, Box 285, Darlington, PA, 16115.

WILLIAM F. KOEHNLEIN, was born June 15, 1922 in Baltimore, MD. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in October 1942 and was commissioned as second lieutenant in October 1944. His first combat action was as a rifle platoon commander in the 22nd Marines, 6th Marine Div. on Okinawa. Wounded in action on June 17, 1945, he was hospitalized for several months before returning to duty at Marine Barracks, Quonset Point, RI where he met and later married Lt. (j.g.) Marie A. Trueschler, U.S. Navy Nurse Corps.





Following a tour of duty as Business Manager, Leatherneck Magazine, he joined the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune as Platoon Commander of the Anti-Tank Assault Platoon, Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 2nd Marines. Later redesignated as Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines, his company participated in the Inchon landing and subsequent capture of Seoul, and in operations in North Korea until the evacuation of X Corps from Hungnam. He returned from Korea in September, 1951 after serving as XO, Weapons Co., and CO, Charlie Co., and participating in six battle campaigns.

During the next 20 years, he served two more tours with the 2nd Marine Div. and one with the 1st Marine Air Wing. His final combat duty took him to Vietnam in 1967-68 as CO, H&S Bn., Force Logistics Command, following a tour at HQMC.

He retired June 30, 1971 as a lieutenant colonel and became licensed as a certified public accountant in the state of Maryland. He currently resides in Baldwin, MD.

ROBERT J. KOHLS, Sgt. Maj., USMCR, (Ret.), born in Detroit, MI, on May 16, 1927. He enlisted in the Marines on Apr. 24, 1945; boot camp at Parris Island, SC; infantry training at Camp Lejeune, NC. He was on Guam when war ended. Participated in Occupation of China from 1945 through January, 1947; served as escort for returning war dead September, 1947 through September 1949. He was transferred to 1st Mar. Div. at outbreak of war; assigned as Section Leader 81 mm Mortars, Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. He participated in the securing of Inchon; capture and securing of Seoul; and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign. His section was assigned to Fox Co., 2-7, during the battle at Toktong Pass. He was awarded Bronze Star with Combat V for actions around TokTong Pass and Hagaru-ri, Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with Stars as well as others.

He was discharged Apr. 23, 1952 as a Gunnery Sergeant (E-6). He joined the Marine Reserves in 1953 and retired as a Sergeant Major (E-9) in 1968.

Robert now resides in New Hudson, MI, with his wife, Colleen. He is retired from the Detroit Police Department as a Lieutenant after 26 years.

ELBERT E. KOONCE, "Gene", was born Apr. 6, 1926 at Terre Haute, IN. Raised and educated in Evansville, IN. He enlisted in the Marine Corps November 1943 and went overseas in May, 1944 and served with Co. F 2nd Bn., 22nd Marines at Guam and Okinawa. Koonce also served in China and Japan.

Transferred to USMCR November, 1947. Graduated with a B.S. Degree from the University of Evansville in 1950.

Recalled to Active Duty August, 1950 and assigned to Co. G, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines September, 1950. Participated in the capture of Seoul, Chosin Reservoir and South and Central Korea Campaigns. Returned to the U.S. in April, 1951 and was discharged Apr. 3, 1952.





From 1952 to 1958 he served as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation in Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, MN, Butte, MT and Little Rock, AR field offices. Resigned to accept a position with Reynolds Aluminum Company in Arkansas. During his 30 years with Reynolds he worked in Alabama, Venezuela and Oregon, retiring as Reduction Manager of the Troutdale, OR Reduction Plant.

Resides with his wife Bernice and daughter Amy in Portland, OR. There are four other grown children Gerry, Robert, Wilma, Janice and three grandchildren.

RAYMOND ALOIS KOPCZYNSKI, born June 15, 1928, in Milwaukee, WI. After graduating from Boy's Tech High School in January, 1948, he joined "C" Co., 18th Inf. Bn. Marine Corps Reserve. When the Korean War broke out, he was ordered to active duty on Aug. 17, 1950; sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. He was assigned to a 60 mm mortar section of A Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div., on Sept. 1, 1950. He sailed with his division to participate in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul, Hungnam and Chosin Reservoir campaign. After the Chosin Reservoir, he participated in campaigns of South and Central Korea Dec. 14, 1950 to May 10, 1951; returned to the U.S. on May 25, 1951 and was assigned as an NCO Weapons Instructor to Basic School at Quantico, VA. Ray was awarded the Letter of Commendation with Combat V, Presidential Unit Citation with three Bronze Stars, National Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal with four Stars, U.N. Medal, Organized Marine Reserve Medal, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, Good Conduct Medal. He was discharged in 1956 with the rank of Sergeant.





Ray and his wife, Ruth (Stryczek), reside in Milwaukee. They have two daughters, Nancy Blazer (Mike) and Karen Kopczynski and three grandchildren, Kelli, Matthew and Michael Blazer.

DELMAR A. KOPP, was born on June 19, 1929 in Northumberland Co., PA. He enlisted in the Marines in June of 1948 after graduating from Elyria High School in Elyria, OH.

After basic training at Parris Island he was assigned to a 90 mm anti-aircraft battalion at Court House Bay, Camp Lejeune, NC and the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C. before transferring to the F-2-11 of the 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture of Seoul, participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in





North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Delmar was discharged a Sergeant in June of 1952 at Portsmouth, NH. He and his wife Donna live in retirement in Titusville, FL after working at the Kennedy Space Center for many years. They have three grown children and two grandchildren.

JAMES W. KOVAR, born June 13, 1929, in Bremen, ND. He was educated in public schools in North Dakota, and attended South Western College, San Diego, CA, after retirement from USMC. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in August, 1946; basic training at San Diego, CA; was in China, 1948 when he was notified to register for the draft. He was one of the first Marines assigned to Baker Co. at Ten Camp Two, Camp Pendleton, CA. He made the Inchon landing, Wonsan landing, Chosin Reservoir (walked up, walked back); rotated back to the U.S. in September, 1951 from the Kansas line. He was awarded three Purple Hearts, three Presidential Unit Citations, and others.





Jim Kovar retired in 1966. He is presently working for the Marine Corps Exchange, San Diego, CA. He is married/separated. They have four grown children, Danny, Mike, Chris and Randy, and two grandchildren.

RICHARD J. KRAUSE, was born on Mar. 31, 1928 in Chicago, IL. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Sept. 10, 1946. After basic training at Parris Island, SC and Intelligence Schools at Ft. Riley, KS he was assigned to the S-2 Section, H&S Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines, 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. While serving with the 2nd Marine Div. Krause participated in two Mediterranean cruises with the 6th fleet amphibious forces.

He was transferred to the 1st Marine Div., 1st Marine Reg. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the amphibious assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the South Korean Capital. While participating in these actions around the hills of the South Korean Capital Rich was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V and Purple Heart Medals.





Shortly thereafter was transported to Wonsan where he participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Reservoir campaigns in North Korea. During the Spring and Summer United Nations' offensives of 1951 Krause served in Central and South Korea.

In addition to the Purple Heart and Bronze Star Medals Rich was also awarded two United States and South Korean Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the European Occupation Medal, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and several others. Rich was discharged a Corporal from the Marine Corps in September, 1951.

Shortly after discharge Krause graduated from Loyola University, Chicago and then attended De Paul University's Graduate School of Business. He has worked with several large industrial companies as their Internal Audit Manager and Controller.

Rich resides in Wauconda, IL with his wife Lorraine. They have a grown son and daughter. The Krause's recently returned from a Re-visit trip to South Korea with a group of Midwest Korean Veterans. The Krause's and their group were most impressed with the remarkable rehabilitation and reconstruction that the country has undergone since the Korean conflict. They were also very impressed with the friendliness and the "pro American" attitude of their South Korean hosts. That our participation in the Korean Civil War was justified was the unanimous opinion of our veterans group.

MAURICE HERMAN KRUG, was born on Aug. 19, 1927 at Mount Wolf, PA. He was educated in public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the United States Army, July 28, 1948.

After completing basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ, and other military schools, with B Co., 716th M.P. Bn. he was assigned patrol duty of Ft. Dix and duties in the surrounding areas outside of Ft. Dix.

In April 1949, B Co., 716th M.P. Bn. was sent to Ft. Jay (Governor's Island), NY to guard prisoners at the Castle Williams (Prison Chasing Detail), stood Honor Guard for President Harry Truman (at Governor's Island), and returned to Ft. Dix, NJ later that year.

In May 1950, B Co. 716th M.P. Bn. was sent to Camp Edwards, MA, where the National Guard and Reserve Units were training. They returned to Ft. Dix, NJ after the outbreak of the Korean War.

The 58th M.P. Co. was formed out of the 716th M.P. Bn. to go to Korea for occupation duty. They went by train across the United States to Ft. Lawton, WA, leaving for the Far East Nov. 8, 1950, on the USNS Ainsworth. Docked at Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 20, 1950; picked up some Marines and sailed into Hungnam, Korea, Nov. 27, 1950. The 58th M.P. Co. got supplies and support from the X Corps, during our engagement with the Chosin Few.





The 58th M.P. Co. pulled out Christmas Eve, Dec. 25, 1950. Went to Pusan, Korea and was assigned railroad security—riding trains with supplies. Our Headquarters was a chapel in Teague, Korea.

Maurice Herman Krug received the Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars and the U.N. Service Campaign Medal, and was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, the U.S. Army Good Conduct Medal and others.

Sgt. Krug returned to the States in December of 1951, and attended the Chosin Few Reunion in Seoul, Korea, Aug. 5, 1987.

The Krugs reside at New Oxford, PA. They have one son, three daughters, and six grandchildren.

Maurice Krug is employed with P.H. Glatfelter Company, located in Spring Grove, PA.

FRANK H. KUBASH, born Oct. 8, 1923, in Cudahy, WI; graduated Cudahy High School June 4, 1941. He enlisted in the USMC Dec. 7, 1942 in Milwaukee, WI; "Pearl Harbor Avengers" Platoon; boot camp San Diego Recruit Depot; spent 13 weeks studying Japanese language, Camp Elliott; M.O.S. Scout Interpreter. He joined the 5th Mar. Reg., 1st Mar. Div., June 1943, in Melbourne, Australia's Cricket Grounds. Participated in New Britain, Dec. 29, 1943 and Peleliu, Palau, Sept. 15, 1944 landings; discharged as a Corporal Oct. 23, 1945 with Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Bronze Stars, Eastern New Guinea operation and Western Caroline Islands operation; awarded Presidential Unit Citation, American Campaign Medal, Victory Medal, WW II Medal, National Defense Medal.



He enlisted Apr. 25, 1949, Milwaukee, WI, in "C" Co., 18th Inf. Bn., USMC Active Reserves. He was called to active duty, July, 1950; promoted to Sergeant Aug. 5, 1950 and participated in the landing on Inchon, Korea, September, 1958; served with S-2, 1st Bn., 7th Marine Reg. as Scout Interpreter. He participated in the capture of Seoul, Korea, Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaign in November and December, 1950; hospitalized; rejoined 1st Div. and participated in action against North Korea Mar. 14, 1951 to Aug. 20, 1951; rotated home and honorably discharged with two Presidential Unit Citations, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars and United Nations Service Medal.

JAMES KUELZOW, was born Apr. 1, 1929 in New York City. He enlisted in the Marines in October of 1947 completing basic training at Parris Island. After basic training he was sent to Camp Lejeune where he was assigned to Special Services with the 10th Marines (11th in Korea).





With the outbreak of the Korean War, his Division, comprising both the 1st and 2nd Divs., participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon (Sept. 15-16, 1950) and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign (Oct. 26,-Dec. 12, 1950). Kuelzow left Korea in September of 1951. He is married with four children and four grandchildren.

EDWARD J. KURTNICK, born Nov. 13, 1924 at Ft. Worth, TX. He joined the Marines the first time in 1943; went to boot camp at San Diego. After boot camp went into the Sea School and stationed aboard Aircraft Carrier USS Monterey. A little later, landed with infantry at Yokosuka, Japan, three days before Peace Treaty with Japan was signed. Disarmed all Japanese soldiers. Discharged in 1945. Joined the Corps again in 1948 and served with 2nd Bn., T&K Co. Went on B.L.T. in European theater for six months. Drove trucks for United Nations at Haifa, Palestine. Got out in 1950. Joined back for Korean Conflict. Stationed at Tent Camp 2 in California. Was a D.I. for short time. They were building up the 1st Marine Div. Was put in 7th Marines, 1st Div., 4.2 Mortars. Landed at Inchon on D Day. Fought our way to Seoul, Korea. Pulled out and went to Hamhung up north to relieve R.O.K. Army which was getting pushed back by North Koreans. The 7th Marines spearheaded the attack a few miles from the Yalu River. First night the Chinese decided to fight on the North Korean side, our pass word that first night was "Deep Purple." The temperatures got down to 30° below zero. Used Prestone in our water cooled 30 cal. machine guns. One village we took, chased the Chinese out while they had one of their horses in a hut, still smoking from its recent death, the Chinese were feasting on him. On our retreat, some of the Chinese were turning themselves into us for medical treatment for their frozen feet. In this frigid weather, they were wearing tennis shoes. When we fought our way back to the beach, after being overrun by more than three Chinese armies. At the beach for departure were all kinds of merchant ships and troop and naval ships. After getting aboard the ship, Vermillion, I took my shoes off after wearing them without taking them off for over a month. All toes had a small coat of ice between them. Had my share of five years pension for frozen feet. Nails grew out twice and each time they would turn black and fall off. The 7th Marines spearheaded the Chosin Reservoir campaign up there and also back. No Marines were left in North Korea. The frozen stiff bodies were tied on fenders of our trucks and some piled inside of the vehicles.





Before we started the retreat, Col. Litzenberg told all of his 7th Marines this: We are going to shoot our way back to the beach and I am going to be there and you will help each other to get there also. He carried an .03 rifle with a telescope sight. There were no better men anywhere in the world who could compete with the 1st Mar. Div. There was a lot of the "old Corps" who had returned for the Chosin Reservoir. My hat is off to the greatest fighting men in the world, the U.S. Marine Corps.

WILLIAM M. KURTZ, was born Jan. 3, 1928 in Honey Brook, PA but since age four has lived in New Holland, PA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in July of 1948 and had basic training with Platoon 153 at Parris Island. He was then assigned to Naval Training Center in San Diego as a small arms instructor. When the Korean War started Bill, then a Corporal, was transferred to Camp Pendleton and left with the First Provisional Marine Brigade in July, 1950. Bill served in the First Platoon of E-2-5 experiencing combat in the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Landing and the capture of Seoul. He was wounded on September 26 and was sent to Yokosuka Naval Hospital in Japan. After recuperating he was returned to Korea in late November and rejoined his original Company at Hagaru-ri for the breakout to Hungnam from the





Chosin Reservoir. Frostbite caused his evacuation back to Japan from Hungnam. Following recuperation Bill was assigned to the Marine Barracks, Naval Base at Yokosuka, Japan until March, 1952 when he returned to Camp Pendleton, CA. He was discharged a Staff Sergeant in July, 1952.

Bill and his wife, Dolores, live in New Holland, PA. He retired from Ford New Holland, Inc. as a Department Manager in 1986.

WILLIAM T. KUYKENDALL, Date of Enlistment July 7, 1948 - Discharge July 7, 1952.

Assault and Seizure of Inchon, Sept. 15-16, 1950.

Capture and Securing of Seoul, Sept. 17-Oct. 7, 1950.

Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, North Korea, Oct. 26, 1950-Dec. 13, 1950.





Participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea Dec. 17, 1950 - Aug. 9, 1951.

Married, wife June C. Two daughters, Kathy Ann and Sharon Gayle. Retired Terre Haute City Police Officer.

Presently working for Valley Federal Savings Bank as Loan Counselor.

HAROLD BYRON KWAN, aka Harold Quan Dung, born Oakland, CA. Enlisted in the Marine Corp Reserves on April, 1948. 12th Signal Co., USMC - Oakland, CA.

Reserve unit was ordered to active duty on July 24, 1950, and reported to Camp Pendleton on Aug. 2, 1950. Was processed and assigned to Hq. Btry., 2nd Bn., 11th Marines. The unit embarked aboard the USNS Marine Phoenix and sailed from San Diego on August 18. (I am one of those few Marines who did not have the experience of boot camp, just OJT the hard way.)

Participated in the Inchon and Wonsan Landings and was at Koto-ri during "the campaign." Returned to the USA in June of 1951 and was assigned to depot of supply - San Francisco until being released from active duty in January 1952.

Returned to College during 1952 and got married in 1953. Joined an active reserve unit, 2nd Signal Field Maintenance Co., in 1956 until end of enlistment in 1958.

Current occupation: Configuration Management Specialist ITT Gilfillan-Van Nuys, CA.

GERALD F. LAKIN, born Mar. 18, 1929 in Indianapolis, IN. Educated in public schools and Butler University.

Entered the Marine Corps and trained at Parris Island. Found to be under age and released on the Navy V-6 Program. Re-entered the active reserve program in Indianapolis, IN in 1947.





Called to active duty in summer of 1950 for the Korean War.

Landed at Wonsan, North Korea in October 1950. Served with 1st Marine Div. through the Chosin Reservoir, and evacuation from Hungnam by the Navy. Sent to Mason on the southern tip of Korea until the Division was returned to full strength.

He served with ANGLICO attached to 1st Bn. 1st Marines through all action until rotated back to the states in December, 1951. Arriving at his parents' home, at 7:30 P.M. on Christmas Eve.

While home on leave, he met and a year later married Nancy Lee Heath. They have one daughter, four sons, and five grandchildren.

They now reside in High Point, NC where he is Vice President of Sales for the Alma Desk Company.

Jerry is active in his support of The International Korean War Memorial and a member of the Chosin Few.

ARTHUR W. LASLO, JR., born Mar. 25, 1932 in Cleveland, OH; educated in Parochial School System; graduated from Cathedral Latin High on June 3, 1950. He joined Marine Corps Reserve on May 11, 1949, while a junior in high school. He was called to active duty Aug. 30, 1950.

Trained with Co. B, 2nd Inf. Trn. Bn. at Camp Pendleton, CA. After six weeks advanced combat training, went overseas with 2nd Replacement Draft on Oct. 15, 1950. From Japan, landed at Wonsan, Korea on November 10; went North by ammo train to Hungnam, 1st Marine Div. Hq.

Assigned to Co. A, 1st Bn., 5th Marines in Machine Gun Section at Soyang-Ni. Made advance north to Chosin Reservoir then to Yudam-Ni North Ridge. Participated in breakout from Yudam-Ni North Ridge. Participated in breakout from Yudam-Ni as Flank Guard of convoy. Joined in perimeter guard of Hagaru. Convoyed to Koto-Ri then to Hamhung.

Air evacuated December 12 to Osaka Army Hospital; then Yokosuka Naval Hosp. for frostbite; returned to the U.S., Apr. 13, 1951 and stationed Marine Barracks Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, MD. Honorable discharge May 10, 1952, at the rank of a Corporal.

Presently employed by General Electric Supply Co. as salesman and specialist for the past 24 years. Life member of D.A.V. Post 125, Charter Member Gung-Ho Detach. of Marine Corps League and present Cleveland-East Director of Ohio Chapter Chosin Few.

WALTER ALBERT LAWIEN, was born July 7, 1923 in Brookfield, WI. He was inducted into military service Jan. 31, 1949. After basic training at Camp Breckenridge, KY he was sent overseas for Army occupation duty in Japan in the summer of 1949. He was assigned to the 49th Field Art. then to the 57th FA Serv. Co., 7th U.S. Army Div. He arrived at Sapparo, Japan Camp Crawford in the Fall of 1949.

In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon invasion. In November 1950 he landed at Iwon in North Korea for the push to the Yalu River and the Chosin Reservoir. He participated in the breakout from Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri to Hungnam. He was rotated back to the States in June 1951 and assigned to the 478th Eng. Co. Ft. Carson, CO. He received an Honorable Discharge as Corporal in April 1952.





Lawien received the Korean Service Medal w/ three Bronze Campaign Stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Occupation Medal (Japan) and United Nations Service Medal.

Lawien is a member of the VFW, DAV, MOOSE, and American Legion. He is married to Rosemary. They have three daughters, one son and eight grandchildren. They reside in Brookfield, WI, a suburb of Milwaukee. He is a retired employee of Cuneo Press of Milwaukee, WI.

JAMES F. LAWRENCE, was born Mar. 17, 1918, in Grainger Co., TN, attended public schools in Rutledge, TN, and Candler, NC, and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1941. Having enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in the PLC program, he was commissioned upon graduation, and was called to active duty in February, 1942. After Basic School in Philadelphia he joined the 1st Marines at Camp Lejeune and served as a machine gun platoon leader in D Co., 1st Bn., in the Aug. 7, 1942, landing and subsequent battle for control of Guadalcanal. He returned to the U.S. in July, 1944 after the New Britain Campaign.

Following WWII Lawrence served with the 1st Marine Div. in North China, and later, in 1947, was Provost Marshal at Marine Barracks, U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan, before returning to Quantico in 1949.





Lawrence was CO of Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines, when the Regiment landed at Inchon on Sept. 21, 1950. He remained with the 2nd Bn. as CO Weapons Co., S-3 and Battalion Executive Officer until his return to the U.S. in July 1951. Highlights of the Battalion's actions during this period included: Taking of Uijongbu and fighting up to the 38th parallel; the night battle at Sudong; the occupation of Hagaru-ri; Dog and Easy Cos. heroic stand at Yudam-ni; Fox Co.'s epic battle at Toktong Pass; leading the breakout from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri; and the late spring 1951 offensive in the Chunchon-Hwachon-Yanggu area when the Battalion, at the cost of 50 percent casualties, inflicted severe losses on the enemy (some 2600) and captured tremendous amounts of ammunition, equipment and supplies.

Assignments following his return from Korea included study at George Washington Law School from which he graduated with honors in 1953, duty at Headquarters, Marine Corps, Quantico, HI, Okinawa and the Pentagon. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1967. His last assignment was in the Office of the Secretary of Defense where he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. Since his retirement from the Marine Corps in 1972, he has been with the law firm of Clary, Lawrence, Lickstein & Moore in Springfield, VA.

Gen. Lawrence's military awards include the following: Navy Cross; Distinguished Service Medal with Gold Star in lieu of 2nd award; Bronze Star with Gold Star in lieu of 2nd award; Joint Service Commendation Medal; Purple Heart; three Presidential Unit Citations; Korean Presidential Unit Citation; and eight various campaign and service medals with ten Stars.

In 1944 Lawrence married Diana Harrison Foote, daughter of the late Rear Adm. and Mrs. Percy W. Foote. They have three children and six grandchildren. Their home is in Alexandria, VA.

Since his retirement from the Marine Corps, Gen. Lawrence has been active in a number of civic organizations. In addition, he has been counsel and Board member of the Marine Corps Association since 1976, and was a founder, and has continued to be a Board member, of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation (1979), and the Marine Corps Command and Staff College Foundation (1980).

FRED C. LAWSON, born Mar. 26, 1928, in Waynesville, OH. He has a high school education and received Assoc. Degree in Civil Engr. He joined the USMC on Mar. 30, 1950; participated in capture and

securing of Seoul, Korea; Sept. 21, 1950 to October, 1950; in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign, North Korea, Oct. 26 to Dec. 11, 1950; W.I.A. Nov. 6, 1950; in operations against enemy forces in South Korea and Central Korea, Dec. 14, 1950 to Apr. 8, 1951; W.I.A., Mar. 13, 1950. Fred received the Purple Heart, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Bronze Star Commendation U.S. Army, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service w/three Stars and normal service ribbons. He was discharged in September of 1952 as a T/Sergeant.

He married Dorothy Elaine Kent and they have six children and 13 grandchildren. Fred retired Jan. 1, 1987, after having worked as Manager at J.C. Penney Co. and as an Asst. Base Engr.

CHRISTIAN C. LEE, Lt. Col., USMC Ret. was born Apr. 13, 1918 in Hyde Park, UT. He enlisted in 1940 and was a 2nd Lieutenant with the 8th Marines in San Diego with orders to Flight School on Dec. 7, 1941. His first aviation duty was with VMS-3 in St. Thomas VI flying submarine patrol in the Atlantic and later as Squadron Commander. He was ExO of VMF-422 and CO VMF-314 in the Marshall Islands and Okinowan campaigns. In 1950 as CO of MTACS-2 he landed his squadron with the 1st Marine Brigade at Pusan and provided air support control for the Brigade and later, the 1st Marine Div. and 10th Corps following the Inchon Landing. His squadron was at Wonsan, Hamhung and at Hagaru-ri supporting the 5th and 7th Marines when the Chinese attack came.

While continuing to operate the control center day and night, squadron members were also fighting on the defense perimeter and suffered casualties on "East Hill." When the control center equipment was loaded on the vehicles for the move South, an airborne control center was provided from Yong-po to control air operations during the advance to Koto-ri and Hamhung.





Later in 1951 he became CO of VMF-214 at El Toro and in 1952, CO of the Marine Air Reserve Training Det. at Floyd Bennett Field, NY. He was CO of VMA-311 at MCAS Miami in 1956 and Wing Aviation Safety Officer at Iwakuni, Japan in 1959.

He retired from the Marine Corps in 1962 to work for Lockheed and now resides in Carlsbad, CA with his daughter Lisa.

He was awarded the Silver Star for action in Korea.

JOHN Y. LEE, was born on Nov. 23, 1928, in Yunbaik, Korea. He attended both grade and high school there. In 1948 he enrolled at Korea College in Seoul. In June 1950 when the North Korean Communist army invaded South Korea, he left college and volunteered to fight. He was assigned to the U.S. First Marine Brigade and fought with them in defending the Pusan perimeter. In September 1950 he was pulled out of the line and landed in Inchon with the 1st Marine Div. Subsequently he advanced to the Chosin Reservoir area and fought there with the Marines. For his service he was awarded the Legion of Merit. He served with the U.S. 1st Marine Div. as liaison officer and interpreter. He was commissioned as an ROK Army captain and taught briefly at the Korean Military Academy. After the war, he left Korea for the U.S. to continue his education.

In September 1954, he enrolled at Yale College and graduated with a BA degree. He entered Yale Law School the same year and graduated with a JD Degree. He is a member of New York and Washington DC Bars. Subsequently, he practiced law in New





York and also taught law at the Seoul National University. He works for the U.S. Government as an attorney advisor in Korea and intends to go back to private practice of law both in Korea and in the United States.

He lives with his wife Gilja and two sons in Seoul, Korea, where they are both active in church and community affairs. In addition to the Legion of Merit awarded for his service in Chosin, he is awarded with ROK Security Merit Medal, Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service and others. He is one of the original members of the Chosin Few. Published many legal articles and also a book of poetry, "Quiet flow the Imjin River" in Korean language.

CHARLES DEMPSEY LEMONS, born near Asheboro, NC on Nov. 25, 1930. His childhood and early teen years revolved around continuous work of the family dairy farm.

In August, 1948, Charles enlisted in the U.S. Marines. After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to Camp Lejeune, NC. In 1949, he made a Mediterranean cruise. He stayed with Dog Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines for two years. He then transferred to H & S Co., 6th Marines where he was made a wireman.





Charles landed in Korea in August, 1950, with H & S Co., 7th Marine Reg. He participated in the liberation of Seoul, South Korea, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea. He related the following memorable event:

It was early November, 1950 when 12 of us wiremen in three jeeps set out to establish communication with two battalions. As we approached a bridge, the Chinese opened fire hitting my hometown friend, Edward Lee McMasters, who had joined the Marines with me. As the others took cover, Edward lay wounded and bleeding and unable to move.

Howard Marsh of Youngstown, OH (who was later killed) jumped into an abandoned truck and backed it a few feet at a time between rounds of enemy fire. He placed the truck between Edward and the line of fire so that a comrade (whose name I no longer recall) and I could lift him onto a stretcher and out of firing range. Edward was taken back to the first aid station and later evacuated to Japan.

Sgt. Lemons returned to the States in July, 1951 and was discharged in August, 1952. He returned to his hometown and to Asheboro High School where he graduated in 1954.

Charles' career with the U.S. Postal Service began in 1958. At the present time, he serves a a Rural Mail Carrier out from Bethabara Station 27106 in Winston Salem, NC. He and his wife, Yvonne, live in Clemmons, NC. They have three sons, Craig, Tim and Chris; one daughter, Jan; and one granddaughter, Amanda.

Charles is an avid sports fan, having sons who participated in football, baseball, basketball, wrestling and daughter, Jan, who loves horses. He helped organize South Little League of Winston Salem, NC, and was on their first Board of Directors. He can boast that he has had a son in Little League Baseball for 23 consecutive years and Chris, age 15 is eligible for three more years!

WILLIAM R. LENTZ, March 1946-December 1978, married and retired. Born Sept. 5, 1928, San Diego, CA.

Entered into Korean Conflict with the Landing at Inchon as an E.O.D. man with "B" Co., 1st Engineer Bn. Participated further with the capture of Kimpo Airfield, Yongdong-Po and the retaking of Seoul while attached to the 5th Marine Reg. and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign.

Flew to Wonsan with a detail to clear the beaches and harbor of mines in preparation for the 1st Marine Div. landing - over 5000 Russian box type mines were uncovered on three beaches and destroyed.

Moved to the Chosin Reservoir, and while standing duty at a machine gun outpost, watched columns of Chinese soldiers by the thousands coming from the Yalu River Crossing, radioed information in but later received word not to fire on them because they were friendly and just coming to protect the pipeline and reservoir which produced power for Manchuria.

Wounded Nov. 30, 1950, while engaged with Chinese units at Reservoir, caught in a mortar barrage for several hours, hit by shrapnel and small arms fire. Walking wounded on way back to Humhung - helped clear mine fields, re-built bridges blown by Chinese. Suffered frostbite on feet, hands and face.

Received Purple Heart, - two - PUC - I'm very proud to be one of the Chosin Few!

RAYMOND H. LEONARD, JR., born in Baltimore, MD on Oct. 25, 1928, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corp in November 1947. After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to the 1st Marines in Tsingtoa China. In April of 1949 the unit returned to the states at Pendleton, CA. There was a reorganization and he was assigned to the 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. While at Camp Pendleton, he served as the assistant boxing coach of the base boxing team. When the Korean War broke out in June the 5th Marines, became part of the 1st Marine Brigade. The Brigade landed on Aug. 2, 1950 and soon found its self fighting in the Pusan Perimeter, Leonard received his first of three wounds that he was to receive in Korea. Ray then went on to participate in the Inchon-Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, East Central Front and the Western Front engagements, he served with H&S Co. and Dog Cos. during that time. In April 1951, he was returned to stateside and found himself hospitalized for five months at the U.S. Naval Academy Hospital from complications and wounds that he had received in Korea. Ray was awarded two Silver Stars, three Purple Hearts, three Presidential Citations, two Korean Unit Citations and the Korean Service Medal with five Stars. Leonard, was discharged in December 1955 from the Marines then serving a brief period in the Reserves leaving as a Gunnery Sergeant.





He is still single and living in Baltimore, MD and employed by the U.S. Veterans Administration. Ray is a Life Member of the 1st Marine Div. Assn. and the Chosin Few.

WILLIAM J. LEPLEY, was born Nov. 26, 1921 at Barberton, OH. He joined the service Mar. 18, 1942, serving until Mar. 18, 1946 and re-enlisting Aug. 4,

1949 to Aug. 1, 1952. He served in WWII in the Southwest Pacific at Cape Gloucester, New Guinea, and Peleliu.

Arrived at Yudam-ni around 4:00 p.m. on November 27th with M-4-11. Chinese attacked 4:30 a.m. December 2. Had a rifle squad that only had seven or eight men. So, we had to skip a hole and use one man in some to cover the ground we had to cover. Fighting started around 4:30 p.m., but very quiet on our part of the line. About five minutes after attack started, word was passed to move my squad to the left, another Marine and I were running to a hole. Two Chinese were crawling to the same hole. I believe we surprised them as much as they surprised us, for we were running straight at them. Did not know they were there. They jumped up and hollered and threw concussion grenades at us. We hit the deck and the grenades went off with a big flash and bang. Did not hurt anyone. We fired at them. I had a carbine and it jammed after two rounds. Jumped into the hole and threw grenades and cleared the jams. Quickly learned to tap the bolt home with the palm of your hand.





For some reason, I looked behind me and a Chinese was crawling down the hill towards our hole, about 15 or 20 feet away. Easy shot. These people, the Chinese, were using grenades. They had no weapons. We used grenades and fired at whatever target we had. Some of the Chinese only had grenades but a lot of them had 45. Submachine guns. Around daybreak, the Chinese began to blow whistles and they began to pull back across the ice into the hills. Help carried out flank security and patrol on M.S.R. to Hagaru. Bill was discharged Aug. 1, 1952 as a Staff Sergeant. He received the Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

Bill is married to Laura Mae. They have two children and two grandchildren. Bill retired Aug. 3, 1983 as Foreman at Babcock & Wilcox.

JOSEPH LEVENBERG, was born Oct. 11, 1929 in Philadelphia, PA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in April of 1948. He had Boot Training at Parris Island, SC and then served with the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC. In 1950 he was sent to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Bellmar, CA, then onto Blue Beach at Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950 with the 1st Marines. After Inchon and Seoul he went to Wonsan, North Korea in October, 1950, and then he was shipped north. He was with the last Shore Party Platoon to leave the docks at Hungnam late in December 1950. He stayed in Korea until the end of the Punch Bowl operation in late November 1951. He received the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation with Oak Leaf. He was discharged in April of 1952, with the rank of S/Sergeant and enlisted in the active Marine Reserves.

He married Barbara Peidl in 1954. They have one son, two daughters, one grandson and three granddaughters. They reside in Philadelphia, PA where they own and operate Mid-West Beef Co.

Joe is a Life Member of the 1st Marine Div. Association and a member of the Chosin Few, Valley Forge Chapter.





WILLIAM ARTHUR LEVIS, SR., was born Oct. 2, 1931 in Pueblo, CO where he attended schools until he enlisted in the Marine Corps on Apr. 17, 1950. Upon completion of basic training at MCRD San Diego in July 1950 he was sent directly to Camp Pendleton without the benefit of "Boot Leave."

In late July he shipped out of San Diego on the USNS William Weigel arriving Kobe, Japan early August. Upon arrival Camp Sakai he was assigned to H&S Btry., 11th Marines as a Wireman. On September 4 the entire 11th Reg. loaded on LST's and steamed towards Korea where they constituted a portion of the attack force at Inchon on September 15.

In mid November he moved with elements of the 11th Reg. from Hungnam to the banks of the Yalu River. When the Chinese came over the horizon he was transferred to the 7th Reg. as a grunt and walked out of the Chosin with that unit. He was eventually withdrawn from Hungnam to Pusan by Navy ship. In November 1951 he was rotated out of Pyongyang. During his 13 month tour in Korea he earned the Korean Service Medal with six battle stars, the Bronze Star with Combat "V", the Purple Heart, and all the other citations awarded the 1st Marine Div.





During the next 19 years in the Corps Levis had a variety of assignments as Communications Officer to include three tours in Vietnam. He retired in December 1969.

In 1970 he joined the Department of State as a Security Officer and has had assignments with that agency in both the Security and Administrative fields in Bolivia, Laos, Indonesia, Brazil, Japan, and presently is in Germany as Director of The Regional Procurement and Support Office, at the American Embassy in Bonn. He plans to retire again in July of 1989 and move back to Colorado.

He is married to the former Angie Ramos of Placentia, CA and has one daughter and two sons.

ROD R. LEWIS



FREDERICK A. LILLIAN, at age 17, enlisted in the 11th Inf. Bn. U.S.M.C.R. in Seattle while in high school in 1948. With the outbreak of the Korean war, the battalion was called to active duty and sent to Camp Pendleton on Aug. 9, 1950. After 30 days of tank school at Camp Del Mar, Fred became part of the 1st Replacement Draft and landed at Wonsan on the Marine Corps birthday, where he joined "A" Co., 1st Tank Bn., 1st Marine Div. He participated in the Chosin campaign getting as far north as Koto-Ri. He received the Purple Heart for being wounded in June





1951 north of the 38th. In November he left Korea, arriving home just in time to spend Christmas back in Seattle.

Fred and his wife Jackie were married July 2, 1952, exactly two years to the day after their engagement, reside in Kirkland, WA and have three adult children and six and one-half grandchildren.

DONALD L. LINDENBERG, born in Evansville, IN, on Nov. 5, 1929. In 1947, while a senior at Reitz High School, he joined the Marine Corps Reserve. His reserve unit was called to active duty in August, 1950. After two weeks combat training at Camp Pendleton, he was shipped to Korea and arrived in September, 1950. He made the Inchon landing and participated in the capture of Seoul, the invasion of North Korea, Wonsan landing, Chosin Reservoir, and was evacuated from Hungnam by the Navy to Pusan.





In October, 1951, he returned to the States and completed tour of duty at Norfolk, VA. In April, 1952, he was discharged, and returned to Evansville, and began farming raising corn and soybeans.

He was married in June, 1953. He and his wife, Karleen, are the parents of one son, Douglas; and a daughter, Mariann. Donald and Karleen are active in St. Pauls Church, and Donald is a member of the Chosin Few, Indiana Chapter Chosin Few and V.F.W.

THOMAS E. LINEBERRY, born on Aug. 11, 1929 in Anderson, IN. He enlisted in the Marines January, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to 2nd Am Tracs Courthouse Bay, Camp Lejeune, NC. After training with Am Tracs, he was transferred to Chincoteague, VA Naval Air Station and assigned to the Marine Guard Co. He was transferred to the 1st Marine Div., B Co., 7th Marines at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds sustained in action against an enemy of the United States on Apr. 23, 1951, in Central Korea. He was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations with Stars, the Korean Service Medal with six Stars. The Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation and others. He was discharged a Sergeant in October, 1952.

Tom resides in Anderson, IN, with his wife, Estabelle, and works for Delco Remy Div. of General Motors. They have four grown children, two sons and two daughters and two grandchildren. He looks forward to retiring and traveling the United States.

HENRY LITVIN, M.D., was born Mar. 20, 1923 in Philadelphia, PA. He earned his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1948 and started a two year civilian internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He enlisted in the Navy at the start of his internship with the stipulation that he would serve for two years as a Navy Medical Officer starting July 1, 1950. To his everlasting surprise he soon landed on Red Beach, in the eighth wave with the 2nd Bn., 5th Marines; the unit he served with from Inchon to Kimpo, Seoul, Wonsan, Yudamni, Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri and back to Masan. His first look at a carbine took place Sept. 14, 1950 and he gave it back not knowing how it worked. He heard gunfire for the first time on Sept. 15, 1950. In short he never had a minute's worth of boot camp training or any other combat indoctrination. It was all on the job training.





He was awarded The Legion of Merit with Combat "V", the Commendation Medal with Combat "V", the Presidential Unit Citation with one Cluster, the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars and the Korean P.U.C. and others.

He practices Psychiatry in Jenkintown, PA. He has been married for 35 years, has a son, daughter, and grandson. He figures he owes the last 38 years of his life to the Marines he served and suffered with.

FRANK F. LOCKMAN, born Aug. 18, 1931 and joined the USMC on Sept. 1, 1948. He trained in Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, CA Sept. 22 to Oct. 13, 1950, he was in Inchon, Kimpo, Seoul, and Uisong-Bu; Oct. 13, 1950, departed Inchon by LST for Wonsan, N. Korea; Oct. 26, 1950, landed at Wonsan, N. Korea, thence to Hamhung, Chin Hung-Ni, Sudong-Ni, Koto-Ri, Hagaru-Ri and Yudam-Ni; Dec. 1, 1950, departed Yudam-Ni; Dec. 2, 1950, Toktong Pass with A-1-7, part of forces who relieved Fox Co., 7th Marines; thence to Hagaru-Ri and Koto-Ri. Wounded in action on Dec. 8, 1950 on the breakout from Koto-Ri.

I was 1st Gunner, 1st Squad, 1st Section, Machine Gun Platoon (attached to) 1st Rifle Platoon, A-1-7 for the entire period from August, 1950 to Dec. 8, 1950. Our platoon was the first Marine infantry unit to have close combat with the Chinese communists in Korea on Nov. 1, 1950 killing approximately 19. On that day, I cleaned out a Chinese soldier's pack (his equipment was brand new). It was getting cold, so I took one of his uniforms, shirt and trousers (I was 5'6-1/2") and put them on under my dungarees. I did not take them off until I arrived at the Fukuoka Air Force Base Hospital on Dec. 9, 1950, 39 days after putting on the Chinese uniform. I often wonder (after Korea) what would have happened to me had I been captured by the Chinese.

On the morning of Nov. 2, 1950, due to K.I.A.s and W.I.A.s, our platoon was reduced from 61 men to 21 (unofficial Chinese body count 792). Two men in our platoon, 1st Lt. Frank Mitchell and Sgt. James Poynter, received the Medal of Honor posthumously. I knew them both and I was at Lt. Mitchell's side on the morning of Nov. 27, 1950 (after pulling a mini basilone) when he died of enemy automatic fire. On Dec. 2, 1950, at the top of Toktong Pass, I had the honor of being assisted in setting up a .30 cal. machine gun by Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis, CO 1/7 who later received the Medal of Honor and was Asst. Commandant of the Marine Corps. When I was in Wonsan on Dec. 8, 1950, there were, to the best of my knowledge, only three left out of our platoon of 61. (I was the Machine Gunner, plus two riflemen, one by the name of Sipes). Out of the entire company of 250, I believe there were between 25 and 35 Marines still alive on Dec. 8, 1950. On Apr. 30, 1968, Frank retired as a Master Sergeant. He received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one Star; Good Conduct Medal with five Stars; National Defense Medal with one Star; Korean Campaign Medal with two Stars; Vietnam Service Medal with one Star; United Nations Medal; Korean Presidential Citation and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Frank is currently a life insurance agent.

RANDOLPH SCOTT DEWEY LOCKWOOD, born Mar. 19, 1913. Spent early years in Sewanee, TN; later, removing to Kansas, from which latter State appointed to Annapolis.

Education: Severn School, Maryland; U.S. Naval Academy, graduated 1936; attended Harvard, receiving degree in government, 1940; Marine Corps Schools (Basic School) 1937; Junior Course, 1940; AWS Senior Course, 1949-50).





Military (abbreviated): ExO, later CO, Marine Barracks, NAS, Kaneohe Bay, T.H., 1941-44 (participated in Station defense against Japanese attack, Dec. 7, 1941). Area Legal Officer, T&R Command, Camp Pendleton, 1945-47. Force Legal Officer, FMFPac, 1947-49. CO, 2/7, November-December 1950 (including Advance Guard, 1st MarDiv., December 6-7, fighting withdrawal, Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri, Chosin Reservoir). Division Legal Officer, Spring 1951 (introduced new UCMJ into combat area). Island Commander, Yodo Island, Summer-Fall 1951, during naval/air bombardment of Wonsan. Planning and Operations Officer, USMC Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, 1951-55. Custody Officer, Naval Retraining Command, Portsmouth, NH, 1955-59. ExO, Camp Butler, Okinawa, 1959-60. Retired, 24 years service.

Retirement: Member numerous historical/patriotic organizations, including Sons of the American Revolution (Pres., Texas Society, 1968-9; designed bronze plaques commemorating 46 American Revolutionary War Patriots buried in Texas; San Antonio Bicentennial Committee; read Declaration of Independence at the Alamo, July 4, 1976).

Married; two sons and two daughters.

ROGER G. LOHSEN, was born May 23, 1926 in Jersey City, NJ. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in April 1944. After completing boot camp at Parris Island, SC and advanced infantry training at Camp Lejeune, NC he was transferred overseas to Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands, where he was assigned duty with Co. A, 1st Bn., 4th Marine Reg., 6th Mar. Div. He participated in the invasion and seizure of Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Gp. serving as an assistant B.A.R. man and rifleman throughout the campaign.

During the occupation of Japan, he was stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base with A-1-4 and participated in the formal guard mount and presentation of their regimental colors to the survivors of the "old" 4th





Marines who were captured in the Philippines in 1942.

He joined Co. D, 2nd Bn., Fifth Marine Reg. Nov. 6, 1950 and as Platoon Sergeant participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign. Lohsen was wounded during the fighting at Hagaru-Ri. He saw further service with D-2-5 during operations in South and Central Korea, serving as Company Gunnery Sergeant until November 1951.

MSGSGT Lohsen served in the Republic of Vietnam from February 1967 until March 1968 as Calibration Officer with the Force Logistics Support Gp.-Bravo. He saw service at Chu Lai, Phu Bai and participated in the TET offensive at Hue in 1968.

He retired as Master Gunnery Sergeant with 25 years service in December 1968.

He and his wife Jeanne reside in Albany, GA where he is employed by the Marine Corps Logistics Center. They have three sons: Mark, Gary, Brad and three grandsons.

JOHN E. LONG, was born Dec. 10, 1928 in New Haven, CT. On Feb. 1, 1946 he enlisted in the Marines and after boot training at Parris Island was stationed in Peiping, China with VMF-115, 1st Marine Air Wing, MAG-24. Receiving an honorable discharge, he re-enlisted in February, 1948 and was assigned to B Co., Engineer Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC. Upon outbreak of the Korean War he was transferred to Service Co., 1st Engineer Bn., 1st Marine Div. and participated in the Inchon Landing and Construction and Defense of the airstrip at Hagaru-ri, Chosin Reservoir.





He received a Battlefield Promotion to Sergeant and awarded the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, China Service, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. Sgt. Long returned to civilian life after eight active years in the Marines and is presently employed with a Beer Distributor.

He and his wife Mary reside in West Haven, CT and have five grown children; Raymond, Judith, Steven, Catherine and Robert who is presently in the United States Air Force and stationed at Nellis Air Force Base, NV.

One of his prized possessions is a bullet punctured water canteen he wore during the Chosin campaign.

ROBERT G. LOOPER, was born Aug. 23, 1931 in Akron, OH. He enlisted in the USMC on Feb. 2, 1950. Following recruit training at Parris Island, he was assigned to Engineering School at Camp Lejeune. In July 1950, he was transferred to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade and saw combat duty during the Pusan perimeter, Inchon and ultimately the Chosin Campaign - all with W-2-5.

Looper's heavy machine gun squad was generally assigned to a rifle company and he spent most of his tour assigned to Cos. D,E, and F of the 2nd Bn. 5th

Marines. He earned four PUC's with three Bronze Stars and three Korean PUC's.

Returning to the U.S. in the 7th Rotation Draft in August 1951, he was assigned to Recruiting Duty in the Michigan area until discharge in 1954.

As a civilian he entered the insurance business in 1955 and served in various positions including Vice-President of New England Life in Boston, MA. Looper retired from Aetna Life and Casualty in 1979 due to disability caused by his Korean service.

Married, with four grown children, he and his wife of 36 years, Anita (Delmoro) live in Centerville, OH. He is a Life Member of DAV and belongs to several veterans groups.

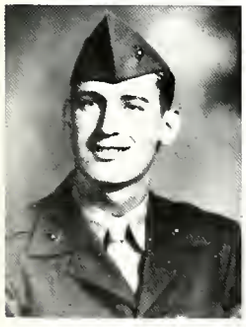
FREDERICK A. LORENTSEN, was born on Sept. 17, 1931 in Bronx, NY. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Sept. 24, 1948. After recruit training and Communications School at Camp Del Mar, CA he was assigned to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA until the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. He was then assigned as a radio operator with the 4.2 Mortar Co., 5th Marines participating in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea. He returned to South Korea after the Chosin Campaign and was subsequently evacuated to Yokosuka Naval Hospital in Japan for frostbite received while at the Chosin Reservoir. He retired Oct. 1, 1977 as a Major while serving as Company Commander of Service Co., H&S Bn., MCB Camp Pendleton, CA.





Fred resides in Carlsbad, CA with his wife Beverly and is General Manager of a Reverse Osmosis Membrane Cartridge manufacturer in Escondido, CA. He also is a self-employed income tax preparer. They have two grown daughters, two grandsons and two granddaughters. He looks forward to total retirement and watching his daughters and grandchildren make their marks in the world.

B.D. LOUGH, (Light Duty) was born Feb. 19, 1933, Ellinwood, KS. After basic training and a Field Radio Operators course in San Diego, CA, PFC Lough was assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade, Hq. Co., Aug. 13, 1950. He participated in the Inchon landing and the capture of Seoul where he was wounded and evacuated to a Navy hospital in Japan. On his return to Korea in October for assignment, a Sergeant asked him where he would like to be assigned, and PFC Lough requested an assignment "as far back from the front as possible."





He was reassigned as a radioman to HQ/Love Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines, but, at the request of HQ/7th for an Artillery radio, he was sent with the radio to the 7th Reg., Hq. Co. at Sudong. That night, Korean tanks and Chinese riflemen attacked, and PFC Lough was immediately conscripted into HQ/A/1/7th and headed to the Chosin Reservoir. On Dec. 8, 1950, Able Co. was assigned Point Co. and attacked south from Koto-ri down the ridge line to clear the Regimental Flank, where PFC Lough was wounded. He returned to the U.S. and to active duty at Camp Lejeune, NC in 1951.

Bill is married with three grown children and three grandchildren, residing in Augusta, KS. He is the owner of two successful aerospace manufacturing companies and a Chinese martial arts school where he teaches Pa-Kua Chang.

NORMAN LOVELACE, was born Mar. 24, 1930 in Dugger, IN. He enlisted in the Marine Corp in July 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to B Co., 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. In August 1950 he was assigned to Wpns/3/7 Marines in heavy machine guns.

He landed at Inchon five days after the major landing and participated in the capture and securing of Seoul.





During the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in late November his machine gun section had lost their heavy machine gun due to the severe cold weather. Because of the many casualties and loss of weapons they were assigned to a newly formed Company called J or Jig Co. which was made up of left overs from different units. The Company was put on line in the hills near Yudam-ni. That night the Company was overrun and had to fall back and take up new positions. They held that position until ordered back down the hill, then made their way back to Hagaru. From there they were assigned to guard the convoy on the breakout from Hagaru to Koto-ri.

Lovelace suffered frost bite on his hands and feet but was able to make the march back to Hamhung, before being evacuated to a hospital in Japan. Lovelace is a retired Firefighter at Crane Naval Weapons Support Center. He and his wife, Bea, live in Dugger, IN. They have three sons and two granddaughters.

EARLAND LEROY LUCE, Maine. Enlisted U.S.M.C. July 1948. Parris Island Grad. Attended Radio School R.O.C. 48 at Camp Del Mar. First F.M.F. duty with H.S. Co. 17th Marines at Del Mar. Returned to High Speed Radio School.



November 1950, while on loan to the army 7th Div., they were overrun by Chinese. Earland was severely wounded in the foot by a grenade and taken P.O.W. He is one of our many Chosin Few M.I.A.s.

He had a definite, natural Cockney accent that would make you think the British were using our call signs. We miss ya, Eazy-Love-Love. *Submitted by Bruce Marley*

HERBERT C. LUM, was born Nov. 22, 1930 in Honolulu, HI. Enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1949, called to active duty in July 1950, and arrived in Korea September 1950 with the 7th Marines. As an intelligence-man, participated in all 1st Marine Div. campaigns in South and North Korea, until his rotation in September 1951. He holds the KSM with five Stars, and three PUC's.

Completing his active duty tour as a DI at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, he returned to inactive status in May 1952 with the USMCR in Hawaii. As a Staff Sergeant, was accepted for commission under the Marine Corps Meritorious NCO program. However, unable to accept the precondition of remaining with the reserve unit due to impending relocation to CONUS to continue college education, with regrets, the commission was refused, and a discharge was taken upon completion of his tour of duty.





Having graduated from the University of Southern California with a Bachelor's degree and later earning a Master's degree, he is presently a CPA with the Defense Contract Audit Agency and has worked in various stateside areas and the Far East, Europe, and the Middle East.

He presently resides in Carlisle, MA with his wife Ann, son-Michael (20), daughters Tamia (16), and Kelleen (14).

J. ROBERT LUNNEY, Capt. , was born on Dec. 15, 1927 in New York City. He resides with his wife, Joan, and his son, Alexander in Bronxville, NY.

Enlisting in the Naval Reserve at 17, he served with the Naval Amphibious Forces, Pacific, 1945-46, as a Quartermaster 3/c. During the Korean War he served in Korea, 1950-51, with the U.S. Merchant Marine as a staff officer. His awards included the Navy Commendation Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Merchant Marine Service Emblem, Korean Service Medal, (two Stars), Merchant Marine Gallant Ship Unit Citation and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. His Gallant Ship Citation commends Capt. Lunney for his courage and resourcefulness in participating in "one of the greatest marine rescues in the history of the world" during the epoch-making evacuation at Hungnam, North Korea in December 1950.





His Reserve duties have included three tours in command of JAGC Reserve units and a tour as the Staff Judge Advocate at Readiness Command Region Two, Scotia, NY. By appointment of the Secretary of the Navy he served a three-year term on the National Naval Reserve Policy Board (1981-3). His last tour was Commanding Officer of a JAGC Unit at Fort Wadsworth, NY.

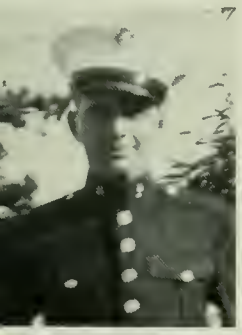
Capt. Lunney received his B.A. degree (1950) from Alfred University, Alfred, NY and his J.D. degree (1954) from Cornell Law School, Ithaca, NY. By appointment of the U.S. Attorney General he served five years as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in New York (1955-59). In 1968, after eight years with the New

York firm of Shearman & Sterling, he founded his own Manhattan firm of Lunney & Crocco, now eight lawyers, specializing in litigation.

His other activities include the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York (President); Lavelle School for the Blind, New York City (Bd. of Trustees); Navy League, New York Council (Bd. of Directors); Naval Order (2nd V.P., New York Commandary); New York Naval Militia (Rear Admiral); The Chosin Few (Bd. of Directors) and the Naval Reserve Assn. (National V-P, Legislation).

BILL R. LYNN, was born Apr. 24, 1930 in Vernon, TX; raised in Tyler, TX. At age 13, joined the Texas State Guard; joined Marine Corps, May 28, 1946 and took basic training at San Diego, CA. I was then assigned to the Marine Air Wing V.M.F. 312 El Toro at Santa Anna, CA. In 1947, I was advised by my C.O. to join the reserves and go back to school which I did. I re-enlisted 1949 after completing three years of high school in two years, being stationed at Treasure Island and Hunter's Point Shipyard before joining the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade (reinforced), F.M.F. in Hawaii going to Korea.

While in Korea, I took part in the Pusan Perimeter (August-September 1950) with "A" Co., 5th Marines. Then the Inchon Landing and Seoul (September-October). My platoon was the first of the U.N. Forces to cross the 38th Parallel and then ordered back, landing at Hamhung, North Korea in October and walked every step of the way to the Frozen Chosin. It was so high in altitude that our ears would pop. The ice was so thick that we saved a day's march by crossing over it. On Nov. 28, 1950 was hit with a concussion grenade blast on the first assault while on the point.





I will never forget how bright the Star shined! at 0100, we were all told to pray for the snow to stop if we expected a parachute drop the next day, which meant life or death to us all. It must have been the same one that shone over Bethlehem, because with the help of the Star, the Marine Air Wing watched over us and kept the "Gooks" down a lot as we fought our way off the Chosin Reservoir, after the snow had stopped.

I was later sent to the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, then spent two years on duty in A.A.A. at Yokosuka, then duty at Camp Pendleton before discharge in December, 1952. I returned to Tyler, TX, married Nancy Ann McNew, I have one daughter, Amye and one son, Andy. We are all active members of First Baptist Church, Tyler, TX. I am now retired from the Tyler Fire Department after 34 years as a Fireman.

JOSEPH V. MADDIE, was born in Odenburg, LA on Mar. 23, 1931. After high school he enlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1948 at the age of 17.

After boot camp at Parris Island, SC he was assigned to the 2nd Tank Bn. Camp Lejeune, NC.





In August 1950, with two years in the Corps he was sent to the Far East and landed at Inchon as a corporal. He fought in the capture of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul and landed at Wonsan.

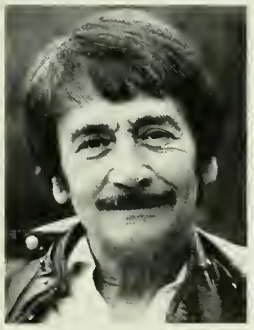
He was part of Task Force Drysdale which fought to bring re-enforcements from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri and was wounded by a rocket which struck his tank spraying shrapnel.

In November-December 1950 he served with the Anti-Tank Co. 5th Marines in the breakout from the Chosin Reservoir to the Sea at Hungnam. He returned to the states in November 1951 and received his discharge in July 1952. Awarded Korean Service Ribbon with six Battle Stars. Presidential Unit Citation and Purple Heart.

Joe and Marlene Maddie have four daughters and two sons and live in Baton Rouge, LA where he is employed by Allied-Signal Corporation.

SYLVESTER MADJARAC, born Cleveland, OH June 15, 1931. Joined the Marine Corps August 1948, boot camp at Parris Island, SC - Platoon 183. Went to Camp Witek on Guam, M.I. and trained as a 60mm mortarman with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. The brigade was training at Camp Pendleton when the war started. We left for Korea in mid July of 1950. I was in the 60mm mortar platoon of H Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines under the command of Capt. (later Lt. Gen.) Joe Fegan. We landed at Pusan August 2 and came under enemy fire about August 8. We fought in the Pusan Perimeter and Naktong River area for about five or six weeks. I was no more than 30 feet from Capt. Fegan when he fell wounded. After picking up replacements in Pusan, we participated in the Inchon invasion (Wolmi-Do Island). We then went North through Kimpo airfield and were involved in the capture of Seoul. After once again picking up replacements it was on to Wonsan. We proceeded North to the Chosin Reservoir. After learning that the Chinese had entered the war, we fought our way South toward Hungnam. The rest is history, but I'll never forget that narrow mountain road, and the dead, dying, and wounded Marines. I was one of the lucky ones, having suffered only severe frost bite. But the horror of that long march to the sea will remain in my mind forever.





I have a son that is 30 years old and reside in Blue Lake, CA, where I own and operate the Logger Bar.

LOUIS RALPH MAGNOTTI, was born Nov. 15, 1930 in Brooklyn, NY. After basic training at Parris Island, SC and completion of communications school at Camp Del Mar, CA he was assigned to Weapons Co., 2nd Mar. Div. Camp Lejeune, NC.

Upon arrival in Korea in August, 1950 he was assigned as a communicator with the 5th Marine Reg.

In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon invasion and the capture of Seoul. During the Chosin





Reservoir Campaign he and his comrades made the 78 mile "walk" from Yudam-ni to Hungnam and evacuation by the Navy. Another eight months was spent against enemy forces in south and central Korea before being rotated back to the states as a Sergeant in August 1951. The remainder of his enlistment was spent as an instructor of communications at Quantico, VA.

He received the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, four Presidential Unit Citations, Marine Good Conduct Medal, Korean Presidential Citation and others.

Upon discharge he joined the Metropolitan Police Dept. Washington, D.C. He met and married Fayrene Farmer in 1958. In 1961 he transferred to the Secret Service White House Detail and served under presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Because of his background in music he was asked to return to the Met. Police Dept. to serve as Asst. Director of the Met. Police Band until his retirement as a Sergeant in 1970.

Louis and Fayrene currently reside in Vienna, VA and have two grown children, Michael and Christopher.

ROBERT MALLERY, was born July 19, 1931. He was educated in Baltimore County public schools and entered the Marine Corps on his 17th birthday. He joined with Bill Rogge (6-3-7); and though separated in boot camp, they met around the world: Camp Lejeune, Lisbon, Portugal, Chosin, Annapolis, finishing their tour together as DIs at Parris Island.

From Parris Island, Robert joined the Second Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune. Following a tour of the Mediterranean, his unit became Weapons Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines. They landed at Inchon and participated in the capture of Seoul before landing in North Korea and pushing on to the Chosin Reservoir. After the fight out, the evacuation at Hungnam, two Purple Hearts, Robert was rotated home from the Spring Offensive.





From home Robert reported to the Naval Academy guard detachment and then concluded his extended enlistment as a drill instructor at Parris Island.

Robert then followed the footsteps of his wife, Barbara, into teaching and retired as Art Department Chairman of Dundalk Senior High in 1983. He then started an art business and travels the country on his Harley Davidson or his travel trailer with his cameras and brushes.

Robert and Barbara have a son, Robbie, and a daughter, Margie, who have both presented Robert and Barbara with granddaughters, Kelly and Patti.

RAYMOND JOHN MALLOW, born Nov. 27, 1929, at Peoria, IL. After basic training at Camp Pendleton, CA (1950), and at Camp Del Mar, Oceanside, CA, he was sent to Camp Sakai, Japan for advanced training with the 1st Marine Div. On Sept. 16, 1950, he embarked for Wonsan, Korea, to join "B" Co., 1st Amtrac Bn., 1st Marine Div. In early November, 1950, he was reassigned to "B" Co., 1st Marines and saw action at Koto-Ri, where slightly wounded, returned to 1st Amtrac Bn. to help evacuate the 5th and 7th Marines at Hungnam Beach, Korea. While being the last two tractors to leave the beach on Dec. 24, 1950, he helped assist the demolition of the entire beachhead. Returning to South Korea to Masan, he was slightly wounded again (April 2) and flown out to Tokyo and then to U.S. to Treasure Island, and finally to Camp Lejeune to finish out as Sergeant at Marine Corps Supply Depot.

Mallow received the Presidential Citations from Korea and U.S., a personal "thank you" citation from





"Chesty" Puller, General USMC, and Korean Service Medal with two Stars. He is a member of Chosin Few, VFW and 1st Marine Div. Assn. Retired Sgt. Mallow and his wife, Virginia, reside in Peoria, IL. He worked for American Red Cross until permanently disabled in 1981 and retired. His family consists of eight children, seven surviving, and six grandchildren.

ARTHUR JOHN MANGER, born in Buffalo, NY, Apr. 26, 1922, was sworn into the U.S. Navy as an Aviation Cadet, July 31, 1942, and won his Wings of Gold, Jan. 16, 1944. During WWII he served in Fighter Sdn. 21 aboard the USS Belleau Wood, CVL 24, part of Bull Halsey's Fast Carrier Task Force 58, participating in the first attacks on Formosa and Manila, the landing at Leyte Gulf, and the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea.

During the Korean conflict, as a member of Fighter Sdn. 191 aboard the USS Princeton, CV 37, he flew F9F Panther Jets on numerous support missions to interdict enemy troops moving from the Yalu towards Hagaru-ri.

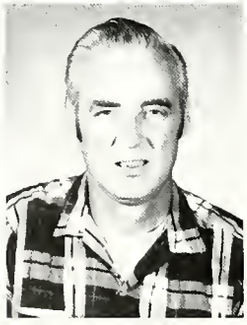


Upon retirement in 1967, Commander Manger joined the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, serving as Chief, Administrative Management, until returning to the United States in 1978. He is now a Certified Financial Planner (CFP) with Investors Diversified Services - American Express in West Los Angeles.

Commander Manger was awarded both the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Gold Star. Academically, he holds the BSc MBA and MPH degrees. He and his wife, Phyllis nee Erdahl, reside in Pacific Palisades, CA. They have three adult children, Marc, Michelle, and Camille.

GORDON L. MANTER, born Dec. 1, 1929 in Newton, MA. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in February, 1946 at age 16. After 18 months in U.S. Army Air Force, he received honorable discharge and joined U.S. Navy. After boot camp and Basic Hospital Corps School at Great Lakes, IL, was assigned to various shore duty stations. In May of 1949, went the way of all good Navy Corpsmen and was assigned "sea duty"





with the 2nd Mar. Div., F.M.F. at Camp Lejeune, NC. In August of 1950, went to San Diego, CA with 2nd Mar. Div. by train to form the 1st Marine Div. F.M.F.

In September, 1950, he was assigned to D Co., 1st Med. Bn., attached to collecting and clearing unit assigned to 1st Bn., 1st Mar. Reg.; participated in the landing at Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950 and the capture of Seoul. Then back to the ships for operation Yo-Yo and the landing at Wonsan, North Korea, and the push to Koto-Ri; then the long trip back to Hamhung and the ship ride to Pusan aboard the USS D.I. Sultan. Then to Mason aboard a Jap LST. Re-enlisted for six years at Mason. Remained in Korea with "D" Co. and later "C" Co., 1st Med. Bn. until October, 1951. Received the Korean Service Ribbon with six Stars and Marine Corps Emblem, three Presidential Unit Citations and two Korean Presidential Unit Citations; spent a month in U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, MA, after returning to the States with malaria.

Remained on active duty and served with the 2nd Mar. Div., F.M.F. on several occasions, and was called out for the Cuban Missile Crisis with the 2nd Mar. Div. in 1962. He retired as Chief Hospital Corpsman in April of 1966.

JOSEPH RUDOLPH MANZELLA, was born in Bayonne, NJ. He graduated from the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, NY. He sailed on the USAT Madison as a Cadet/Midshipman 1942-1943, in the Atlantic and Pacific Areas. He was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy, March 1944, serving in the South Pacific as a Boat Wave Officer and Junior Division Officer on the USS Formahalt (AKA 5). Curious as to what the riflemen did after the boat ramp was dropped on the beach. Ensign Manzella volunteered for duty as a Naval Gunfire Liaison Officer. While at school at the Amphibious Base, Coronado, CA, six of the naval officers were taken out of school in the middle of the course to fill the dire need in the Pacific. He operated out of Pearl Harbor, Central Pacific Forces, in JASCO, Joint Assault Signal Co. He loaded aboard for the landing on Yap with the Army 96th Inf. Div.; the troops were diverted to Leyte, P.I., enroute issued new maps, new operation orders and landed with the southern group at Dulag, Leyte. He made the invasion on Luzon, with the Army, 40th Inf. Div. He landed with the first wave on Okinawa, Easter Sunday, Apr. 1, 1945. He was then assigned to the Army, 41st Inf. Div. for the assault on Kyushu, Japan set for Oct. 1, 1945. The atomic bombs canceled that mission. He elected to go to CONUS and go on leave rather than go to China. Lt. (JG) Manzella returned back to the Navy in the capacity of Head of Department of the Naval Science and Tactics Department, United States Merchant Marine Academy, at Pass Christian, MS.

While attending summer school at New York University, he was ordered to the 1st Marine Div., to ANGLICO, Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Co. (BuPers dispatch 191930 July 1950). He was naval gunfire, oboe 26, 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. He was assigned to the 3rd Army Div., 3rd Bn., 7th Reg. for the last phase and left on Christmas Eve via pink beach. He rejoined the 1st Marine Div. at Mason, Korea.



He is one of four naval officers who made assault landings (four) forward and in reverse order. (Hungnam) This was the only time in military history that an army was able to attack in the opposite direction, leave intact with all its equipment and return to fight the following day.

After serving his tour of duty with the 1st Marine Div. in Korea, LT Manzella returns once again back to the fleet to his primary MOS sailor.

He is a Life Member of the First Marine Division Association and Membership Secretary of the Northern California Chapter. He is also a member of the 593rd JASCO Association, the 96th Infantry Division Association, the Chosin Few, the Army Chapter of the Chosin Few, and the Membership Secretary, Chosin Few, Golden Gate Chapter.

Lt. Manzella resides in San Francisco, CA, with his wife Marjorie Louise, daughter Lucia Martha (age 13) and son Anthony Joseph (age ten months). He s an attorney at law with offices in San Francisco, CA.

FRANK J. MARCHESE, born in Garfield, NJ, on Jan. 22, 1929. He enlisted in the Marines in August, 1948. After boot training at Parris Island, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA with the 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. He went to Korea with the 1st Marine Brigade. He participated in securing the Pusan perimeter, also the assault and seizure of Inchon; the capture and securing of Seoul; the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea, and the operation against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. He was discharged in August of 1952 as a Staff Sergeant.





He now lives in Cranford, NJ. He has four daughters and three grandchildren. He works as a Supervisor for Consolidated Railroad. He's looking forward to retiring to a life of leisure.

BRUCE C. MARLEY, was born Dec. 28, 1928 in Mooresville, IN and graduated from Mooresville High School in 1946. He attended Indiana University and Butler University before trying Knocks, —hard type that is.

Enlisted U.S.M.C. July, 1948, Parris Island Plt. 126. Attended Radio School, Camp Del Mar. R.O.C. 48. Assigned to 17th Marines, 1st Wpns. Bn. Sig. Co. 1st Sig. Bn. August 1950, A Co. Shore Pty. with the Brigade.





Inchon landing with B Co. 5th Mar. and A Co. Shore Pty. Seoul, assigned to H&S Co. S-4th Mar. November-December 1950, 1st Engrs. and 1st S.P., March 1951, assigned to 1st ROK Marine Reg.

Returned to States May 1951 to Mar. Bks. Norfolk, VA. Was acting Co. Gny. when discharged S/Sgt. July 1952.

1960-1963 was Communicator for B Co., 4th Amtrak Bn. U.S.M.C.R. during the Cuban Crisis.

Bruce is retired from Southern Bell Telephone and Bell South Services, with a total of 34 years, Service Fmn. and Instructor. He lives at 1725 Layton Rd., Jackson, FL 32211 Ph. (904) 743-0610 and doesn't mind hearing from Ole' buddies.

THOMAS W. MARTI, was born on Aug. 22, 1929, in Kendallville, IN. He enlisted in the Marines in November 1946. After completion of recruit training at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned duty at Quantico, VA. He later served in China. He was transferred to the 2nd Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. His unit was later transferred to the 1st Marine Division prior to departing for Korea in 1950. He participated in the capture and securing of Seoul and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea with "D" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Chosin Reservoir area. He is the recipient of two Presidential Unit Citations and the Korean Service Medal with two Stars. After Korean service he saw duty as a DI, an advisor with the ROK Marines in Korea, and Operations Chief with the 2nd Marine Div. He worked as a member of an I&I staff's with the Marine Corps Reserve. He served as a Provist Sergeant and Brig Warden in Hawaii. He retired as a Marine M/Sergeant in 1968.

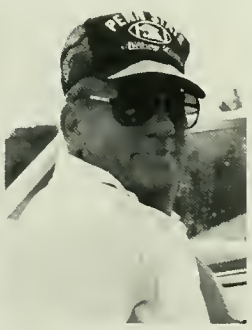




Tom resides in Mattoon, IL with his wife Ruth and works as a warehouse supervisor for a large food manufacturing company. They have three grown children and five grandchildren.

GENE RANDALL MARTIN, born Apr. 11, 1923 in Juniata, PA. He joined the Navy Sept. 11, 1942; served aboard the USS Pollux AKS4 and the USS Sciota AT30 in the North Atlantic from 1942 and 1943. In 1944, became a plank owner aboard the USS Cecil J. Doyle D.E. 368 and saw service in the South Pacific; was in on the occupation of Japan during the signing of the Peace Treaty of 1945; was discharged Nov. 7, 1946; shipped into inactive duty May 22, 1947; called to active duty Aug. 24, 1950 and served aboard the USS Winston AK94.





The USS Winston participated in the amphibious landing at Inchon and Wonsan; participated in the evacuation of Wonsan when the Chinese Communist entered the conflict; participated in the Hungnam-Chosin evacuation. I was one of the last boat operators off the beach at Hungnam as the beach blew up under enemy fire. Service medals include: European African; Asiatic Pacific; Commendation Medal; Good Conduct; Victory Medal; Korean Service Medal; United Nation Medal; and the China Service Medal. He was discharged Nov. 10, 1951. He is a member of the USS Indianapolis Survivors Association and a member of the Chosin Few Korea.

He is a Locomotive Engineer for Conrail Railroad in Boston.

LEROY MARTIN, was born Oct. 25, 1931 in Tenafly, NJ. On Nov. 27, 1949 he joined the Marine Corps Reserve and during early September of 1950 was called to active duty. He went to Korea during October of 1950 and was assigned to HOW Co. 7th Marines as a rifleman. He was with the 7th Marines at Yudam-ni.

During December of 1950 he was evacuated at Hagaru-ri.

He served the rest of his tour at various guard companies in the United States. He was discharged on Nov. 26, 1952.

He entered civil service in the Bureau of Alcohol, and Tobacco Tax and Firearms as a Criminal Investigator during February of 1960. During December of 1981 he retired from the Treasury Department and is now an investigator with the New Jersey Bureau of Securities.

He resides with his wife Mary and sons Roy and James in Westwood, NJ.

PAUL G. MARTIN, Recon. Co., 1st Marine Div. during the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea during November-December 1950.

Cpl. Paul G. Martin was born on July 22, 1929 in Flushing, NY, and educated at St. Kevins School and Bayside High School. After a year in USMC Reserve 1st Inf. Bn. at Ft. Schuyler, NY he enlisted in the regulars on Feb. 2, 1948 and served in the 2nd Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. Martin spent time studying the Chinese Communist strategy and tactics and how Mao Tse Tung defeated Chinese Nationalist forces many times larger than his forces. He was hand picked for the 2nd Div. Recon. Co. After the Korean War started, Martin was teaching Mao's tactics to St. Louis Reserves and was interrupted with orders to join 1st Marine Div. Recon. Co. to make the Inchon landing and liberation of Seoul September-October 1950.





After landing at Wonsan, Martin spent much time on motorized patrols thru the open flanks in North Korea beyond range of radio and supporting arms. Martin was on the way to Yudam-Ni to prepare for 60 mile contact patrol with 8th Army when detained at Koto-ri to fill open gaps as the enemy started the encirclement.

After Chosin Martin remained in Korea for another reservoir campaign namely Hwachon April-May 1951 against two more enemy unsuccessful attacks. After the Punchbowl campaign in North Korea June-September 1951 Martin participated in the first helicopter troop landing in Korea on Hill 884.

Cpl. Martin was last of Chosin survivors to leave Korea in time for Christmas leave and discharge.

He is now employed with The United States Trust Company in New York City. He helped Thams tv pc London UK and book writers on The Korean War.

RICHARD T. MARTIN, born July 9, 1925, at McKinney, TX and was the first son of Asenith and Clarence Burl Martin, Texas Pioneers. August 4, 1943, transferred from the Texas National Guard to USMCR and after Boot Camp attended Signal Training. I was then sent to the 1st Marine Div. South Pacific in 1943. In 1950, I was transferred from 2nd Marine Div. to 4-11 at Camp Pendleton for movement to the landing at Inchon with 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. I participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the captive of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

I was awarded the Purple Heart for wound in the hills north of Hagaru-ri, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Korea Service Medal with seven Stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. I saw action in Vietnam with Task Force 79 in 1960-61 and RLT 26, 1966-68. I was discharged as a Master Gunnery Sergeant in May 1970.

I now reside in Jacksonville, NC with my wife Pilar, and am employed by North Carolina Department of Community Colleges as a Media Specialist/Librarian. I have three grown children and look forward to retiring in the near future by the sea.

THOMAS L. MARTINEZ, "Tiger," born Nov. 2, 1916, San Antonio, TX (SATX). Joined the U.S. Marines in 1946, SATX. Landed at Inchon, Korea, Sept. 15, 1950 with the A Co., 1st Marine Div., 7th Motor Transport. He participated in the battles at AshCom City, Kimpo-ni, Yong-Dong Po, and Seoul. Landed at Wanson in October 1950, he remained with the 7th MT and joined in the push north through Hamhung, Yudam-ni, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri all the way up to the Changjin Reservoir. Following the breakthrough in November-December 1950, he continued with the Division back to South Korea until he departed the peninsula on June 20, 1951.

Mr. Martinez and his wife Irene reside in SATX. He is a member of the Memorial Committee for District #8. Mr. Martinez is employed by a local beverage distributing company and is the Hispanic Market Manager for Bexar County, with some 40 years experience.





District Director, International Korean War Memorial (Chosin Few); Member Masonic Lodge, Lonnie Irvin Day-Light Lodge #1309, AF&AM, 1914 Basse Road; Member 1st Marine Division Association, Alamo Chapter, elected-Sergeant -at-arms 1987-1989.

MERVYN MAURATH, "Red" born Oct. 24, 1926 in Davenport, IA; attended elementary school in Davenport. His parents moved to Winter Park, FL, in 1938, attended high school at Maitland, FL. He joined the U.S. Navy in July, 1944; completed boot camp and Hospital Corps School at Bainbridge, MD; transferred to Alaska upon completion of school.

He was discharged from U.S. Navy in July, 1946. Worked as 18-wheeler driver until re-enlistment in U.S. Navy, January, 1948. Stationed at USNH, Camp Pendleton, CA; assigned to 1st Mar. Div., July, 1950; duty in Korea, September, 1950 to August, 1951. He completed Deep Sea Diving School, U.S. Nav. Gun Fact., Washington, D.C., 1954; transferred to Submarine Escape Training Tank, Pearl Harbor, HI. He served aboard ASR and ARS ships. He was advanced to ensign in 1960; transferred to ARS and Fleet Oiler until retirement in September, 1967.





Entered private business of cross country truck driving until retirement in January of 1988. He and his wife, Dot, live in Grass Valley, CA. They have three children, Vickie (Mrs. Dave Janeck), Rick and Chuck. They also have three grandchildren. He is now traveling, fishing and playing golf.

JERRY G. MAXWELL, was born on Dec. 24, 1931 in Cleveland, OH. Enlisted in the U.S. Army Sept. 9, 1949. Basic training at Ft. Knox, KY. After basic training I was assigned as an infantry rifleman with Co. "A", 15th Inf. Reg. 3rd Inf. Div., Ft. Benning, GA. When the Korean War broke out I was shipped out of Camp Stoneman, CA to Japan and assigned to Co. D, 1st Bn., 32nd Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div. Our division landed at Inchon, Korea after the marine invasion on or about Sept. 18, 1950.

Our battalion went into Seoul to assist the marines who were pinned down. Later on we ended up in Pusan, reorganized and made a beach landing in North Korea and worked our way east of the Chosin Reservoir area. It was very quiet and cold and all of our units were in position early that morning when we were overrun by a unit of the Chinese Army. We fought as hard as any military unit could fight.





We encountered a lot of casualties that morning. We set up a tighter perimeter; we were running out of ammunition, food and supplies. By early morning the following day we were under attack again. We were hit with everything the Chinese had.

We were cut off from all military units of our command. Supply air drops were made but were unsuccessful. All of the supplies drifted to the Chinese. My Battalion Commander Col. Faith and my Commanding Officer Capt. Bigger gave us the order that we were moving out. All of a sudden we were hit by an airstrike of Nappon. It hit a couple of dozen of our men. So here we were: we had our wounded on trucks, men who were burnt, no supplies, ammunition or food. We were in a valley and were being shot at like sitting ducks.

Here I am an 18 year old infantryman, tired, hungry and disoriented. Dead bodies all around - trucks on fire - bullets hitting all around me. There were weapons all around so I would fire one weapon and when it ran out of ammo I would pick up another and so on. I went up a hill shooting, assisted any wounded buddies on the way, kept going and suddenly ran into my Commanding Officer Capt. Erwin B. Bigger who was wounded pretty bad and could not walk. We finally reached the reservoir area which of course was frozen. Suddenly an aircraft flew over and dropped a canteen with a note telling us which way to go. Hours later we ran into a marine patrol and we were taken to the marine corps perimeter. Capt. Bigger was evacuated. I was put on perimeter guard. There were approximately 50 or 60 of us army guys from the 31st and 32nd Inf. We moved out the following day towards the Koto-Ri Pass. The temperature was well below freezing. It took us two or three days to walk out of there with some resistance from the Chinese. We were pinned down several times. Finally one night, we ran into the 3rd Inf. Div. and by the next morning we were near Hungnam. I stayed with the marines for a few days and later we were evacuated to South Korea. With the handful of Army personnel we started getting replacements from the United States. I completed a year in Korea. I left Korea in September 1951. In 1952 I returned to Korea and joined the 9th Reg. 2nd Inf. Div. I think I went back to try to get even for all the good men who we lost up north. Of course that is impossible to do. Anyway I spent another year in Korea in the infantry. During the rest of my years I have spent tours in Japan, Austria, Germany and France. I served a tour of duty in Vietnam from 1967-1968 with the 1st Cavalry Div. and was medically evacuated. All total I remained in the Army and retired with over 20 years as a First Sergeant. I had open heart surgery in 1986, medically retired from the post office and am trying to get back to work - but no one wants me. I am married to a wonderful lady by the name of Mary; she is from Brooklyn, NY. We have six children: Bob, Tom, Jimmy, John, Tom and Jeanne. Mary and I reside in Mesa, AZ.

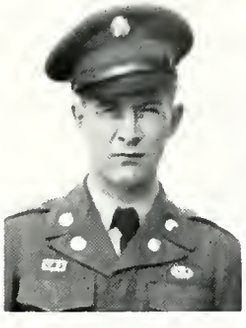
H. DOYLE MAY, born at North Zulch, TX Mar. 11, 1921. Grades held in United States Naval Reserve: Volunteer USNR 1942-1945; Volunteer USNR 1950-1952 attached to U.S. Marine Corp.; AS App. Seaman; Hm2 Hospitalman second class; HM1 Hospitalman first class; PhM 3 Pharmacist Mate third class; PhM 2 Pharmacist Mate second class; PhM 1 Pharmacist Mate first class; CPhM Chief Pharmacist Mate; HMC Hospitalman Chief.





Stations and ships served aboard: U.S. Navy Training Station - San Diego, CA; U.S. Navy Hospital Corp School [Great Lakes, IL; U.S. Navy Hospital, Portsmouth, VA; U.S.S. Alabama-Battleship - North Atlantic Sea Duty; U.S.S. LST #282 (Landing Ship Tank) Amphibious Forces; Normandy-invasion - Invasion of Southern France - Ship sank from two 500 lb. bombs dropped by a German bomber during invasion; Glenview Navy Air Training Station - Glenview, IL; U.S. Navy Hospital - Philadelphia, PA; U.S. Navy Air Training Station - Grand Prairie, TX; U.S. Marine Corp., San Diego, CA; First Marine Div. - Changjin Reservoir - Korean Conflict, Inchon Invasion - Hamhung and Hungnam, Korea - Yalu River, Korea.

PETER E. MAY, was born Oct. 26, 1929, in Le Sueur Co., MN. He was educated in public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the U.S. Army on July 9, 1948. After completing basic training at Ft. Knox, KY, he was shipped to Sendai, Japan, for paratrooper jump training at the 11th Airborne Jump School. After completing this training, he received his jump wings and was stationed at Camp Crawford, Sapporo, Japan, with the 187th Inf. Reg. After his injury he was transferred to "L" Co., 31st Inf., 7th Div. He was promoted to Staff Sergeant in 1950. He was later promoted to Platoon Sergeant and made the invasion at Inchon and the North Korean invasion near Iwon. He moved north to the Chosin Reservoir with the 31st R.C.T. He then helped push back to Hagaru-ri, and he was evacuated from Hagaru-ri and was hospitalized in Kobe, Japan.





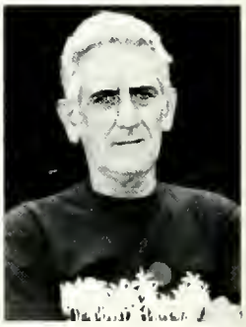
He was reassigned to G.H.Q. Civil Affairs and was stationed at many camps throughout Japan as an advisor to the J.N.P.R. He was rotated back to the States in 1952.

He received the Army of Occupation, Combat Infantryman Badge, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, Purple Heart, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, and others.

Peter and his wife Aiko have two children, one son and one daughter, and two grandchildren. Peter is a Life Member of the V.F.W., V.F.W. National Home, 31st Inf. Assn., D.A.V., and a member of the 7th Inf. Div. Assn., American Legion, and Army Chapter of the Chosin Few.

FRANK J. MAZZONE, H. Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marine. Born Oct. 25, 1931, New Bedford, MA. Raised in Providence, RI. Enlisted for four years Jan. 11, 1950 at 18 yrs. of age. Boot camp Parris Island. Sent to Camp Lejeune, NC, assigned to infantry 30 Cal. Machine Gun Co., H Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marines. In May volunteered for Med cruise, giving up boot leave. Cut short and went to Kobe Japan. Regroup landed on Inchon September 1950 as H Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div. Secured the beach, through the rice patties on to Seoul. Back aboard ship landed on Wonsan to Hungnam, Hagaru-ri, Chinhung-ni, Yalu River (Chosin Reservoir). On the way I lost my 2nd Lt. Robert Reem who dove on a grenade, I was one of the marines whose life he saved (he yelled grenades). They were rolling down the hill like popcorn. The Lieutenant was well liked by us, he was one of us. We carried his body down (I remember what he looked like after). We stated what he did and he received the Medal of Honor. I also lost my Sergeant, dragged him down a hill under enemy fire. My Company was pinned down, told him not to move, he moved and caught one in his side. I thought he was alive, but when I reached the bottom of the hill he was dead with a large hole on his other side. I did not get to know him well, because he was one of the replacements we received from the reserves in November. He was from Rhode Island (Fields Point).





On Nov. 27, 1950 at the Reservoir my buddies and I were looking at the Yalu River, the Chinese were going back to Manchuria. MacArthur said the war was over and we would be home for Christmas (Bullshit). We lit fires and relaxed, took our shoes off after two and one-half months. and got into our sleeping bags (I always dug in alone, thank God) never in a group. At 9:00 pm we got hit hard, bugles were sounding off, gun fire and groans. I got out of my bag under fire, my gun was frozen, three Gooks were pointing at me and firing their burp guns. I zigzagged down the hill, they could not hit me. At the bottom I met a marine from Salem, MA. He said to me which way do we go. I said South. I was three days with no shoes and no gear. My feet and hands were numb, I could hardly walk. Later on we met up with a few more marines and joined the convoy and went through the trap. Yudam-ni and Toktong pass. Later I was put on a medical plane to go home. Flew to Japan, Honolulu, Oakland and Newport, RI Naval Hospital. Had tours of duty after that until January 1954 when I was discharged.

I received the following awards-Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations-Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, National Defense Medal, Naval Occupation Medal (European) and United Nation Service Medal.

I would like to say also, that I was very lucky. The training I received saved my life several times. I should have been hit at least ten times, I was cool and aggressive and young, but I did shake once in Newport, RI when it was all over, and I was home. Today I realize the Lord was saving me for something. I think what I'm about to say next.

In 1952 I married my girl Anna Solitro, also from Providence, RI. We have been happily married for 36 yrs. and have six children, four girls and two boys. Nancy, Patty, Joanne, Debra and Michael and Joseph. Michael is also an ex-marine (what else). We also have seven grandchildren (so far).

At the present time I'm employed by the State of Rhode Island at the Community College of Rhode Island. Anna and I reside at 14 Concord St., Greenville, RI. We own and have a lovely home. My health is good, but my body has had it, from the frostbite and now arthritis. I do receive 10% disability.

DONALD F. McALISTER, was born May 6, 1930 near Burlington, KS. He was raised on a family farm until enlisting in the U.S. Army Mar. 15, 1950.

After completing training at Ft. Riley, KS with the 10th Inf. Div., he was shipped to Japan where he was assigned to Co. A, 1st Bn., 32nd Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div. In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon invasion and the capture of Seoul.





Later he made the invasion at Iwon, North Korea and the push toward the Yalu River. On the East side of Chosin Reservoir his 1st Bn. was surrounded and nearly wiped out and he was wounded and later captured. After a couple of days he got away from the Chinese and back to Hagaru-ri and was flown to Japan hospital, then back to the Percy Jones hospital, where he stayed until May 1952 with his wounds and frostbite.

He received the Korean Service Medal, three Battle Stars, and the Purple Heart and was retired out of the service in May 1952.

Don is a member of the 7th Inf. Div. Assn., DAV, American Legion, and Army Chapter of the Chosin Few.

EUGENE B. McCAMMON, was born May 15, 1927 in Youngstown, OH and graduated from Rayen High School. I enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1944 and served in the South Pacific and saw duty in China. After WWII, I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and was recalled to active duty July 1950 leaving Youngstown Aug. 7, 1950 enroute to Camp Pendleton, CA.

I was awarded the Silver Star, two Purple Hearts, two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

I was attached to Co. D, 1st Engr. Bn., 7th Marines and fought in the Battle of Inchon Seoul, and the Wonsan-Hungnam Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea against extreme heavy enemy forces. The Regiment moved up to the Chosin Reservoir on Nov. 26, 1950. I fought at Hills 1282-1240. When the Chinese assault struck that night, their main objective was to annihilate the 1st Marine Div.





I was hit by rifle fire while evacuating two seriously wounded Marines who were pinned down by an intense barrage of small arms, mortar and machine gun fire. I made a valiant attempt to break away, but was driven back. Persisting in my efforts, I succeeded in advancing through enemy lines despite serious wounds to my hands and arms. By daring, bold and determined actions I was instrumental in saving the lives of my Marine comrades.

I was airlifted out of Koto-ri Airstrip and hospitalized in Japan and later in the Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

I am married to the former Norma Lumley and we reside in New Middletown, OH. We have five daughters and four grandchildren. I am employed by Conrail and will retire in ten months.

CHARLES E. McCARREN, what an honor for me to be a part of this great book! Born in Philadelphia in 1930. At the age of 17 I joined the Corps. In early 1948 I was transferred to North Africa, serving until 1950.

One day in June while doing guard duty, we heard that America was again at war. This time it was Korea and so on September 15, at about 5:00 in the evening, we all landed at Inchon.

We had one of the great Company Commanders in Korea, Joe "Bull" Fisher and through his leadership he took Item Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines through Seoul - Wonsan - Chosin - Pusan and the Iron Triangle. All told we received five Battle Stars along with several Presidential Citations.





Returned stateside to Quantico, VA where I was discharged after seven and one-half years of service to return to school.

My business career has been in stocks, bonds and insurance products and have been employed in that field for the past 25 years.

Married and the father of seven grown children. Currently reside outside of Wilmington, DE.

Accepted position of General Chairman for our International Memorial and hope to see all of us there in November of 1990.

JOHN FRANKLIN McCLENDON, born Feb. 5, 1931 in Hunt Co., TX. He was educated in public schools and in June, 1948, enlisted in the USMC. After boot camp at San Diego, CA, he was assigned guard duty at Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA, clerk duty at Headquarters, Dept. of Pacific in San Francisco, and guard duty at NAS, Alameda, CA. In June, 1950, he was assigned duty at Marine Barracks Pearl Harbor and in September, 1950, was sent to Korea where he was assigned to E Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines after Seoul was secured. He remained with the 5th Marines until after the Chosin Reservoir campaign when he was evacuated and sent back to the States. From June, 1951, until June, 1952, McClendon was a Drill Instructor at Parris Island, SC.

McClendon returned to civilian life in June, 1952 and went to work for Dow Chemical Co. at Freeport, TX. In July, 1954, he entered East Texas State Teachers College in Commerce, TX, where he earned a BBA Degree with a major in accounting in May, 1957. John has been employed at Timberlawn Psychiatric Hospital in Dallas, TX, since April, 1968.





John now resides in Mesquite, TX, with wife, Lucy, a native of Ireland, IN, and a son, John Patrick McClendon, 16. He has a son David, 30, of Ft. Worth, TX, and a daughter, Kara, 19, a student at Southwest Texas State University, San Marcus, TX.

John looks forward to retiring to his 11+ acres in the country near Caddo Mills, TX, in the next few years and raise a few cows, catfish and a large garden.

JAMES R. McCLYMONT, born at Dieringer, WA on Feb. 27, 1920, entered the U.S. Army on Feb. 3, 1941, was commissioned Aug. 26, 1943, and retired in 1961 as a major. He served in peacetime Korea July 1947 until November 1948 then went to Japan. In May 1950 he rotated to Ft. Lewis, WA and only weeks later sailed for Korea as commanding officer of Btry. D., 15th AAA (AW) Bn. (SP). By November 1950 his battalion was in north Korea at Hungnam where on November 25 his Btry. D was attached to the 57th FA Bn. The next day he led his battery (-) after the 57th up the mountains to the east side of the Chosin Reservoir. When Chinese forces attacked, his battery's M19 fulltracks and M16 halftracks helped hold a tightly constricted perimeter for several days. After the attempted breakout and the move to South Korea of the American forces, Capt. McClymont commanded Btry. D for two more Korean campaigns, then rotated to the States.





He was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, CR, PH and Korean Presidential Unit Citation. Married in 1944, he and his wife Olga have three children and seven grandchildren. They live in Bellevue, WA.

VINCENT D. McCORMICK, was born Aug. 6, 1931 at Binghamton, NY. After graduating from high school, in June, 1948, he worked for a local grocery store until enlisting in the USMC on Aug. 18, 1949.

After basic training at Parris Island, he attended Signal School at Camp Delmar and San Diego Recruit Depot, training as a Wireman. After graduating, he reported to the 1st Bn., 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune.





When the Korean War began, 1/10 was redesignated 2nd Bn., 11th Marines and sent to Korea. With 2/11, McCormick participated in the Inchon Invasion; capture of Seoul; Chosin Reservoir Campaign and other 1st Mar. Div. missions until Sept. 11, 1951, when he was returned to the U.S. In November, 1951, he reported to Camp Lejeune and rejoined 1/10, where he remained until being honorably discharged Nov. 28, 1952 as a Sergeant. McCormick received the Good Conduct Medal, Presidential Unit Citation w/ two Stars, Korean Service Medal w/six Stars, National Defense Service Medal and United Nations Service Medal.

Vincent and his wife, Ruth, the parents of two grown children, Eileen (deceased-1987) and Brendan, reside at Binghamton, NY. His memberships include The Chosin Few, VFW, American Legion and Korean War Veterans Assn. He is a 35 year employee of IBM Corp.

PETER WILLIAM McDONALD, was born Nov. 9, 1920, in Brooklyn, NY. He served three years in the 14th Inf., National Guard, prior to his enlistment in United States Marine Corps, November 1941. After basic training, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC (Boot Platoon #896) and Infantry Warfare School, Camp Lejeune, NC, McDonald sailed from Norfolk through Panama Canal to join Replacement Draft, Fleet Marine Force, 2nd Marine Div., 2nd Marine Reg., Camp Catlin, HI. From Hawaii, McDonald participated in Campaigns on Saipan, Tinian (Marianas Islands), Okinawa, and with Occupational Forces, Nagasaki, Japan.





McDonald was discharged from active duty 1948, joined USMCR, Tampa, FL, until recalled to active duty in September 1950 at the outbreak of The Korean War. He reported to Camp Pendleton for assignment to 7th Marine Reg. and later participation in Seoul Operation, Wonsan, Kojo, and The Chosin Reservoir. Following The Chosin Reservoir he took part in the Pohang Guerilla Hunt, Spring 1951, returning to U.S.A. and release from active duty in Los Angeles in July 1951. From here McDonald returned to Tampa, FL Inactive Reserves (6th Marine Reserve District) until his discharge in January 1953.

Pete, and his wife, Millie, had six children. Pete, a retired Dental Technician, now lives with his daughter, Unagh, in Tampa.

EVERETT McFARLAND, born Sept. 3, 1928. I was a normal country raised youth, doing the things which were considered normal in the '30s. When I became 12, I joined the Boy Scouts. This played a very important part of my life. Preparing me for all future parts of my life. Having attained the ranks of Eagle, Ranger (a short lived senior Scout rank which was as high as I was able to go), some 40 odd merit badges, Scouting dominated my life. In 1946, I graduated from Arsenal Technical High School, in Indianapolis. In February 1947, I joined the 16th Inf. Bn., USMCR. I attended the weekly drills, summer camps at Camp Lejeune, NC, Naval Amphib school at Little Creek, VA. Then came June 1950. In July, I was activated. In late August the 16th entrained and headed west. Camp Pendleton, CA for a few weeks, over to Japan for a week, and then on to Korea.

My clippings relate about the time I was air-vaced out, and back to the United States. Spending five months in the hospital at Great Lakes Naval Station. Part of my "problem" was frostbite. At this time, despite the European winters of WWII, not an awful lot was known about frostbite. In some wards, the areas lightly affected were trimmed of the dead skin. In other wards, other means of treatment were used. In my ward, 49 S, it was let nature take its course. I will say that our doctor in charge, a Cmdr. New, was a fine man, a human being, as well as a first class doctor. I might tell of one happening in the ward, while I was there. "At one point in time, we were served scrambled eggs, nine straight meals. The ward decided Cmdr. New should be informed of this. He was. At sick call the next morning. To say the good doctor was upset would be an understatement. When he finally came down, he had the menu changed more to our liking. Dr. New held a meeting with the ward staff, which we were not invited to attend." After five months in Great Lakes Naval Hospital, I spent a month TDY the brig at the Lakes. Then to Quantico, VA, where I was discharged February 1952.



After my discharge, I married. I went to work as a Glazier in Glaziers L.U. 1165 (of which I am now President), I have seven children. The fifth child, Steve, was class valedictorian of his high school, in 1987. I am an avid shooter (all types), go fishing and hunting as time permits. Am currently winding up my year as Commander V.F.W. 2999. Life goes on, and around.

ANDREW B. McFARLANE, ("Mac") was born Jan. 26, 1930 at Rutherford, NJ, graduating from Rutherford High School in June 1947. Enlisted in the Marine Corps in Newark, NJ on Nov. 10, 1948 and upon completion of "boot camp" at Parris Island was assigned to Marine Barracks duty at Bremerton, WA and Boston Naval Yards.

As a Private First Class landed with Co. F, 2nd Bn., 1st Marines at Inchon as a 60mm Mortar Gunner, remained with "Fox" Co. through the Chosin Reservoir and the Spring/Summer operations in 1951. Promoted to Corporal and awarded the Bronze Star Medal w/Combat "V" during his service in Korea, returned to the States in October 1951.





During the period of 1951-1966 served with the 2nd and 3rd Marine Divs. at Okinawa and Camp Lejeune, as well as two tours on the "drill field" at Parris Island; along with Recruiting duty in the metropolitan New York City area, the Development Center at Quantico and Marine Barracks, Bermuda. During this period of service advanced to the rank of First Sergeant.

In May 1966 was selected for promotion to the rank of a Second Lieutenant and in September 1966 arrived in Vietnam, serving as a rifle platoon commander with F and H Cos., 2nd Bn., 3rd Marines. Returned stateside in October 1967 being assigned to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Promoted to Captain in April 1969 and transferred to Quantico to attend Amphibious Warfare School (AWS). In 1970 returned to Vietnam serving as the Assistant Operations Officer (S-3A) for the 1st Marine Reg. During Capt. McFarlane's tours of duty in Vietnam he was awarded a Bronze Star Medal w/Combat "V", Naval Commendation Medal w/Combat "V", Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry w/Silver Star and the Combat Action Ribbon. In addition to these awards he is the recipient of four Presidential Unit Citations and six Marine Corps Good Conduct awards and others.

Retiring from the Marine Corps in February 1971 Capt. McFarlane commenced employment with the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office in Hackensack, NJ where he presently holds the rank of Lieutenant of Investigators. Capt. McFarlane holds membership in The Chosin Few, 1st and 3rd Marine Div. Assn., Marine Corps Mustang Assn. and the Marine Corps League. He presently resides in Saddle Brook, NJ with his wife Joan, they have two grown sons, Bruce and Douglas.

JOHN T. McGAUGHEY, previously, I was in the Marine Corps in WWII from the Spring of 1942 to the Fall of 1945.

I joined the inactive reserve upon discharge and was called back into the Korean Conflict .

I participated as a Canoneer in "I" Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines until we were told to turn around and fight our way out at Yudam-ni.





At that time, I was ordered to take one-half gun section and report to Inf. Co. Not sure what Inf. Co. Helped guard flank of convoy to Hagaru-ri.

Survivors of Company were re-formed into a new Company to guard front column from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri. I was then sent up into the hills to guard the column from Koto-ri to top of pass.

At Hungnam, it showed 26 men and one officer left in Company. Boarded the General Sultan in harbor at which time return to "I" Btry. Feet turned white several times, and parka had several holes but lucky enough not to have any in my body.

The rest of Korean Conflict, I served with "I" Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines until I was rotated back to the States.

ROBERT ERVIN McKEE, was born Dec. 11, 1925 in Sandborn, IN. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in Indianapolis, IN on Feb. 16, 1943. After boot camp, he attended Telephone School at San Diego and Field Signal School, where he was promoted to P.F.C.





His first duty station was the Seacoast Gp., 4th Defense Bn. Later, when the 8th 155 M.M. Gun Bn. was formed, he served in this organization for the remainder of the war. They were awarded the Presidential and Navy Unit Citations for their action at Pelileu and Okinawa.

After the war, he was discharged and returned to Indianapolis, married Ruby Marksbary and enlisted in the 16th Inf. Bn., U.S.M.C.R. He was promoted to Corporal and later called to active duty with this unit.

In Korea, he was assigned to Hq. 1st Bn., 11th Marines, wounded in the attack from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri, evacuated from Hungnam, and hospitalized at the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. Upon his return to the States, he was promoted to Sergeant and stationed at Quantico, VA.

Retired, he has two sons, three daughters, four grandchildren, and lives with his wife in Sandborn, IN where they are active in church and community activities.

CHARLES W.F. McKELLAR, was born May 2, 1928 in Nelson B.C. In 1944 he joined the Army Transport Service. Shortly after his 17th birthday he joined the U.S. Marines. The next four years saw duty aboard various naval vessels, tours at Treasure Island, and Pier 91 in Seattle. He completed his enlistment at Camp Del Mar on release joined the reserve unit in Seattle.

August of 1950 saw his unit activated as part of the 7th Marine Reg. He joined A Co. of the 1st Bn., remaining with the company until the spring of the following year. He was awarded the Bronze Star for service during the Chosin campaign. In May of 1951

he rotated to the U.S. Tours at Seattle, MCRD San Diego, Camp Mathews and with the 3rd Div. at Camp Pendleton and in Hawaii followed.





In 1956 he was commissioned under the meritorious NCO program. Tours at Camp Pendleton, MCB Kaneohe, Okinawa and Camp Lejeune followed. He retired as a Captain in 1966. He recently retired from his second career as Manager of Information Systems with a Multinational manufacturing company.

"Mac" and his wife Barbara reside in North Kingstown, RI. They have two grown children Mark and Lori. "Mac" owns and operates Wickford Apiaries and is active in both the Eastern Agricultural Society of which he is past president and presently a Director and the Rhode Island Beekeepers Association in addition to his work with the International Korean War Memorial project.

JOHN L. McLEOD, was born Feb. 13, 1923, in New Orleans, LA. Before enlisting, in December, 1942, he was employed by South Central Bell Telephone Company. After basic training at San Diego, CA, he qualified as a radio operator. He sailed, Sept. 13, 1943, aboard the U.S.S. Cowpens to Hawaii. There he was assigned to the 4th Div. and served as field radio operator on Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. On Saipan he was attached to the 27th Army Div. He saw action with the 2nd Shore Party on Tinian Island and on Iwo Jima with the 5th Corps Signal Battalion. In September, 1945, he left Maui for occupation duty in Japan. He was discharged Jan. 12, 1946.





On Aug. 14, 1950, the 10th Inf. Bn. of the Marine Corp Reserve in New Orleans was activated. He departed San Diego, CA, Oct. 15, 1950. Arrived at Kobe, Japan with the 2nd Replacement Draft. Arrived Wonsan, Korea Nov. 11, 1950. Participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign. Relieved from extended active duty in August, 1951.

John's first son, Stephen, was born while he was in Hagaru-Ri. He has another son, James and a daughter, Barbara. With 42 years with the Bell Systems, he retired in June 1984. He lives with his wife, Edna, in Metairie, LA. He has one granddaughter and three grandsons.

ROBERT H. McLURE, was born Nov. 1, 1928 in McKeesport, PA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1948, completed boot camp at Parris Island, and was assigned to Co. A, 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune.

In 1949 McLure made a six-month Mediterranean cruise with the 8th Marines. He later served with D Co., 6th Marines.

In April, 1950 McLure was transferred to Marine Barracks, Lakehurst, NJ. In July, 1950 he was transferred to Camp Pendleton and E Co., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div.

On Sept. 15, 1950 McLure participated in the amphibious assault at Inchon, and the capture of Seoul.





During the Chosin campaign McLure served as a rifleman in E/2/1 at Koto-Ri. After Chosin he participated in the 1st Marine Div. Spring Offensive (Operation Killer) in central Korea.

On returning stateside in June, 1951, McLure was assigned to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island and served as a senior drill instructor until his discharge as a staff sergeant in July, 1952.

McLure was awarded the Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others.

McLure has a son, Timothy. In civilian life McLure is a draftsman and electrician.

JOHN ROBERT McNAMEE, was born on Dec. 10, 1921 in St. Louis, MO and attended high school there. After graduation from college in Minnesota, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and reported to Boot Camp at Parris Island. Upon completion, he was ordered to Quantico, VA where he attended O.C.S., Reserve Officers Class and Field Artillery School. He joined the 4th Joint Assault Signal Co. in California and the 1st Marine Div. in July 1944 in the South Pacific. He participated in the Peleliu Operation as a Naval Gunfire Forward Observer with 2/1 and was awarded two Presidential Commendation Ribbons. He also served from Apr. 1, 1945 to late July in the battle for Okinawa earning a Bronze Star and two more Commendation Ribbons. Following V.J. Day, he spent three months in the occupation of North China.

Lt. McNamee was called back to active duty in July 1950 as a member of ANGLICO and reported to the 1st Marine Div. in Korea in October 1950. He again served as a Forward Observer, this time during the Chosin Reservoir attack. Following the final evacuation of the Marine Division, he was assigned to the 3rd Army Div. to help in the final withdrawal from North Korea. He was the last Marine in North Korea where he conducted the final naval barrage on Dec. 24, 1950.



He reported back to Pusan on Dec. 28, 1950 and spent the next ten and one-half months serving with the Division in their push back north. For his action in Korea, he was awarded the Silver Star, the Presidential Personal Letter of Commendation and three additional Presidential Unit Citations.

Capt. McNamee married Dorothy Flynn in February 1946 and they are the parents of six children. Son, John R., Jr., graduated from the U.S.N.A. and is currently a Commander in the U.S. Navy in charge of submarine repairs in the Atlantic Fleet at New London. The Captain is also blessed with five daughters.

Following his duty with the Marine Corps, he was a fine paper sales executive attaining the position of Vice President and Board of Directors member with his company. He is a member of the Amvets and was a very early member of the Chosin Few.

WILLIAM McREYNOLDS, was born Jan. 1, 1919 at NAD, Iona Island Stoney Point, NY (now a state park). He graduated in the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1941, Feb. 7, 1941. He was a battery officer with the 1st Bn., 11th Marines at MB New River, NC when that element was ordered to British Samoa with the 1st Mar. Brigade in February, 1942. Returning to the States the same year, he served briefly as Btry. CO, F Btry., 2nd Bn., 12th Marines before being ordered to advanced artillery school at Ft. Sill. He served as S-3, 2nd Bn., 14th Marines during training, and was the Battalion XO at the battles of Kwajalien, Saipan, and Tinian. He was assigned as S-2, 14th Marines at the battle of Iwo Jima where he won the Bronze Star Medal.





He was assigned as CO, 3rd Bn., 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune in June 1950. This element was transferred to Camp Pendleton in July 1950, and was redesignated the 4th Bn., 11th Marines with McReynolds as Commanding Officer. He was the 4th Bn. CO at the Inchon landing and subsequent drive to recapture Seoul. He continued in command of the 4th Bn., 11th Marines at the Wonsan landing, and at the Chosin Reservoir. During the Chosin Campaign, McReynolds' Battalion of 155mm howitzers supported the 7th Marines in their advance to Koto Ri, Hagaru Ri, and Yudam Ni. At Yudam Ni, the 4th Bn. occupied positions to support the advance of the 5th and 7th Marines, however the role changed to infantry and infantry replacements as the 155 ammo was expended after the Chinese counterattack. His Battalion had several artillery counterbattery and harassing fire missions before taking up the task of transport and protection of the hospital column during the retrograde attack to Hagaru Ri. The 4th Bn. performed artillery support missions from Hagaru Ri to Koto Ri during the battle. He won the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star (GS). He later served as CO, 3rd Bn., 11th Marines during the battles of the winter, spring and summer of 1951 in central and east Korea, and won the Silver Star Medal in this campaign. He returned to the U.S. in September 1951, the last original member of his battalion to be rotated.

Lt. Col. McReynolds retired from the Marine Corps June 30, 1961. He worked for General Electric Co. as a QC Engineer on an Air Force Project in W. Germany; and later worked in engineering management on Navy and Air Force projects for various companies in the Washington area. He retired from civilian employment in February 1984, and now resides at Annapolis, MD. He is a widower with two sons, William Jr. and Richard in Silver Spring, MD, and one daughter, Mrs. Joan Karnes in Gloucester, VA. Sailing, investments, and travel are his principle interests.

SHANNON L. MEANY, with the 1st Marine Div. in North Korea (Delayed)—Tech. Sgt. Shannon L. Meany, Marine combat correspondent, is dead.

He died at nightfall, December 6, of an occupational hazard peculiar to his job as a Marine scribe—enemy gunfire.

The shaggy-mustached Irishman from Hewlitt, Long Island, was "covering" the Division's epic 13-day fight from Hagaru-ri to the northeast Korean coast when an enemy bullet struck him in the chest. Death followed instantly.

In a sense, he didn't have to go. An outstanding non-com, he was holding down a necessary desk job in the rear echelon when the "big story" broke.

Then there was no holding him. He begged off his job as acting public information chief, grabbed his portable and rifle and shoved off.

Back to his beloved beat: the front lines, where his



buddies were making history. It was a beat he had learned well at Inchon and Seoul, under fire.

A prolific writer, few Marines or civilians ever recognized his stuff. It went back to home-town newspapers—four paragraph blurbs telling friends and proud parents that their boy, Joe Blow, was serving as a Marine somewhere in Korea.

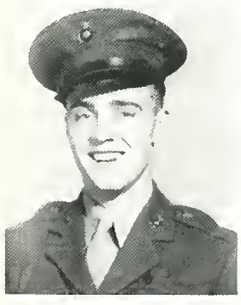
"Joe Blows"—he must have written a thousand and one of them. And with never a by-line.

But he never griped. A marine of the old school, he had an intolerance for people who placed their interests above those of the Corps.

A Marine first and above everything else was Tech. Sgt. Shannon Meany, and the memory of his familiar figure, combing the front lines with typewriter and rifle for home-town stories, will never die.
Submitted by Capt. Mike Capraro

ERMINE LINDSLEY MEEKER, born Aug. 21, 1924 at Chugwater, WY, started college at Greeley, CO where he met Margaret Painter, his future wife. He joined the Marine Corps Friday, Nov. 13, 1942.

He received a Letter of Commendation with Combat V for excellent service as a Platoon Leader 1st Eng. Bn. against the enemy in Korea from November 27 to Dec. 10, 1950. "He displayed outstanding leadership, coolness underfire, skill, courage, and confidence during the withdrawal from Hagaru-ri to Hungnam, in engineering tasks and several engagements with the enemy."





Service was at HQMC, Camp Lejeune and elsewhere until award of a Legion of Merit with Combat V for "outstanding leadership, judgement, inspiring devotion to duty as Commanding Officer, 7th Engineer Bn. in Vietnam; Aug. 24, 1965 to Aug. 7, 1966.

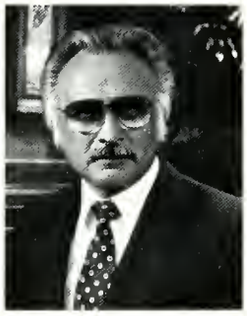
Then HQMC and a Meritorious Service Medal for "unique managerial competence and resourcefulness in resolving myriad problems in directing and guiding the overall staff effort for the Operation and Maintenance Budget formulation, justification and review when Marine Corps Forces, supported by this Appropriation, were committed to Combat."

Col. Meeker retired in 1971 to Margaret's 43 home, a small ranch near Cheyenne, WY. They enjoy the wildlife and raise race horses.

JOSE G. MENDOZA, (Gil) was born on Aug. 11, 1931 in San Francisco, CA. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on Aug. 11, 1948, in the 11th Tank Bn. in San Diego, CA. I was in the 11th grade at Chula Vista High School at the time. I moved to San Francisco in September 1949 and transferred to the 12th Inf. Bn. at Treasure Island. I graduated from high school in June 1950 and was called to active duty in the corps on Aug. 1, 1950. I became 19 on Aug. 11, 1950 and made the invasion of Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950. My unit was the 4.2 Mortar Co., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller was our regimental commander at the time.

I participated in the following, Sept. 15, 1950-Sept. 16, 1950 assault and seizure of Inchon Korea, Sept. 17, 1950-Oct. 7, 1950 capture and securing of Seoul, Korea, Oct. 26, 1950-Dec. 14, 1950 Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign, northern Korea, Dec. 17, 1950-Dec. 30, 1950 action against enemy forces in south and central Korea, Apr. 4, 1951-July 12, 1951 action against enemy forces in south and central Korea.





I was awarded the USMC Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with one Silver and one Bronze Star, National Defense Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with three Bronze Stars and Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars.

I was honorably discharged from USMC on Aug. 10, 1951.

I presently reside in Chula Vista, CA with my wife Gloria, married 36 years, have one son and two daughters, and have eight grandchildren. My occupation is an insurance agent/broker for over 20 years.

ARTHUR MERCIER, was born on May 2, 1927, educated in Montreal, Quebec (Canada), enlisted in the U.S. Army on Aug. 26, 1948.

After completing basic training at Camp Breckenridge, KY and radio operator's school at Camp Gordon, GA was assigned to Hq. 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Div. at Camp Crawford, Sapporo, Japan.





In September 1950, participated in the invasion at Inchon, and the capture of Seoul, the invasion of North Korea the drive to the Yalu, back to the Chosin Reservoir, then to Hungnam and evacuated by the Air Force to Japan, and the U.S. where he re-enlisted and served in the occupation of Germany, was discharged at Camp Kilmour, NJ in June 1955 as a Sergeant 1st Class.

He received two Purple Hearts for wounds received at Osan-Ni on Sept. 27, 1950 and at the Chosin Reservoir on Dec. 9, 1950, the Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Medal w/four Bronze Stars. Occupation Medal of Japan and Germany.

Married to Claudette: we have a son and daughter and live in Montreal, Quebec (Canada).

RICHARD JOSEPH MERCURIO, was born Mar. 21, 1928 at Belleville, IL. He enlisted in the Marines on his 18th birthday in 1946. He was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA and in July of 1950 sailed for Korea with H & S Co., 5th Marines as part of the 1st Marine Brigade. Thereafter, he participated in enemy actions at the Pusan Perimeter and in the invasion at Inchon to the capture of Seoul.

In November of 1950 Sgt. Mercurio was with the 1st Marine Div. at Yudam-ni and after the Chinese attack on the 28th, was attached with G/3/5 for the remainder of the withdrawal actions through Hagaru-ri to Hungnam and evacuation to Pusan. He returned to the States in March of 1951 and was honorably discharged as a Staff Sergeant in February 1952. In May of that year he began a career in law enforcement with the Belleville Police Department





that has spanned over 30 years. He currently is employed in the Division of Administration for the Illinois State Police.

Mr. Mercurio is married, has four children and nine grandchildren. He now lives with his wife, Rose, in Springfield, IL. He is a member of the FBI National Academy Associates, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Marine Corps League and the Chosin Few.

ROBERT N. MEROLA, born July 16, 1929 at Everett, MA. Awarded Purple Heart for wounds received at Yudam-ni, Dec. 7, 1950.

After Parris Island, I was transferred to California for training as a radio operator. While at Camp Delmar, Oceanside, CA I was a member of the base baseball team. We played in a civilian league located in San Diego, winning the San Diego Championship.





In August 1950 I was attached with Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 5th Provisional Marine Brigade. I participated in the Pusan Perimeter, Naktong, Inchon and was still radio man for Weapons Co., when we moved into the Chosin campaign. It was here where I gave up my duties as a radio man and returned to what our first duties were as a rifle man. No matter what you do in the Marine Corps, it seems, some time or other you end up with a rifle. From the Pusan Perimeter to Chosin I don't think anything compares to the bitter cold and trying to fight and survive at the same time. I recall one night that I felt like death was better than this bitter cold. I live in Andover, MA. Raised four children and look forward to retiring from the role of a teacher here at Shawsheen Technical High School. I would like to travel and maybe see old time friends in the corps.

FREDERICK L. MERRITT, SR., (Fred) born on Jan. 29, 1930 in Wilmington, NC. He moved to Savannah, GA in 1935 where he attended school. He joined the USMCR in October, 1948.

Fred's reserve unit was activated on Aug. 30, 1950. The unit was sent from Savannah to Camp Pendleton, CA. Fred was at Tent Camp 1 for six weeks before boarding ship at San Diego for Korea. He landed in Korea in November of 1950. There he joined the H Co., Machine Gun Section, 3rd Bn., 1st Marines at Hagaru-Ri, where he was wounded the first time on





Nov. 29, 1950. Fred fought with this group until Sept. 21, 1951, when shrapnel put out his left eye and lodged in his nose. He retired medically on Jan. 31, 1952.

Fred received two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and United Nations Service Medal.

Fred and his wife, Betty Joe, live in Griffin, GA, where Fred works for Lowe Electric Company, a plumbing and electric wholesale supply house. They have three children: July (Mrs. Bobby) Clonts, Frederick, Jr. and James. They have two grandsons, John and Robby Clonts.

Fred, Jr., also served in the USMC.

MAX MERRITT, was born July 4, 1925 at Griswold, IA. June 11, 1943, the day after he graduated from high school in Alliance, NE, Merritt went to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, trained as a radar operator and telephone lineman, participated in the Okinawa Campaign and 3rd Fleet Operations against Japan. In 1949, as a Sergeant, Hq. Bn., 1st Marine Div., he was recommended for a commission and attended the first officer Screening Course. Commissioned in September 1949, he attended the 6th Officers Basic Class. Assigned to the 5th Marines, Merritt went to Korea in August 1950 as a platoon leader in C-1-5 participating in the Inchon landing. Wounded at Yudam-ni on November 28th, he was evacuated December 4th from Hagaru-ri. Recovering, he returned to C-1-5 and served there until May 1951.





Assignments as Company Commander 1st ITR, Inspector Instructor, Lincoln, NE, C.O. Marine Det. CINC LANT FLT, Operations Officer Junior School and Executive Officer 2nd Shore Party Bn. followed. In December 1965, he was assigned to MAG-36 at Chu Lai Vietnam. Merritt retired on Mar. 1, 1967. His decorations included the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, five Presidential Unit Citations, the Navy Unit Commendation and the Good Conduct Medal.

He graduated from Univ. of Nebraska in 1972. Maj. Merritt and his wife now reside in Lincoln, NE, where he worked as Associate Warden, Nebraska State Penitentiary, until his second retirement in 1987.

KENNETH N. MERTZ, was born May 21, 1930 in St. Louis, MO. Joined the 3rd Inf. Bn. U.S.M.C.R. in April 1948 and was called to active duty July 1950. I was ordered to Korea, with the 2nd replacement draft, in October 1950. I was assigned to Co. F, 2nd Bn., 7th Reg.





I'm proud to have served under Capt. William Earl Barber in the defense of Fox Hill. Had it not been for his heroic inspiration and leadership I doubt that I would be here today. I served with Fox Co. from Octoher 1950 to December 1951. There is nothing that has ever happened in my life that could begin to compare with those five days and nights at Toktong Pass and the battle back to Hamhung. I received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. I was discharged in February 1952, I was married in 1953 to my wife Mary Ann and we have three sons, a grandson, and a granddaughter. We live in St. Louis County where I am employed as a Ready Mix Driver.

CLIFFORD W. MEYER, born Nov. 1, 1929, in Oakland, CA. He joined the Marines in August, 1947; served as a radioman with the 9th Marines; on Guam December, 1947 until November, 1948; shipped to China Tsingtao and Shangli November, 1948 until May 1949. Was on the Judo Team at the Shanghi YMCA; returned to the States to Camp Lejeune, NC. He transferred to wire section and promoted to Corporal; also on the Judo Team at Camp Lejeune; shipped out to the Mediterranean in May, 1950, with the 6th Marines at the outbreak of hostilities; shipped to Japan; made the Inchon landing as part of 3rd Bn., 7th Marines; after Inchon-Seoul was assigned as the weasel driver; made the Wonsan landing in N. Korea and moved up to the Chanjin Reservoir, somewhere between Hagaru-Ri and Yudam-Ni. The weasel threw a track. By the time we got the track back on and headed to Yudam-Ni, it was dark. I believe I was the last vehicle to make it to Yudam-Ni. Contact had been lost between Battalion and How Co. I was ordered to take my wire team PFC B.G. Coleman and PVT Harold Haney up to the ridgeline and located them unaware that the CCP had started their offensive. We searched the whole ridgeline and could find no sign that any troops had been there. If we were observed by the Chinese, they never shot at us. But 10,000 Chinamen must have thought we were nuts. Satisfied that no troops were up there, we returned to the CP and took up defensive positions. Later, we were ordered to join A Rifle Co. for the fight out of Yudam-Ni. We reported to the Company Commander who told us to find a spot and dig in; we scraped off some snow, spread our sleeping bags, crawled in and fell asleep from pure exhaustion. When we woke the next morning, we found that the company had left without waking us. Unable to determine which direction the company took, we returned to the road and walked out along side the convoy of dead and wounded. I never saw the weasel after that. Returned to the States in May, 1951; was promoted to Sergeant and honorably discharged in August, 1951. I was awarded the following: Korean Service Medal with three Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, United Nations Service Medal, China Service Medal, Navy Occupation, Marine Corps Good Conduct, the Korean War Veterans Medal, Ambassador for Peace Certificate.

Clifford is a member of the Chosin Few. He and his wife, Alma Jean, live in Citrus Heights, CA. They have four children and six grandchildren. He is an appliance service technician.

CHARLES F. MICALE, "Mike" Sgt., USMC, enlisted in the Marines Oct. 6, 1948; 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. He picked up the name "Mike" in boot camp; sent to Guam in February, 1949; served with "A" Co., 5th Marines (1st Provisional Marine Brigade); left island shortly after typhoon-transferred to Yokosuka, Japan. Korea started 1950; sent to Korea as a replacement and was happy to meet my buddies who I was stationed with on Guam in 1949. I arrived in Korea as a rifleman shortly after Inchon landing.



From Seoul, we went to North Korea, Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign; inflicted with frostbite, left Korea at Hagaru-Ri on Dec. 6, 1950; came back to the States after a stay in the hospital in Japan. Stationed in Boston and Camp Lejeune, NC. Discharged from Camp Lejeune in 1952 as Sergeant.

LEWIS J. MICHELONY, JR., I joined the 4.2 Mortar Co., at Camp Pendleton the afternoon before they sailed for Kobe Japan. I was a veteran of WWII Having served in the First Bn.-6th Marines throughout WWII. When the Korean war broke out I was working for Col. Zern at CJHP., in California. I was assigning members of the reserves to billets as they came and reported. At about 11:30 the day before the First marines sailed for Korea. I went to Tent camp and looked up Col. Puller. I asked him to join his unit. He had to go to the main area to call the CMC., to get permission to take me. Once he received permission he assigned me to the 4.2 Mortar Co. There I was made the Company Gunny. I sailed with the First Marines and met my company six hours after seeing Puller. I had left my family in Chula Vista.

In the 4.2s I met my company aboard ship. Lt. (1sLt.) Otis Waldrop the company executive officer and I worked together from the moment I went aboard ship until I was relieved to become Company Gunny of G-1-1 after the Chosin.



I landed with the 4.2s at Inchon, made that landing, went to Seoul and then onto Wonsan and up to the Chosin. During my stay with the 4.2s Lt. Waldrop and I did two things. We followed the assault co's and selected places for the 4.2 platoons to displace and set up in support of the assault companies. The second thing we did was select places for the mortars to set up at night and establish security.

On Sept. 17, 1950 I was awarded a Silver Star for action against enemy aggressor forces. Led a patrol that paved the way for rapid deployment of our mortars. Destroying approximately a platoon of enemy soldiers that would have prevented our company from supporting our forces.

After the Chosin I was assigned to the Third Bn. as Gunnery sergeant under Capt. Carl Sitter until I was rotated to the states in April of 1951. My job was mostly concerned with the selection and deployment of platoons. One would be setup supporting and the other would be in trucks moving into new positions.

Lt. Waldrop, one of the finest officers who I have known in this war and Carl Sitter. Waldrop could do anything a seasoned officer would have to. He could fit into any job and know what to do. A wise and very good officer. Carl Sitter was great. He was both a humanitarian and a good line officer. Korea in my opinion was a different type of war from any other we had been in. Although I had been in four battles in the Pacific that included Tarawa and Saipan. Korea was different. Two things. One fighting civilians, two the weather. Fighting in cold weather is much more difficult than in the tropics. You can fight the enemy but the elements are something else. Another thing after Seoul it was like a hunting party. You went out searching for the enemy. He knew where you were but you didn't know where he was or how many there were of him. Another thing in this country although you were helping the South Koreans you were still the enemy. Why you were a Caucasian in an Oriental country.

Another thing about this war that was different to me was being evacuated when wounded. In WWII you got patched up and continued into another battle. Here you were evacuated to Japan or States side. In WWII as a Marine you didn't have to worry about secondary type of wounds that were inflicted by climate. Frostbite was as bad if not worst than an enemy bullet. I was very proud of my service with the First Marines. Felt that Puller was an inspiration to his men that couldn't be purchased. The First was

very lucky to have him and especially Ed Craig. O.P. Smith to me was like a father. I had known him in Iceland and later as a neighbor when I retired. With men like Puller, Murray, Craig and O.P. Smith we had one of the best opportunities to survive in any type of war. With young officers like Waldrop and Bill Barber, Carl Sitter we were very fortunate.

I am thankful for the leadership and for having been a part of this great organization.

FREDERICK E. MIDDAUGH, (Ed) was born in Galesburg, IL on Apr. 26, 1929. He enlisted in the Marines on Aug. 1, 1948. After boot camp at Parris Island, he graduated from basic electronics school at Great Lakes and radar technician school at Del Mar, CA. Then he was assigned to 1st AAA Bn., Camp Lejeune.

He was transferred to the 11th Marines, 1st Div. at the outbreak of the Korean war and participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea, where he was on TAD to D Co. 5th Marines, and operations against the enemy in South and Central Korea.





He received a field promotion to sergeant in 1951 and was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, Korean Presidential Citation and others. He was discharged in 1952 as S/Sergeant.

Ed and his wife Ginny live in Galesburg, IL. He has four children, Peggy, Patty, Dan and Janet and three step-children, Dave, Tim and Tom Moss. They also have one grandchild, Chris.

Ed is the CEO of National Equities Planning, Inc., a nation wide broker/dealer, in Peoria, IL and a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Independent Financial Professionals.

EDWIN G. MILANOWSKI, was born Mar. 5, 1927, in Stevens Point, WI.

He joined the USMCR March 1944. After boot training at Parris Island September 1944 and basic training at Camp Lejeune, NC, he was sent as a replacement in the 5th Div. G-3-27th Marines which just came back from Iwo Jima. The war ended while there. He was sent to Sasebo, Japan, for occupation September 1945, and after a month was sent to Palau Islands for five months, then onto Guam for a month. He then went to Samar, Philippines, for MP duty on a naval base for five months. He went home via China aboard an APA and was discharged November 1946. In 1947 he enlisted in the inactive reserve. As jobs became scarce, he intended to make a career in the USMC in February 1949. After Korea, he changed his mind and took a discharge.





When the Korean War broke out, he thought he had it made aboard a new cruiser in the floating battalion in the Mediterranean. No such luck as he was put on an APA and sent through the Suez to Japan where the 3-G-7th Marines 1st Div. was being brought to combat strength. Landed at Inchon about D+15 and participated in the taking of Seoul. Was wounded the first time about ten miles north of Seoul. After a month in a hospital in Japan and a few weeks recuperation, he returned to the division in Korea as they were getting into the Chosin area. He was with them to Yudam-Ni, back to Hungnam, then to Pusan for replacements and recuperation. January 1951 he was sent 40 miles north of Pusan to mop up guerillas where he was wounded a second time. After recuperation, he returned to the States and was discharged with the rank of S/Sergeant in October 1952.

He became a truck driver and hopes to retire next year.

Edwin resides in Stevens Point with his wife, Patricia. They have five boys, two girls and one granddaughter. He hopes to become an active fisherman upon retirement.

He has 11 ribbons including two Purple Hearts, two Good Conduct Medals, U.S. Presidential Unit Citation and Korean Presidential Unit Citation and a Letter of Commendation.

SAMUEL A. MILES, was born on Dec. 13, 1929 in Fellows, CA. He enlisted in the Corps in October of 1948. After boot camp in San Diego and Signal School at Camp Del Mar he was assigned as a radio operator with the First Marines that had recently returned from China. With the re-organization of the Corps in 1949 he was assigned to the Communication Platoon, Second Bn., Fifth Marine Reg., First Marine Div.

He was recalled from leave to join his unit with the Provisional Marine Brigade and sailed aboard the USS Geo. C. Clymer to Pusan, Korea.





He served with the Brigade during the Pusan Perimeter action, then with the First Marine Div. during the Inchon landing, the battle for Seoul, Wonsan landing, the Chosin Reservoir, and Operation Killer.

The Second Bn., Fifth Marines, was the point for the Fifth Reg. the night the Chinese hit in force on Nov. 27, 1950. He remembers the coming of each subsequent dawn and the arrival of the Marine close air support, without which it is doubtful, the Division would have been able to remain intact. He boarded the Robin Kirk, a merchant vessel in Hungnam on his 21st birthday. After debarking and arriving in the "Bean Patch", Masan Korea, he took part in Operation Killer and soon afterward was rotated back to the states.

During his Marine career he served once again in Korea in 1955-56, was in Guatanamo Bay, Cuba during the "Bay of Pigs Invasion", the Philippines, Vietnam, and Hawaii. He retired from the Corps in 1968 as an Electronics Warfare Officer with the rank of CWO-2.

Upon retirement, he went to work for the Department of Defense and spent a year in Vietnam as a civilian. After leaving the Dept. of Defense he joined the Hughes Aircraft Company where he is presently employed as an Earth Station Mission Specialist.

Sam lives with his wife of 37 yrs., Barbara, in Arvada, CO. They have three grown children and seven grandchildren.

PAUL MILLER, born July 20, 1926 Houston, TX. Attended Univ. of Houston. Marine Corps career August 1944 to August 1951 not continuous. Basics at Parris Island then to 2nd Mar Div. I-3-6 and 2nd Pioneer Bn. Participated in Okinawa Battle, then occupation duty at Nagasaki and Sasebo Japan. Came home and discharged.

Recalled by Marines, left for Korea with 7th RCT, 25 days later was in action in Inchon-Seoul sector with 3rd Bn. 11th Marines. Then on to history and the Chosin Reservoir battle, coming out of Yudam-ni was member of the "Damnation Bn.". Back to Masan for Christmas and to re-group. Chased guerillas around Pohang, then back to the front at Hoensong. Ended career in Korea just south of Hwachon Reservoir area. Spent 35 glorious days in the Swedish hospital at Pusan, then home and discharged.



Married 41 years to childhood sweetheart Billie, raised sons Robert, David, John and daughter Mary, who bore us four grandchildren.

Presently I am chief dispatcher for GH&H Railroad at Galveston. The two memories I will never forget as a Marine are boot camp and the bitter cold of the Chosin, Semper Fi.

ROBERT L. MILLS, SSgt. USMC Retd.; born Oct. 22, 1927; Boston, MA. Enlisted at 18 to "avoid the Draft" at end of WWII. Aviation Mechanic on F4U Corsairs, Squantum, MA; Naval School of Photography, Pensacola, FL; Base and PIO Photographer, Cherry Pt., NC 1948-1949. 10th Amtrac Bn., USMCR Tampa, FL; January 1950 to July 1950, Motion Picture Cameraman at Chosin - 1st Mar Div. Inchon to Yanggu July 1951. Reelected President Los Angeles Metro Chapter, Chosin Few. Logistics chairman for California Committee International Korean War Memorial.





Bob and his lovely wife Jan live in Shadow Hills, CA with their horses, dogs, rabbits, cat and cockateels. They have five children, ten grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

HARRY T. MILNE, born Dec. 2, 1917, The Dalles, OR. Entered the U.S. Marine Corps July 1940 as a 2nd Lieutenant from the University of Oregon and attended Marine Corps Basic School in Philadelphia in the class of 1940.

First duty assignment was to take the 31st platoon through boot camp San Diego graduating May 1941. From San Diego I was assigned as a Junior Officer, U.S.S. St. Louis, June 1941 in Pearl Harbor and remained aboard until November 1943.

Following sea duty I was assigned to Jacques Farm (Marine Corps Tank School) as a student and later the school operations officer.



Late summer of 1944 overseas and joined the 1st Tank Bn. 1st Marine Div. as an observer in the Pelieu invasion. After Pelieu I became the Executive Officer of the newly formed 6th Tank Bn. 6th Marine Div. on Guadalcanal. Stayed with the 6th Tanks through Okinawa; occupation of Tsingtao, China and the surrender of the Japanese forces in that area of China.

After WWII I was assigned as C.O. Marine Barracks, Bayonne, NJ. From Bayonne I was a Naval ROTC instructor for three years at the University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 1946-1949.

Upon being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, I was assigned to Quantico, VA as a student at the then Senior School. Following graduation in June 1950 orders received to the 1st Tank Bn. Camp Pendleton, CA as Commanding Officer.

Left San Diego in August 1950 for Korea participating in 1st Mar Div. operations as Division Tank Officer and Tank Battalion C.O. until Apr. 23, 1951.

Returning stateside I was assigned to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Gp. in the Joint Chiefs of Staff section of the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. until the summer of 1954. After the Pentagon tour served as the Chief of Mechanized section Marine Corps School as instructor in Junior and Senior schools until 1957.

My last assignment until retirement in 1960 was Marine officer on the staff of the Commander Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor serving in the operations section.

After Marine Corps retirement in 1960 I moved to Phoenix, AZ and was employed as a stock broker and assignment manager for 24 years.

LOUIS MILONE, enlisted in the U.S. Army at New Orleans, LA, Sept. 2, 1948, and was sent to Camp Stoneman, CA. For two years, they loaded and unloaded materials and supplies and personnel aboard ships and other means of transportation, even loading ammo on ships when civilian dock workers refused, when the Korean Police Action began. For a guy 5'7", 125 lbs., lugging two 155 MMs at a time wasn't fun!

And on to Japan! Camp Drake was the staging area for the 7th Inf. Div. where he became a tank crewman, Hv. Tank Co., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div. His C.O.'s name was also (1st Lt.) Drake. He had never seen the inside of a tank before. That changed, as they were part of Inchon, Suwon and never-to-be-forgotten names like Chosin and Hagaru-ri.



On or about Nov. 27, 1950, Lt. Drake and two others were going to recommend him for the Medal of Honor or Silver Star for running to the rear for a tank retriever to free the column on a hillside. Wounded, and listed as M.I.A. after not being able to return to his unit because of his injuries, he spent some time helping defend the AID Station and freeing the frozen hands from weapons of men who streamed into the perimeter. He was airlifted to Japan with arm, face and head (shrapnel) wounds almost healed over. After a 45 day hospital stay, he was sent back to Pusan to the original transportation unit and returned stateside on E.T.S.

RALPH A. MILTON, was born Dec. 9, 1929 and graduated from high school in Pine Bluffs, WY, in May 1948. After joining the Marine Corps in August 1948, he completed basic training in San Diego and was then stationed at Camp Pendleton from 1948-1950. Before sailing for Korea from San Diego in August 1950, he was stationed at Marine Barracks, Bremerton, WA, for approximately a month.

Milton landed at Inchon on Sept. 17, 1950 and was assigned to the 1st MT Bn. as Col. Olin Beall's driver. As his driver as a Pfc., Milton was with Col. Beall at all times unless he was sent to give messages (orders) to others in the Battalion.

Early in November going to North Korea, he was awarded the Silver Star by request of Col. Litzenberg for his part in running ammo to a Battalion of his regiment just south of Sudong which was cut off from the rest of the regiment and was running out of ammo. Headquarters for the 1st MT Bn. was at Hagaru-ri, and as Col. Beall's driver, he had first-hand information on the fighting of the infantry and their progress or lack of progress. As we went to the Division and Regiment and even Battalion almost daily, he was the driver for the Convoy Commander who brought out the last convoy from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri after delivering replacement troops and supplies to Yudam-ni and returned bringing wounded.



On Dec. 1, 1950, Col. Beall learned the Army had left their wounded and dead in a stalled convoy on the east side of the reservoir. On December 2 Col. Beall, Hospital Corpsman Bebinger, and Milton went out on the Chosin Reservoir with the jeep and found many wounded men from the Army 7th Inf. Div. Reg. They carried and hauled many of them out of small arms range and some to Hagaru-ri to the evacuation air strip. At the same time they arranged to get more help and trucks to carry the wounded to safety. He was awarded a Silver Star by the Army for his part of the rescue which continued for the better part of three days.

Milton retired from the USMC in 1970. Capt. Milton and his wife, Betty reside in Twin Falls, ID.

Decorations, Medals, and Ribbons awarded: Silver Star Medal, Gold Star in view of 2nd Silver Star; Presidential Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal, Korea PUS, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnamese Campaign Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

FRANK MITCHELL, 1st Lt., Platoon Leader; Medal of Honor (posthumously); killed in action on Nov. 26, 1950. A man with great leadership and strength who any Marine would be proud to serve under. *Submitted by R.J. Baeurs*

RICHARD F. MITCHELL, was born Sept. 19, 1919 in San Francisco, CA. He was inducted into Federal service in March of 1941 as a sergeant in the 160th Inf. of the 40th Div. In April of 1942 he was selected for Infantry Officer Candidates School and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in July. He was assigned to the 405th Inf., 102nd Inf. Div. and served with the division in Europe until the end of WWII. While with the 405th Inf. he was assigned as a heavy weapons company commander, Battalion operations officer and Battalion Ex. O.





In June of 1949 he was assigned to the 31st Inf. at Sapporo, Japan and participated in the Inchon landing. At Koto-ri he was the Battalion S-3 of the 2nd Bn. of the 31st Inf.

Mitchell returned to Korea in 1963 and served as G-3 Operations Officer at Hq. I Corps GP. He retired from the service in 1965.

Col. Mitchell and his wife Betty make their home in Santa Barbara, CA. Since 1966 he has been on the Instructional Development staff of the University of California at Santa Barbara. They have two grown children, Joyce and Richard F. Jr.

ANTHONY D. MITROWSKI, born June 6, 1921 Springfield, MA. Enlisted in the Marine Corps January 1942. Basic training Parris Island, SC, joined the 1st Eng. Bn. 1st Mar Div. Camp Lejeune, NC. Participated in the Guadalcanal, New Britain and Palau operations. Joined the 5th Ser. Depot on Guam 1948. 1950 Korea E-2-11 1st Mar Div. Motor Transport Sergeant. 1952 Quantico, VA MC Equipment Board. Worked with other Marines building, testing and evaluating the "Mighty Mite."

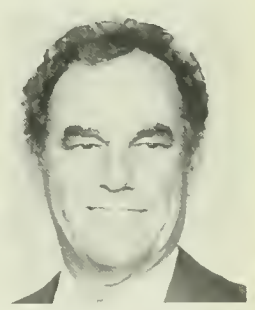




Served two years in Japan with the 3rd Bn. 3rd Marines 3rd Mar Div. Transferred to the 7th Comm Bn. Camp Pendleton, CA. Sent to Recruiter School 1960. Stationed in Buffalo, NY. Retired 1963. Reside, Garden Grove, CA.

JOHN D. MIXON, was born on Apr. 4, 1928 in Los Angeles, CA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in April, 1945. After basic training he completed 2nd phase infantry training at Camp Pendleton and was scheduled to participate in the invasion of the Japanese mainland when the war ended. He was reassigned to "sea school" in San Diego, and upon completion joined the Marine detachment aboard the U.S.S. Adm. R.E. Coontz (AP-122). When the ship was decommissioned in March 1946 he was transferred to the U.S.S. Missouri (BB-63). He spent his last two years at Camp Pendleton as an M.P. and was discharged in 1949. Recalled in August, 1950 he was assigned to "B" Co. 1st Tank Bn. He participated in the assault of Inchon, the capture of Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir campaign. His younger brother Don (also recalled) served in the same tank through all three campaigns.





John was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action outside of Seoul and a Purple Heart. He was discharged in February 1951.

John resides in Bakersfield, CA with his wife Debbie and is employed by a Civil Engineering firm. He has three grown children and seven grandchildren.

He said that he was once asked "if he was a hero" and, stealing a line from an old Peter Lawford film, he replied, "No, but I was once at a place where they were."

DAVID LIVINGSTONE MOFFAT, born Feb. 10, 1928, in Scranton, PA. Entered Old Army Air

Force (later to be United States Air Force) in 1945; assigned overseas 1946 to 1952; six continuous years Japan — Korea with Air and Airways Communications Service (AACS). 1950 to 1951, served Korea with 1809th AACS Gp.. 5th Air Force, all areas of the Korean Peninsula, as Communications Chief. Communications always important to success in battle and we of AACS held the Air Force together by same as we enabled the Air Force to fly when the birds walked with the motto "providing the reins of command." Under excellent leadership of Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, WWII CBI over the hump; Berlin Airlift of 1948-1949; to finally late 1950 Korean War FEAF Airlift Operations for the lads at the Chosin Reservoir breakout to the sea, mission(s) accomplished 5/5. Lesson learned in Korea was "you never gave up — you did the best you could with what you had and carried on — dedication demanded discipline."





Late 1952, returned to zone of interior known as the glorious old United States of America. Was medically retired out of service from war wounds; citrus ranching, State of Florida; then moved to Hawaii, private business with Doy Corps. Investments in property, ocean shipping, sugar; with wife and two grown children and one still a minor, a daughter-in-law and one grandson.

If its survivors recall, the Korean War better today than they did 38 years ago, paradox is memory can be suppressed but not destroyed, banished yet then recalled. Praise the Lord and thanks for all. We have survived this long with deepest respect to those who paid the supreme price in the flower of their youth.

Cold — cold, you read me right. That bloody frozen Chosin "Changjin Reservoir" **cold**. I never recall sleeping up there, of course, I did, but its enough to make a man "slip his traces." The cold it was, the bitter gall I'll carry to my grave.

JAMES F. MOLLOY, was born on Oct. 21, 1930 in Brooklyn, NY. He enlisted in the Marines July, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island and Communications School at Del Mar, CA, he was assigned to the 2nd Signal Bn., 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. He was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action in the hills at Hagaru-ri, and also awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. He was discharged a Staff Sergeant in July, 1952.

Jim resides in Livingston, NJ with his wife, Dorothy, and works as a senior construction supervisor for an electric utility. They have four grown sons and three grandchildren. He looks forward to retiring and catching all the fish in the northern hemisphere.

RONALD J. MOLOY, (Ron) born May 6, 1927, at Minneapolis, MN. He enlisted in the USMCR in February, 1945, and attended Parris Island boot camp March-May. Camp Lejeune was next and then Camp Pendleton, where he boxed on smokers that fall. He was discharged in August, 1946, after completing San Francisco supply depot duty. Moloy spent the next four years at the University of Minnesota majoring in physical education and boxing as a varsity welterweight until graduating in June, 1950. He was recalled to active duty as a Marine reserve corporal two months later, and served from Inchon through the Chosin Reservoir breakthrough as a rifleman with the 1st Platoon of Baker Co., 7th Reg., 1st Mar. Div. A boxing teammate, Chuck Amodeo, was with F/2/7 when B/1/7 reached the Toktong Pass defenders on December 2.





Moloy was wounded Dec. 9, 1950, while with a patrol that linked-up with 1/1 Marines south of Koto-Ri. He was hospitalized at Yokosuka for treatment of a gunshot wound and frostbite. On Feb. 12, 1951, he boxed a three-round exhibition against the professional middleweight champion of Japan during a Camp Otsu fight card.

Ron was discharged in August, 1951, following guard duty at NATC, Patuxent River, MD. He worked various jobs before becoming a Federal Investigator in 1956, and is now retired from the Defense Department. He has two sons, Michael and David, and two grandchildren.

RUDY MONCALVO, was born in Spokane, WA on May 4, 1928, to Laura and Severino, wholesale greenhouse operators.

After receiving his schooling in Spokane, he enlisted in the Marines in September, 1946. He completed his training at Camp Pendleton and was assigned to the Bomb Disposal Unit. He spent two years at Pendleton before being discharged in October, 1948. He was active in the reserve in Spokane.

He was recalled in July, 1950. He was assigned to Co. D - 1st Engineers Bn. of the 7th Div. His unit was sent to Inchon on September 1st. They came ashore on September 20th.





After his unit fought to the high ground north of Seoul, it was ordered to Inchon and on the 13th of November the unit proceeded to Hagaru. There they built an airfield for the arrival of ammunitions, the evacuation of wounded and to defend the perimeter.

The unit was ordered to retreat to Koto-ri on December 7th. The First Marine Div. arrived at the Funchilin Pass to find the only avenue of escape was a bridge that had been destroyed by the Chinese Army. Orders came down to rebuild the bridge.

Working against time, treadway spans were airlifted and dropped to the hillside. In three hours, working in bitter cold and high winds, the engineers manhandled the treadways over the 7,000 foot cravass.

The 26 x 8 foot bridge was completed and troops with the wounded and dead cautiously poured across, followed by trucks and refugees. With the crossing successfully completed, the bridge was ordered destroyed.

Rudy was discharged in July, 1951. He assumed his "growing" duties in the greenhouse. He operated the greenhouse until his retirement in 1981.

He is married to Kathleen and has two stepchildren and four grandchildren.

DANIEL M. MONTVILLE, SR., was born on Mar. 24, 1929 in Cleveland, OH. While he was still in high school, he joined the Marine Corps Reserve on Dec. 7, 1949. He was activated into the Korean War in August 1950. He was with F/2/7. He was wounded in Korea and received the Purple Heart and the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars and various other medals. He was discharged from active duty on Mar. 10, 1952. The Korean Conflict was quite an experience for all the men involved, but he would not want to go through that experience again.





He now resides in Parma Heights, OH with his wife, and four children: Laura (Mrs. Robert Browske), John, Danny Jr. and Mary. He is presently active in the Marine Corps League (Gungho Detachment), Ohio Chapter Chosin Few serving as secretary, treasurer, and he is a Life Member of the DAV. He is retired from the Parma School System.

RAYMOND CLYDE MOODY, born Mar. 24, 1931 at Lipton, IN. After basic training at Parris Island in 1948, he was assigned to Tsingtao, China, where he stayed until 1949. In September, 1950, he participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul where he was wounded as a member of Weapons Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines.

During the Chosin Reservoir campaign November and December, 1950, he was wounded on Dec. 7, 1950 and was evacuated to a hospital in Koyoto, Japan.





Retiring to the U.S., Moody served out his Marine Corps time until his discharge in 1957. Moody is a Life Member of the 1st Mar. Div. Assn., DAV and VFW and a member of the Chosin Few.

Moody is now retired and lives in Lipton, IN.

CHARLES D. MOORE, born May 30, 1926 at Moselle, MO. Enlisted in the U.S.M.C., Feb. 9, 1943. MOS 2531 Airborne Radio Operator 4th M.A.W. WWII Evacuated wounded - air dropped supplies, action South Pacific. Discharged Oct. 30, 1945.

Enlisted Marine Reserve - 3rd Inf. Bn. May 29, 1950 - Called to Active Duty July 27, 1950. Assigned 1st M.T. Bn. August 1950. Participated in assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea. Sept. 15 to Sept. 16, 1950. Capture and securing of Seoul, Korea Sept. 17 to Oct. 7, 1950. Participated in the Wonsan, Hung-

nam, Chosin Campaigns, Northern Korea Oct. 26 to Dec. 15, 1950. Participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea Dec. 15 to June 10, 1951. Discharged Aug. 5, 1952.




Married, three children, seven grandchildren. Retired Carpenter Superintendent.

DON MOORE, was born Dec. 28, 1930, in Holdenville, OK. He was educated in public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the Marines on Jan. 12, 1948.

After completing boot-camp at San Diego, CA, he was assigned to Camp Matthews, then later to MBNAD, Hawthorne, NV. In April 1950, he was transferred to Camp Pendleton with the H&S Bn. 1st Marine Div. On Aug. 2, 1950, he was in the First Prov. Marine Brigade that landed at Pusan, Korea, on the southern front. September 15, 1950, he participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul. After that the division participated in the landing of Wonsan and the push to the Chosin Reservoir. Then on to Hungham where we were evacuated by the Navy to Pusan, then to Mason. After a rest at Mason their unit went to the central front. Don left the Wonju Valley in late May, 1951. And was sent to MCRD San Diego, CA.




Don received the Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars. In June, 1950, Don was rotated back to the states to San Diego, CA, as a Staff Sergeant.

Don was discharged on Jan. 15, 1952. He moved to Texas where he met and married Anna Kimmel. They have four grown children, Donna (Mrs. Jerry) Blagg, Gaye (Mrs. Donnie) Cooley, Jerry, and Teresa (Mrs. Lee) Moore. They have been blessed with seven grandchildren.

Don and Anna reside in Hartley, TX, where they are both active in church and community affairs. Don's wife, Anna, has a Masters Degree in Education and teaches in the Hartley School.

Don is an accomplished musician and songwriter. He holds a Bachelor of Law Degree and is employed by Phillips Pet. Co.

ROBERT M. MOORE, born near Meridian, MS Aug. 9, 1932. Promised parents to finish school if they would "sign the papers" to let him join the local reserve unit, Btry. 'C', 4th 155 MM How Bn. USMCR. Joined Aug. 29, 1949 intending to go to 'summer camp' with friends and 'go regular' upon return to Meridian. Attended summer camp as planned at Quantico. June 25 the unit was notified of impending activation.

The activated unit departed Meridian Sept. 4, 1950. Attended artillery school at Camp Pendleton and assigned to 2nd Replacement Draft. Arrived Wonsan in November 1950 having never attended recruit training. An old timer (had two summer camps) showed Bob how to load an M1 as the landing craft headed for Wonsan Harbor.

Joined Svc. Btry. 3/11 at Hagaru just in time to move North. Was attached to what was left of 'D' and



'E' Cos. 7th Mar after the initial Chinese attack, and came out with that group.

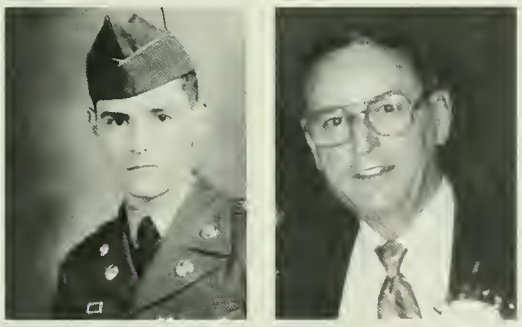
During the operation accepted Jesus Christ as personal Savior and Lord.

Released from active duty March 1952. Entered Junior College September 1952. Remained in organized reserves and returned to active duty June 1954 upon being graduated from college. "Went Regular" June 1956 and retired as MGy Sergeant May 31, 1972 never having attended recruit training.

Married Shirley Ann Parker January 1955. Entered Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary August 1976 was graduated May 1978. Pastored churches in North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Entered Mississippi College August 1984 was graduated May 1988 (almost 36 years to complete four years of college).

Presently serving Good Hope Baptist Church, Hickory, MS.

REG MORGAN, was born Aug. 16, 1930, in Chicago Heights, IL. He was educated in public schools and graduated from high school in June 1948. In November 1948 he enlisted in the U.S. Army in Joliet, IL. After basic training in Camp Breckenridge, KY, he was sent to Sendai, Japan, to become a part of the newly formed Co. G, 2nd Bn. of the 17th R.C.T. of the 7th Inf. Div. He participated in advanced infantry training until September 1950, when he participated in the Inchon Invasion and the capture of Seoul. After pushing forward almost to the 38th parallel, he was pulled back to participate in the landing up north at Iwon. From there it was on to the Yalu River, back to Chosin and then to the evacuation at Hungnam. He received four Battle Stars. He was rotated back to the United States and arrived at Seattle, WA, June 1, 1951, as a Sergeant 1st class. The remainder of his tour of duty was spent training troops at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO, where he was promoted to Master Sergeant and discharged Nov. 16, 1951.



He and his wife, Barbara, reside in Matteson, IL, and have seven children and ten grandchildren. A machine shop foreman, he has been employed by the same company for 36 years.

JOHN F. MORRIS, was born Oct. 4, 1920, in Brooklyn, NY. He attended LaSalle Military Academy in Oakdale, LI, and began active service with USMC upon graduation from University of Notre Dame in June, 1942. He commanded a Marine Detachment aboard the USS West Point, Atlantic and Pacific duty. At the end of WWII, he joined the 21st Inf. Bn. at Lake Denmark, NJ, which was activated in August of 1950. He received orders to join 1st Bn., 7th Marines at Hagaru-ri, and was given command of Charlie Co. He was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat V "For service in Korea from Nov. 12 to Dec. 10, 1950" and we all know what everyone was doing during that time.

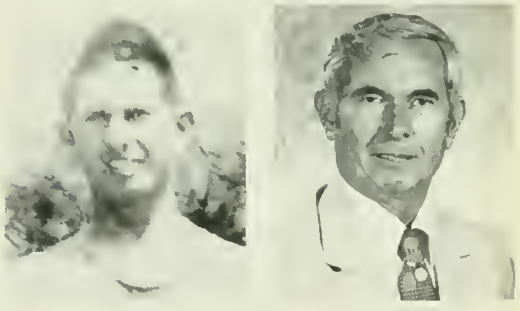


After the Chosin, Jack was promoted to Major, transferred to 1st Bn., 1st Marines as Operations Officer, and in October, 1952, was ordered back to the United States. He returned to Mountain Lakes, NJ, and to private industry, after a short tour in Parris Island.

Jack and his wife Jean have lived in California for 30 years, the past two in Oceanside, where he plays golf, and is a daily volunteer at a local day-care center for disabled children. Their three daughters are grown, they have five grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

DONALD MICHAEL MORRISON, born Jan. 3, 1931, at Los Angeles, CA. He joined the 2nd 105 mm Howitzer Bn., USMCR on Mar. 4, 1948. He was a PFC in summer training at Camp Pendleton when the Korean War began and requested immediate active duty. He never attended boot camp, which is the subject of a book he is now writing.

During processing at Camp Pendleton, he asked for a "machine gun outfit" and was sent to the Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines. He served through the Inchon landing, battle for Seoul, operations in North Korea, the Chosin campaign and numerous other actions, until rotated to the States in August, 1951.



Transferred from San Francisco to Camp Pendleton, he was a halfback on the '5' post football team. He completed his tour of duty in post special services. He attained the rank of Corporal in Korea and was promoted to Sergeant upon release to reserve status in February, 1952. In 1953, he served 90 days TAD with Reserve Liaison, Hq. Bn., Camp Pendleton and was recommended for OCS. Staff Sergeant was his final MCR rank upon discharge in September, 1956, after eight and one-half years of reserve service.

Today, he and his wife, Frances, reside in Torrance, CA. He has been a high school science teacher for the past 20 years. They have four children: Michelle, 26; Kenneth, 25; Jack, 21; and Ben, 16. Morrison is a highly skilled undersea photographer/diver with over 34 years experience and still active.

JOHN PATRICK MORRISON, (E/2/11). Born Nov. 13, 1932, Huntington Park, CA, the son of a Marine. Attended L.A. area schools. Joined National Guard, age 15, then USMCR at age 16. Mobilized July 26, 1950 at Los Angeles and assigned to E/2/11 at Camp Pendleton. Sailed for Japan on USNS Marine Phoenix and for the Inchon Landing on LST QO-18, landing at Green Beach. Cannoneer and local security BAR man, Inchon-Seoul and Wonsan-Chosin-Hungnam operations. With E/2/11's FO-2 (E/2/1st Mar and 5/2/KMC Reg.) in operations in South and Central Korea, 1951. As Corporal he returned to U.S., August 1951. Promoted Sergeant just after 19th birthday. I&I and FMF duty (H/3/12 3MarDiv.) preceded two years as PMI at Camp Matthews, MCRD, San Diego. Leaving USMC, he attended college and joined National Guard, becoming a battalion sergeant major. After USAR service, he served

in U.S. Army as artillery forward observer (42nd Arty., 4th Inf. Div.). Concluded military career in California Army National Guard. Awards include three Navy PUC's, USMC Good Conduct, Korea Service Medal and 16 other medals and ribbons. His wife is Marlene Ferrero with whom he and their son, David, make their home in Sacramento, CA. He has two university degrees, works as a probation officer, and is an aviator, artist and traveler. Memberships include the Chosin Few, VFW, 1st MarDiv. Assn., MCA, USNI, NGAC and SPCA. His brother, Donald Michael Morrison, is also a member of the Chosin Few.

EMILE PHILLIPS MOSES, JR., was born Aug. 29, 1918, in Philadelphia, PA and eight weeks later left for San Diego, CA, not to return until, as a second lieutenant, he reported into U.S. Marine Corps Basic School, U.S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia on Sept. 5, 1941.

As a member of 15th Defense Bn., renamed 15th AA Bn., participated in capture and holding of Roi-Namur, Kwajalein Atoll. Later as CO, Light AA Gp., 2d AA Bn., participated in Battle of Okinawa and received, what later was designated, Navy Commendation Medal with "V".



In August 1950, as Asst. Div. Eng. O, flew with Maj. Gen. O.P. Smith, CG 1st Mar. Div., FMF, and staff to Tokyo to board USS Mt. McKinley (AGC-7), to plan Inchon landing. Thanksgiving Day, 1950, went to join elements of 1st Mar. Div. staff at Hagaru-ri, Chosin Reservoir area and take charge of the Marine Engineer effort in that area. Subsequently joined the fight to the sea where eventually boarded USS Bayfield (APA 33). Off loaded at Pusan and took box car to Masan. As ExO, 1st Engr. Bn. left there and went to Pohang, Wonju, etc. to ChunChon, where, in September 1951, he received orders to CONUS. Later received Bronze Star with "V". Also, received Presidential Unit Citations w/six Stars for a total of seven for WWII and Korea, and received Korean Service Medal with six Stars.

Subsequently had brief tours in various billets in USA and many in Japan and Okinawa. July 1, 1962, as a lieutenant colonel retired in Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, which later became part of Japan.

RON MOYSE, born Plymouth, Devon 1928. Product of a very long serving Royal Marines family - first joined in 1842 and Moyses continued this unbroken line to this day (1988) in direct descent.





Ron entered the Corps in 1943 at aged 14-1/2 as bugler/drummer serving with RM Bands until 1948 when he retrained for Commando service. Went to Korea with 41 Independent Cdo., as a Cpl. Squad Leader on mother's birthday, Sept. 3, 1950. Before going in to the line with the USMC, 41 carried out raids in the north blowing rail lines and tunnels getting perilously close to Manchuria. He landed from U.S. Submarine Perch for these operations. Present at the epic Chosin Reservoir campaign - a proud, if not again desirable moment to behold! After Chosin and Masan garrisoned several islands in Wonsan Bay from where more raiding was carried out.

Ron remained in Corps until 1983 retiring as a Lieutenant and then attaining a commission in Queens Own Highlanders as a Captain for five years. During RM service served both in Commando units and at sea extensively - Malta, Singapore, Malaya, Borneo, Aden, Hong Kong, Australia, West Indies and so on. Holds seven campaign medals and numerous bars, along with long service medal and bar.

Married to Anne, two sons, one Captain Royal Marines, the other Surgeon Lieutenant RN with several years RM service as a doctor.

HAROLD L. MULHAUSEN, was born in Oklahoma City, OK, Dec. 4, 1930, and have residency in Oklahoma City my entire life. I was a member of the 20th Inf. Bn., United States Marine Corp Reserve. I was activated June 28, 1950. I was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, for Combat Training. I went to Japan, and then to Korea with the 1st Replacement Draft. I joined "A" Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, in Korea.

I was assigned to 3.5 Rocket Section, along with three other replacements. The Rocket Section had been hit pretty heavy about four days previous, and there were two survivors from the Section. We moved North to Yudam-ni. I do not remember a lot from this trip, except it was cold, and there was a lot of walking. The night before we started our march back, the Rocket Section was set up in a creek bed, and a roadblock. What I remember most was there was fire fights completely surrounding the complete area, all night long. The next morning we were issued two days ration, and started back. All I remember was the cold, the hunger, and the continuing sniper fire, and fighting all the way. I was placed in a rifle platoon at Hagaru-ri. At Koto-ri the two people who were in my fire team were both wounded. I helped one of them down to the road, and placed him on a truck for transport back. On my way back to the company, I was separated and could not find the company, so I returned to the road. At this time, the column was stopped. I sat down, and leaned up against a tank, that was decommissioned, to rest. There were marines inside the tank with the motor running. The next thing I remember, was the firing of the 90 millimeter on the tank. I had slept there all night, along with five other marines. We were under attack and with the 90 millimeter, machine and rifle fire the Chinese withdrew.





We joined the column for the march back down the mountain. I walked all the way down the mountain, to an assembly area, where we boarded trucks and were taken to a railroad station, and ended up in Hamhung. There I ate my first good meal, and got a good night's sleep. The next morning, when this photo was taken, I was the happiest man in the world. We were put on trucks and taken to Hungnam to go aboard LST and to a ship "to go home". To be home for Christmas. As you know, we returned to Masson, where we regrouped for the fight back. Only two of us in the Rocket Section survived after the truck up North, and there were 16 people in "A" Co. I left Korea on Nov. 11, 1951, to come home.

When I left Japan for Korea, I weighed 202 lbs. When I was on the ship to Masson I weighed 145 lbs. When I left Korea I weighed 162 lbs.

JOHN CLIFFORD MULLIN, was born June 25, 1931 in East Lansdowne, PA. After graduation from West Philadelphia Catholic Boys High School in 1949, he completed his basic training in Parris Island. He then reported to Marine Barracks at Yorktown, VA.

Released in July 1950, he returned to active duty with the Philadelphia Reserve and was assigned to Assault Platoon WPNS-2 Bn. 7th Marines at Camp Pendleton. He was hospitalized at Yokosuka and Otsu. After release from hospital, he was assigned to Marine Barracks Guam.





John moved to Miami, FL in 1954. He married the former Mary King in Philadelphia in 1955. They have one daughter, four sons and two grandchildren.

He is a member of the Marine Corps League, American Legion, 1st Marine Div. Assn., Chosin Few and DAV. Employed for over 25 years as Circulation Director at Southern Beverage Journal.

WILLIS S. MUNCY, SGT. First Class, retired United States Army. Awarded the Good Conduct Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Purple Heart, and the Silver Star.

Joined the Army Aug. 7, 1947, taking basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC. After basic was assigned to the Army Leadership School, after completing this advance training was given an overseas assignment final destination Chunchon Korea in April 1948. In September 1949, the 7th Div. ordered to Camp Crawford in Sapporo, Hokkadio. About two months later the 31st Inf. Reg. was organizing an I & R Platoon and would be made up of hand picked men I was picked from H Co. Heavy weapons.





War broke out in Korea in June 1950. The 7th Div. was put on full combat alert and began training for combat service in Korea. The 7th Div. went in at Inchon with the Marines. Took all the objects that was given to us. After months of fighting we were again loaded on ships and landed at Ewon, North Korea bound for the Chosin Reservoir where we took up position on the east side. But before we could start our push to the Yalu River the Chinese came into the war and as the phrase goes "All Hell Broke Loose". As we started out the last orders I received were to stay with the trucks and kill the Chinese. About 1000 years later (it seemed) they finally stopped us and someone gave the order to break up in small groups and go across the ice. All shot up by machine gun fire and frozen feet and hands I finally hooked up with the Marines and the rest is history.

Today I belong to the greatest bunch of guys in the world "The Chosin Few." My life work is a preacher of the gospel telling the good news of a Saviour who died on a cross for the whole world, the same one who brought me out of the Chosin, The Lord Jesus Christ. "To Him be The Glory."

FRANKLIN S. MURPHY, was born on Sept. 18, 1924 in Harrisburg, PA. A senior in high school when WWII began he enlisted in the Marine Corps March 1942. After boot camp at Parris Island and infantry training at New River, NC he was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. in the South Pacific. There he partici-

pated in the Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Cape Gloucester, Peleliu, and Okinawa campaigns. After the war he served in China, Japan, Parris Island, Camp Lejeune, and HQMC.

At the outbreak of war in Korea he was assigned to the 1st Prov. Marine Brigade at Camp Pendleton, CA as a P/Sergeant. In Korea he participated in the Pusan Perimeter, assault on Inchon, capture of Seoul and the Wonsan, Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea.





He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Bronze Star with Combat V, Purple Heart, Army and Navy Presidential Unit Citations, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, Korean Service Medal and others.

Frank is retired and lives in Camp Hill, PA with his wife Betty. They have one daughter Lynn who lives in Falls Church, VA.

JAMES WILSON MURRAY, born Oct. 23, 1932, Van Buren, MO. Joined U.S. Marine Corps Sept. 19, 1949. Assigned to "A" Co. 1st Bn., 7th Marines. Landed at Wonsan North Korea, wounded at the Chosin near Hagaru and evacuated to Japan. Served in the corps for 26 years and retired in February, 1976.





President of Oakland City College, Oakland City, IN since retirement. Married with two children and two grandchildren.

Received Bronze Star, three Purple Hearts and numerous Campaign and Unit Awards.

WILLIAM J. MYERS, born Oct. 18, 1924 Syracuse, NY. Enlisted in the U.S. Navy Oct. 28, 1942. Graduated - Hospital Corps School San Diego, CA February 1943. Sent to F.M.F. Camp Elliott and Camp Kearney. Sent to Operating Room School, San Diego Naval Hospital then on to Marine Air Wing at El Centro, CA.

Sent Overseas October 1943: Munda-Rendova, Bouganville, Peleliu, Emeru-Green Islands, Tacloban, Leyte P.I., Tiensing, China.

Discharged February 1946. Married October 1946. Appointed Syracuse Fire Dept. January 1947. Enlisted Reserves June 1950, 10th Tank Bn. U.S.M.C.R. at Syracuse, NY.

Active Duty August 1950. Camp Pendleton, CA. September 1950, Otsu, Japan. Joined 1st Div. at Wonsan. Assigned 2nd Platoon, Easy Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines.

Evacuated December 5th for frost bite to feet and minor shrapnel wound to hand, to Yokosuka Naval Hospital in Japan.

JAMES REX NEILEY, born Sept. 30, 1930, at Wyalusing, PA. He was educated in public schools and enlisted in the U.S. Army on July 7, 1948.

After completing basic and leadership training at Ft. Dix, NJ, he was assigned there to train recruits. After the Korean War started, he was shipped to FECOM and assigned to the 31st Inf. Reg. of the 7th Inf. Div. "A polar bear in the Foreign Legion of the U.S. Army." He served as an 81 mm Mortar man. In September, 1950, he participated in the Inchon invasions and action at Suwon and Osonni. He was at the link-up of 31st Reg. and 1st Cavalry tanks that had broken out from the Pusan perimeter. Afterwards, he participated in the North Korean invasion, the advance to the Fusen reservoir, the Chosin Reservoir, and Hamhung for evacuation to Pusan.





He served with the 31st Inf. until November, 1951, when he was rotated home and assigned to Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA. He was honorably discharged on Apr. 12, 1952. He received the Japan Occupation Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Korean Service Medal with five Bronze Stars, the ROK and U.S. Presidential Unit Citations.

He married the former Virginia Anderson on Mar. 28, 1953. They have three daughters, Connie, Pamela and Penny. He operated an auto collision repair business until 1985. He now lives in semi-retirement at Wysox, PA.

CHARLES NELSON, 41st Independent Commando Royal Marines, born Edinburgh, Scotland, August 1931. Joined the Royal Marines aged 17-1/2 completed basic training and commando course in April 1950. Went on to do a snipers course at S.A.S.R.M. while enroute to join 42CDO. In Maylaya, was diverted to Japan when 41st Ind. CDO was formed. After training in the use of American weapons and equipment, we carried out numerous raids on the enemy coast to relieve the pressure on the Pusan perimeter. In November 1950 we were ordered to join the 1st U.S. Marine Div. at Yudam-ni, as a Reconnaissance Unit. On reaching Koto-ri, "Task Force Drysdale", was assembled to break through to join the beleaguered Garrison at Hagaru-ri. The events that followed are now part of the history of the "Chosin Few". After Chosin, we occupied the islands in Wonsan Bay, and again carried out raids on the Chinese held Mainland.





On returning home, was drafted to H.M.S. Sheffield and was escort to Her Majesty the Queen, on part of her world tour after the coronation in 1953. H.M.S. Sheffield called in at New York, New Orleans, Houston, Norfolk, Pensacola and Boston. When it was known that I had fought alongside the U.S. Marines in Korea, the hospitality was overwhelming.

On leaving the Royal Marines in 1956 I married my wife Jean, and we had two of a family. We now have three lovely granddaughters, with one more coming along soon, who knows, maybe a future Marine!

GORDON W. NELSON, JR., born on Jan. 17, 1934 in Savannah, GA. Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Unit, Savannah, GA, Feb. 14, 1949, at the age of 15 years old. Was called to active duty on Aug. 21, 1950. Served his basic training at Camp Pendleton, CA with Weapons Co., 1st Inf. Training Bn. Arrived in Korea with 2nd Replacement Draft. Assigned to George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marine Div. G/3/1.





I was one of the ones who participated in "Task Force Drysdale". Thinking that we were in the Hagaru perimeter, we were ambushed at the last road block by Chinese troops dressed in American uniforms. I was wounded on the night of Nov. 29, 1950 by rifle fire and sent to the aid station in Hagaru. On Nov. 30, 1950 at aid station in Hagaru, I was wounded for the second time by mortar shrapnel and was air lifted to Army Station Hospital 118 at Osaka, Japan. I was sent to Sasebo, Japan for one year of naval guard duty and then to Camp Lejeune, NC with the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. Discharged and re-enlisted to join the Inspector-Instructor Staff in Savannah, GA. Discharged with the rank of Staff Sergeant on July 10, 1958.

Present Status: Commercial Fisherman. Currently member of 1st Marine Div. Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, The Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, Savannah Detachment, and American Legion Post #184.

Married to the former Jo Ann Overstreet of Savannah, GA. They have three children, Doborah Ann (Mrs. Larry Hamilton), Gordon W., III (Buddy) and William J. (Bill).

MARVIN G. NIGG, was born Dec. 23, 1932 in Chicago, IL. He was a member of the Illinois National Guard at age 15. He joined the Marine Corps Dec. 23, 1949 on his 17th birthday. After finishing boot camp at Parris Island he joined the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC.

He was in a machine gun platoon with "G" Co., 6th Marines on a Sixth Fleet Mediterranean Cruise aboard the U.S.S. Salem, CA-139 when the Korea War began. He was transferred to a troop ship which passed through the Suez Canal to Japan. Nigg volunteered for a newly formed raider outfit but it was disbanded shortly thereafter.





He was still only 17 years old and could not legally serve in combat. Nigg stowed away first on a troop train and secondly aboard ship pretending to be part of a work detail. He was found hiding under a life boat the night before the 7th Marines were to land at Inchon. Major Rhodes relieved him of his rifle and pack. When he saw his buddies climbing over the side of the ship in the early morning hours he could not resist the thought of not being with them, rifle or not, so over the side he went after his buddies.

He served with Item Co. during the Southern Campaign but was once again apprehended when the 1st Div. was at rest camp in Wonsan. He was sent back to Japan, but by mistake was shipped back to Korea once again just two weeks later. This time he was back with his original company, "G" Co., 7th Marines. Capt. Bill Earney, the Battalion

Operations Officer just grinned and shook his head when he once again saw Nigg walking up a hill.

He served through the Chosin Reservoir Campaign with a machine gun platoon and for a time as company runner. After the fight back to Hungnam he was placed in the 118th Station Army Hospital in Pusan, Korea with severely frostbitten feet. Later he was flown to the Yokosuka Naval Hospital in Japan. He came back to the states on Apr. 21, 1951.

Nigg is married and has five children. He now resides in Mountain, WI with his wife, Margaret. He has been in the construction business most of his life. His feet have very little feeling left in them because of the severe frostbite he sustained in Korea but he says if he had it to do over again he would do the same thing.

CONRAD E. NILSSON, M/Sgt., USMC, (ret.), born July 3, 1929, in Oakland, CA. He joined the Corps August, 1948; basic training at San Diego. His first duty was with 5th Mar. on Guam for almost two years; then back to the States with the 5th to Camp Pendleton, CA, George Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines; left for Korea with the 1st Marine Brigade, as a 60 mm gunner still with G Co.; participated in the Pusan perimeter, then with Inchon; made the morning landing on Wolmi-Do and held for the rest of the landing that night; then to Seoul. After capture and securing of Seoul, moved up North for Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaigns. After the Chinese assault, and the breakout to Hagaru-Ri, I froze my feet and had to be air evacuated out to Japan then to the States. Stayed in and had two tours in Vietnam and retired at Parris Island, SC.





May, 1975, moved back to California. Now works at San Diego Wild Animal Park as a train mechanic.

JAMES T. NININGER, enlisted in USMC September 1946. Served at P.I. Camp Lejeune, NC with C-1-8 and E-2-8, 2nd Div. Along with the usual maneuvers and Med. Service we had a stint in Newfoundland testing the cold weather gear that was used in Korea several years later.

Discharged at Camp Lejeune, August 1948 and joined the inactive reserve for two years. August, 1950 vol. extended enlistment for duty in Korea.





Activated with the local (Roanoke) reserve unit on Aug. 15, 1950. August 27, 1950 46 of the reserve unit who had seen previous service went directly aboard the USS Okanogan bound for Korea. I was assigned to C-1-8, 3rd Platoon.

We arrived at Inchon on approximately Sept. 18, 1950, then on to Wonsan and the Chosin. After treatment at Army 118 and Yokosuka Naval Hospital I returned to action on the central front.

Returned to U.S.A. in April for the birth of a son, subsequently discharged at San Diego in August 1951.

I am presently the building official and zoning administrator for the city of Salem, VA and have my own General contracting business. I am the past president of the Virginia Building and Code Officials Association 1987-88.

I hope to retire soon and keep James Molloy from catching all the fish in the Northern Hemisphere!!!!

ROBERT SYLVESTER NOONAN, was born Oct. 28, 1930 in Indianapolis, IN. After graduation from high school he spent a brief stint in professional baseball. In January 1950 he joined the Marine Corps, taking boot training at Parris Island, SC. From there he was assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA for Infantry training. After Demolition school he was assigned to the 1st Marines for the Inchon-Seoul Invasion.





With the liberation of Seoul he was ordered to the 7th Marines where he embarked at Wonsan and attached to Fox Co., 2nd Bn. During the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir his company was surrounded, with no more than 80 effectives left. Against hoards of onrushing Chinese, Fox held onto the much publicized "Fox Hill" at Toktong Pass, enabling troops at Yudam-ni and above to link up with the also surrounded troops at Hagaru-ri. With some replacements at both Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri, Fox Co. fought its way to the sea to be evacuated.

Noonan, who earned the Silver Star, two Presidential Unit Citations, Syngman Rhee Citation, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, and others, was then stationed at Camp Lejeune, NC, where he participated in maneuvers in the Caribbean. He rose to the rank of Sergeant in 1952 and after his discharge in January 1954 he returned to his hometown of Indianapolis, where he still resides. He's the father of two boys, one presently serving in the Marine Corps.

OSCAR G. NORIEGA, born Apr. 24, 1930, Eagle Pass, TX. He enlisted in the Reserves, Mar. 16, 1949, member of Co. C, 20th Inf. Bn., San Antonio, TX, discharged Jan. 12, 1952, activated on July 26, 1950.

One summer camp (1949) advance training and in October, 1950, ordered to the 1st Mar. Div. in Korea was assigned to the Rocket (3.5 Launcher) Squad of A Co., 1st Bn., 7th Reg., participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Reservoir.





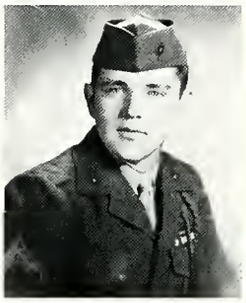
On Nov. 26, 1950, I was radioman for 1st Lt. Frank N. Mitchell, KIA, CMH recipient. I regret not remembering much about this day or anything about those cold days almost 38 years later.

It's an honor to have served with two great men, 1st Lt. Frank N. Mitchell and (then) Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis (CMH), who guided us through surrounding enemy and advancing seven or eight miles along icy trails in bitter cold and darkness to relieve F. Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Reg., that had been surrounded for days.

He now resides in San Antonio, TX, with wife, Cora; daughter, Laura; and two sons, Oscar and Gerard, all three in different universities. Life Member 1st Marine Div., VFW, MCA and V. Pres. of the Chosin Few Chapter.

DEWEY LEMUEL NORTON, was born Jan. 24, 1930 in Savannah, GA. He was educated in the public schools and joined Co. D, 10th Rifle Bn. USMCR June 1948.

In August 1950 Co. D was mobilized and shipped out to Camp Pendleton, CA for advanced combat training. On October 20 with the 2nd Replacement draft he set sail for Wonsan. He joined H & S Co., 5th Marines at Koto-ri and was assigned to serve with the regimental chaplains. At Yudam-ni he was attached to the 1st Bn. and assisted with re-supplying Co. A until evacuated at Hungnam.





After the Chosin campaign he remained with the 1st Bn. until rotated back to the States on Aug. 28, 1951 as corporal.

Norton received the Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with two Battle Stars and other awards.

On returning home, he entered Mercer University, Macon, GA and graduated in 1954. Graduate studies were completed in January 1958 at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, NC and he has served several churches in South Carolina and Georgia. For the past 17 years Norton has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Milledgeville, GA.

Mr. Norton and his wife, Ann, live in Milledgeville. They have three children-Debra Ann (Mrs. Richard Wright), Mark Randall and Lisa Kay (Mrs. Greg Miller).

MONTE R. NORTON, was born Sept. 22, 1931 in Reno, NV and reared in California. He enlisted in the USMC Jan. 17, 1950.

After basic training at MCRD, San Diego he was assigned to "C" Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines at Camp Pendleton. He went to Korea with the 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade as a wireman on the Liaison Team and was wounded Aug. 26, 1950 while on a patrol with members of the 5th RCT, which the 11th Marines were supporting. He participated in the Inchon Landing as well as all the other campaigns of the Brigade and Division until he was wounded again Dec. 7, 1950 below Hagaru-ri and evacuated from Koto-ri to Japan. He returned to the U.S. to Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, CA, where he met and married Mildred Thomas, was transferred to MCRD, San Diego as a Drill Instructor and discharged Jan. 16, 1954.





He was awarded two Purple Hearts, Korean Service Medal with 3 stars, National Defense Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, U.N. Service Medal, and Good Conduct Medal.

He retired in 1985 after 30 years with Pacific Bell and lives with his wife in Grass Valley, CA. They

have two children, Barbara (Mrs. Mark) Dunaway, Susan (Mrs. Steven) Cochran, two grandchildren, Amanda and Phillip Cochran.

EUGENE C. NOVOTNEY, SR., "Gene", born on Feb. 11, 1933 in Cadott, Wl. He enlisted in the Army in February, 1950. After basic training in Fort Knox, KY, he was assigned to the 3rd Bn., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Inf. Div. at Sapparo, Japan; on the Island of Hokkaido; in July, 1950, where he received advanced combat training; in September, 1950, he participated in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul. Afterward, he made the North Korean invasions; the push to the Yalu River and back to the Chosin Reservoir; then to Hungnam, North Korea, and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan.





He holds the Korean Service Medal with four Bronze Service Stars, United Nations Medal, Army Occupation Medal, Good Conduct Medal and Combat Infantryman Badge.

Gene is a member of the VFW and American Legion. He was honorably discharged June, 1953. He resides at 2892 So. Woodward Ave., Chippewa Falls, Wl 54729.

STANLEY ALFRED NOWAK, was born Oct. 19, 1914 Bessemer, Ml. Entered Marine Corps Aug. 12, 1936. Completed basic training at Parris Island and assigned to 2nd Bn., 5th Marines Quantico, VA. In 1940 assigned to Signal Detachment, Quantico to Telephone Electronics School. Promoted to Staff Sergeant and transferred to 10th Marines at Camp Elliott, CA July 1941.

On Aug. 7, 1942 participated in the invasion of the Solomon Islands. Received field appointment February 1943 to Marine Gunner. Also participated in the Gilberts and Mariana's Invasion. In August 1944 returned to the States. On May 1945 assigned to 3rd Mar. Div. on Guam and in January 1946 joined 1st Mar. Div. in North China. Returned to States June 1946.





After completing the Amphibious Communications School at Little Creek, VA was assigned to 7th Marines. In September 1950 participated in the Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign the Regimental Communication officer of the 7th Marines was severely wounded and I was assigned duties acting Regimental Communications Officer.

I earned the Bronze Star with Combat "V" and a Navy Commendation with Combat "V" for my participation. On August 1951 I was rotated to the States. Other awards received China Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Service Medal, Korean Service Medal w/five Stars, PUC w/four Stars, United Service Medal, Korean PUC and WW II Victory Medal.

Retired after 21 years service June, 1951 at MCRD, San Diego. Now reside in San Diego. As a civilian worked as a Steel Analyst on Navy Contracts at National Steel Shipbuilding, San Diego. I am self-employed as an Income Tax Preparer. I am currently a member of TROA, 1st Mar. Div. Assn., Retired W.O. Club, Toastmaster International and USD Alumni Invisible University of San Diego.

WELDON OAKLEY, born at Wayland, KY, on June 27, 1932. He enlisted in the Army in July of 1949. He took his infantry basic with the 3rd Armd. Div. at Ft. Knox, KY. Upon completion, he was transferred to "school troops" at Ft. Knox and assigned to the 58th Eng. Treadway Bridge Co. His company convoyed to Ft. Belvoir, VA, to start some training on building the pontoon bridges. The Korean War broke out while we were there and we were ordered to Korea. We got off our troopship at Yokohoma, Japan and stayed there until our equipment caught up with us. We went into Inchon after the invasion on Oct. 3, 1950. After building several treadway bridges across different rivers, we boarded LSTs again and went to Hungnam. Our company moved up to Hungnam and there we stayed awhile. They loaded some of our trucks with pre-fab (Quonset hut) material and started us North to set up a headquarters for the 10th Corps. We got as far as Hagaru-Ri and then all hell broke loose with the Chinese. We came back south to Koto-ri and there we stayed for almost two weeks fighting with the 1st Bn., 1st Marine Div. What really bothered me when we started our withdrawal off the mountain I was hauling a load of Chinese prisoners on my truck and the vehicle in front of me was hauling a load of dead Marines. I wanted to kick the prisoners off my truck, but naturally, had orders to haul them. I was awarded the South Korean Presidential Unit Citation plus the Korean Service Medal with five Stars. I am also proud of the fact that it was my company's treadway bridge that was dropped from the air and used at Funchilin Pass that aided in our withdrawal.





He is married and has one daughter and is a supervisor in an Alcoa Plant.

MICHAEL E. O'BRIEN, was born Mar. 10, 1932 in London, England, enlisted in the British Royal Marines in May 1949. After a years training including Commando and various other courses he flew to Japan in August 1950 where 41 Independent Commando RM, a small Raiding Unit was formed for Special Service in Korea under the command of Lt. Col. Drysdale. The unit was armed and equipped by American Forces. He took part in Commando Night Raids on the North East Korean coast blowing up bridges, railways, tunnels, etc.

In November 1950 the unit joined forces with the 1st Mar. Div. He was with Task Force Drysdale on the breakthrough from Koto-Ri to Hagaru-Ri on the November 29th. During his time at Hagaru-Ri he was a Rifleman and Machine Gunner. He was with Baker Troop which successfully retook notorious East Hill in a Night counter attack on enemy forces.





After the Chosin Reservoir campaign he continued taking part in Commando Raids until his unit returned to England in 1952.

O'Brien retired from the Royal Marines in 1972 after seeing active service in most parts of the world including Antarctica, Arabia, Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong, and as Sergeant Major of a ship.

Married with three daughters and five grandchildren he lives in Cornwall, England. He is a member of the M.C.A. a committee member of the Royal Marines Association and a member of the 1st Marine Division Association.

BOBBY J. O'DELL, born Mar. 28, 1930, in Luling, TX; graduate of Cotulla High School; other residences Marathon, Alpine, Ft. Stockton; entered service Oct. 21, 1947; boot camp at San Diego, CA, attended U.S. Naval Hospital Corps School. Next assignment U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland; then U.S. Naval Dispensary, Alameda, until Summer of 1950 at home in Artesia Wells, TX.

Was sent to Oceanside, CA, Camp Pendleton, where immunizations for the Reserves were in order.





Arrived in Kobe, Japan. Some of the men went ashore. We arrived in Inchon the day after the first landing. Spent the first nigh above Kimpo Airfield in C foxhole. Our unit Easy Med. proceeded through Seoul where we had a hot meal and a chaplain had sent up communion. Across the river, set up aid station in an old concrete block tannery crossed the 38th parallel; took our first and last fresh water bath in Korea in the showers set up on the river; traded our new clothes for some clean old ones; returned to the beach; traded a Korean photographer for a group photo made with flash powder. The LSTs were high and dry. Loaded on the Okanogan which after the first week started going up and down the East Coast shore of Korea. Short of food we ate crackers and drank coffee. Spent the night in a schoolhouse and volunteered to be with the advance group 2 medics and some Headquarter personnel, two or three jeep loads to set up headquarters in Hungnam. Two prisoners given to me to help set up quarters for Easy Med in a huge warehouse. Was threatened by a ROK officer because we had no penicillin for his men's leg infections. Proceeded to Sudong where a new concept for first aid was implemented that was to have the aid station directly behind the front lines. Two other corpsmen who were stationed at Acknoll with me and myself were attending patients in the native's house in the middle of the perimeter. One of the men took his M1 and joined a group on the front lines. So the other one conned me into riding "shot gun" back to headquarters at night so they couldn't see or shoot at us. After we returned, there was no place to sleep, so I joined my buddies in the house. Had hardly gone to sleep when a Marine woke us up with "there is an enemy tank coming and this house is a prime target." We cleared out. Watched the tank get fired on from about ten feet with bazooka with little effect. As it proceeded back down the road some riflemen fired on it and finished it off. They came in with flash burns as their gun was not positioned properly. They said they missed it the first time but were determined not to miss the next time. Treated a Marine with bullet wound to ankle in back yard of native's house. Was then assigned to 2nd Platoon Able 7 until December 2, at Fox Hill.

Was patient aboard the hospital ship; transferred to USS General Randal; observed the Hamhung explosion; then Yokosuka Naval Hospital, Japan, to Oakland Naval Hospital. Transferred to Corpus Christi via Lackland and Brooks AFB.

Met Miss Marie Miller in San Antonio while visiting home folks and after completing tour of duty in

Navy at Alameda, CA, returned to San Antonio, joined the Air Force and married her. We now have five sons and nine grandchildren. He is presently employed at the UTHSC (Medical School) at San Antonio. They are members of Marshall Baptist Church in Leon Valley.

JAMES R. O'DONNELL, was born Aug. 13, 1925, Mountainside, NJ, moved to Milford, NJ, at age five; joined USMC May 24, 1943; boot camp at Parris Island, SC; then Camp Linda Vista, San Diego, CA; then K Co., 3rd Bn., 2nd Reg., 2nd Marine Div. Saipan, Tinian, Okinawa, occupation Nagasaki Japan September, 1945; December, 1945 Sasebo Japan; came home with 5th Marine Div. Colors to Camp Pendleton, CA; discharged Jan. 7, 1946, Bainbridge, MD.

Got private pilot's license in 1948, still love to fly.





Joined the USMC Reserve Apr. 30, 1950 at Naval Air Test Station, Lake Denmark, Dover, NJ; unit activated July 31, 1950 to Camp Pendleton, CA; then Camp Otsu, Kyoto, Japan; 2nd Replacement Draft to I Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Reg., 1st Marine Div.; Wonsan, Hamhung, Major-dong, Sudong, Chimhung-Ni, Koto-Ri, Hagaru-Ri, Yudam-Ni; flown out of Hagaru-Ri Dec. 5, 1950 to Hungnam; then Fukuoka Japan Army 118th Hospital; then by 24-hour train ride Kiroshima, Okayama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohoma, Tokyo, Yokosuka Naval Hospital by airplane from Tokyo Wake Island, HI; Mare Island Hospital, San Francisco, CA; Philadelphia, PA Naval Hospital, three and one-half months; discharged Lake Denmark, Dover, NJ, Sept. 11, 1951. One hell of a way to see the Orient!!

Married Evelyn M. Judge on Jan. 25, 1947. They have two children, Michael, born Feb. 16, 1950, single and Marilyn, born Mar. 6, 1953, married to Steve Miller in Plymouth, IN. They have three grandchildren, Hillary, Victoria and Katie Miller.

BILLY J. OGAN, was born Jan. 8, 1926 in Wichita, KS. After boot camp in San Diego, CA, he completed Sea School in 1944, was transferred to the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Phoenix (CL-46) where he served in the South Pacific during WW II. In August of 1945, he was recommended for V-12 training and was transferred to Schools Regiment, Camp Lejeune, NC, where he arrived after the surrender of the Japanese, was offered and consented to a discharge October 1945.





He re-enlisted as a PFC in the USMC on May 12, 1950 and was stationed at the Naval Station in Treasure Island, CA, where upon the invasion of the North Korean Peoples Army into South Korea, was transferred to Camp Pendleton, where he joined the 2nd Platoon of Able Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marine Reg., 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, Reinforced, and landed in Pusan, Korea, on Aug. 2, 1950. He was wounded during the battle for "Bloody Ridge" on Aug. 17, 1950 - hospitalized in Japan, where he received his Purple Heart from Adm. Joy, and returned to Korea on Nov. 9, 1950 with the 1st Replacement Draft and rejoined the same rifle platoon he had left in August.

He fought through the entire Chosin Reservoir campaign and was one of the few who walked out, he was promoted to Corporal in December, 1950, and Sergeant in March of 1951. In May of 1951, he was promoted to Platoon Guide, was hospitalized and didn't return to the States until September of 1951, where he was assigned to the Marine Barracks at Bremerton, WA, where he remained until he was discharged in May of 1954.

Mr. Ogan worked for the Veterans Administration as a Mental Health Associate, counseling chemically dependent Veterans until December of 1986 when he retired because of his service connected disability.

GEORGE C. OGDEN, was born in Amherst Co., VA on Jan. 11, 1920. He enlisted in the Marines in December 1941 and received his basic training at Parris Island, SC. After basic he was assigned to a 155MM artillery unit and was trained at Hilton Head, SC. From there he was shipped to Asiatic Pacific Theater. He saw combat at Guadalcanal New Georgia, Solomon Islands, and Russell Islands in 1943, Consolidation of the Northern Solomons 1943-44, Peleliu 1944 and Okinawa in 1945. He was discharged in 1946.

He served under Gen. A.A. Vandegrift in the 1st Marines at Guadalcanal. After Gen. Vandergrift retired from Commandant he moved to Ogden's hometown Lynchburg, VA.





Awards received: World War II Ribbons, Bronze Star, Presidential Unit Citation, Asiatic Pacific Theater with five Campaign Stars, Good Conduct Medal, Marine Reserve Medal, American Theater Medal, WW II Victory Medal.

After WW II he enlisted in the Lynchburg, VA Marine Reserve Unit which was activated in 1950. He landed with the 1st Marine Div. at Inchon, Korea on Sept. 17, 1950. From there he participated in the capture of Seoul Korea. He also saw action at Wonsan and Hungnam. After that he was involved in the Chosin Campaign. On Dec. 7, 1950 he was wounded and evacuated to Osaka Army Hospital in Japan. Later transferred to U.S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda, MD. Where he received a disability retirement as a T/Sergeant.

Awards received: Korean Ribbons, PUC Ribbon w/ one, Bronze Star Medal w/V, Purple Heart.

He is retired from the U.S. Postal Service and lives in Madison Heights, VA with his wife Phoebe. He has one son Mike and two beautiful granddaughters Shelley and Kimberely and a wonderful daughter-in-law Theresa.

MILTON STEPHEN OHINA, was born Mar. 23, 1919, in Pawtucket, RI.

A native of South Attleboro, MA - enlisted in the Marine Corps Mar. 10, 1941, at recruiting office, Boston, MA.





After basic training at Parris Island, SC, transferred to M.B. Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, VA, to garrison duty - mounted patrol.

In March of 1943, Cpl. Ohina was assigned to duty as a Drill Instructor with training Seabees at Camp Perry, VA.

June 1944, Camp Lejeune, NC - assigned to 37mm gun platoon, Weapons Co., 29th Marine Reg. Sailed with organization overseas to Guadalcanal.

April 1, 1945, participated in the invasion of Okinawa with 6th Marine Div. Reinforcement on Easter Sunday morning.

August, September, 1945, Guam - sailed with 6th Marine Div. to Tsingtao, China, for occupation duty.

July 12, 1946, Sgt. Ohina departed Tsingtao, China, aboard USS Breckenridge to United States.

Korea - Reservoir Campaign: July, 1950, assigned duty as radio chief - TACP, Anglico, 7th Marines.

Experiences - memories - the sound of Chinese bugles; midnight attack at Yudam-ni on Nov. 27, 1950.

First time to serve in same unit with Chosin Few - 'brother,' Gy-Sgt. Joe Ohina S-2 Chief, 1st Bn., 7th Marines - getting acquainted over what had been a favorite ration, frozen beef stew.

Received Bronze Star Medal for action against the enemy during night ambush between Hagaru-ri Koto-ri on Dec. 6, 1950 - promoted to Gy-Sergeant in May, 1951. Departed Korea to United States on 7th rotation draft, August 1951.

Vietnam - Chulai, April 196/March 1967. Duty assignment, S-3 Chief, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div.

Among other duties M. Sgt. Ohina was an active participant in the Marksmanship field, distinguished with rifle, 1955.

Retired at G-3 Hq. FMF Lant., Norfolk, VA, after 29 years, six months, 21 days.

MGy-Sgt. Ohina and his wife, Juanita Mozell, reside in Norfolk, VA.

Hobbies - yard work, gardening, attending reunions, and some traveling.

JOHN H. OHMAN, was born Feb. 19, 1931 in Minneapolis, MN. He enlisted in the Minneapolis Marine Reserve 4th Inf. Bn. with twin brother James on Nov. 16, 1948. The unit was called to active duty in August 1950.

John was assigned to A/1/7 as an Asst. Gunner, 60 Mortars; James was assigned to C/1/7 as a Gunner, 60 Mortars; and Joseph was assigned to F/2/7 as a Squad Leader, Rocket Launcher. All three participated in the Inchon-Seoul Campaign.





John was wounded near Sudong-ni on Nov. 4, 1950 by CCF 124th Div. forces. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action in Nightmare Alley. John and James were later stationed at the NAD Hastings, NE and released from active duty Mar. 4, 1952.

John retired from the FAA after 33 years of government service and lives in Springfield, VA with his wife Susan. Chess, skiing, bicycling and sailboarding are his hobbies.

James was killed in an auto accident in November 1961 while serving as a Marine 1st Lieutenant on a Med Cruise. He had just been selected to Captain. Joseph is a heavy construction superintendent and lives in Brooklyn Center, MN with his wife Marlene. Robert Ohman retired from the Marines as a Sergeant Major and lives in Norfolk, VA with his wife Evelyn. Melvin Ohman served in the Marines in WW I.

CORNELIS OLIVAS, JR., USN, (ret) born May 7, 1930. Helped reactivate 1st Mar. Div., Camp Pendleton. Shipped out for Korea via Japan. Made

Inchon landing with H & S Co., 1-7; upon crossing the Han River, was assigned A-1-7. After securing the 38th, we went aboard the LST Q-43 at Inchon Harbor. Made it to Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin in North Korea. Operation against the North Korean and China enemy forces.

Was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Combat "V" for action along the Han River. Awarded the PUC (two) Korean Service Medals with three Stars and others.

Was at the Mare Island Naval Hospital until discharged and sent to Treasure Island for reclassification and assignment. Assigned to Naval Amphib. Base, Coronado, CA, different assignment from that time on until Vietnam came along, and then joined 2-5-1 Mar. Div.

Presently working for the Air Force, and plan to retire in the near future and do some traveling. My Gloria needs a rest more than I do, since she had to raise all our kids, and a wonderful job she did.

STEPHEN G. OLMSTEAD, born on Nov. 10, 1929, Stephen G. Olmstead hails from Albany, NY. He attended high school at Delmar, NY, and attended Champlain College in Plattsburg, NY for one year. However, lured by the stories of the veterans of WW II, Steve left the college campus and entered the Marine recruiter's office. A Marine Corps career spanning five decades began on Aug. 5, 1948.

Upon completion of boot camp at Parris Island, Steve was assigned to infantry training school at Camp Pendleton, CA and then to Marine Barracks, Bangor, WA. Returning to Albany, he joined the 1st Eng. Co. when called to active service and returned to Camp Pendleton for staging. He was soon bound for Korea to join George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines on Nov. 1, 1950.





Assigned as a rifleman, and serving as a fire team leader and platoon runner, Steve participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign through December 1950 and the subsequent counteroffensive of 1951.

For a PFC, recollections of war do not consist of broad sweeping arrows and tactics known as breakouts. Recollections of war consist of the man on your left and the man on your right; a short visit with a regimental commander known as "Chesty" on Christmas Eve; the leadership of a captain named Sitter; the courage of a 1st Sergeant known as "Rocko" and of a squad leader called "Peepsight."

Inspired by the individuals with whom he had served, Steve remained in the Marine Corps when he returned to the States in 1951. Commissioned in that same year, he has continued on active duty for 40 years. His career has seen progress and promotion in a variety of assignments including command of the Striking Ninth Marine Reg., Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, the 3rd Marine Div./III MAF, and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. As an infantry officer, Steve's experiences have included the Dominican Republic hostilities in 1965 and a tour in Vietnam in 1966. Promoted to Lieutenant General in 1987, Steve is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug Policy and Enforcement.

Steve is married to the former Vera Mead of Bucyrus, OH and has three children. The Olmsteads make their home in Northern Virginia.

JAMES A. OLSON, born Oct. 6, 1929. Married to wife Marie and we have three children and four grandchildren. Enlisted United States Marine Corps June 6, 1948. After boot camp, I was assigned to the Rifle Range Detachment at Parris Island, SC as a Rifle Coach. May 1949 I was transferred to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD to teach Small Arms to the first year Midshipman or Plebes. October 1949 I was assigned to Wpns. Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marine Reg., 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC and made a Mediterranean Cruise, returning to the States May 1950. At outbreak of the Korean War I was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA to Wpns. Co., 1st Marine Reg., 1st Marine Div. I made Inchon landing and capture and securing of Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. I was at Hagaru-ri the night of Nov. 28, 1950 when Chinese troops made an all out assault against Howe and Item Cos. of the 3rd Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Marine Div. Made the break out from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri. One of my last duties or assignments at Hagaru-ri was to destroy a Marine Corsair fighter plane that had crash landed in front of our lines. I thought this sort of odd to destroy a plane with an Anti-Tank weapon or a Bazooka. Down around the Seoul and Inchon area it had been tanks. Here it was troops and a plane. Survived the Reservoir Campaign and made the operations in South and Central Korea. Leaving Wpns. Co. I was transferred to G Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Reg. where I spent the rest of my time in Korea. Leaving my unit to return to the States on the morning that they jumped off for Heartbreak Ridge. I was Honorably Discharged June 7, 1952 at Quantico, VA School Troops holding the rank of Sergeant.





I have been employed by Indiana Bell Telephone Co. for 35 years as an Exchange-Repairman. I am looking forward to retiring and attending Chosin Few Reunions and enjoying Marie's and my hobby of collecting antiques and working with stained glass.

BILL ORLOFF, PLT 47; 1947 MCRD, San Diego; Korea 2nd Sdn., 2nd Plt. Machine Gunner; Item Co.; 3rd Bn., 7th Duty Station, Guam; 9th Marines, 1948; sent to Shanghai, China to protect American lives; combat station Shanghai, Nanking China 1948-49. America Nanking Embassy; China was war alert three rifle squads protect American personnel and property to the end if necessary but to keep from starting an international incident we were rooted out of our bunks early morning in May, 1949; eight hours to get out, Chinese artillery in distant woke all of us up to man our posts, but they flew us back to Shanghai. We were the (Nanking Few) our first taste of Communist Chinese back in 3rd Rifle Co. was there in Shanghai; we had 24 hours to get out of China. We helped the wounded sailors who were hit by the Chinese rig guns that sank one of the British gun boats on the Yangtze River (HMS Black Swan, HMS Concord, HMS Amethyst sand); return to Shanghai. We came back to the States. I had two weeks before discharge when extended one year by Pres. Truman. We were waving to the 1st Mar. and 5th Mar. was saying give them hell. Two weeks later was aboard ship with 7th Marines. Korea combat; Item Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Machine Gunner, landed Inchon, fought Seoul, Uisong-Bu; landed Wonsan, Hamhung, Sudong-Ni, Chinhung-Ni, Funchilin Pass, over the top at Koto-Ri, Hagaru-Ri; Toktong Pass, Yudam-Ni. Back to Hagaru-Ri; evacuated with frostbitten feet and hands. No Purple Heart, no medals, just a regular marine glad to get out of there.

Now, I have a small wood-cutting plant in Los Angeles and I am a minister in small Christian church, serving a higher calling.

MICHAEL J. O'SULLIVAN, born Sept. 8, 1932, Woodside, L.I., NY. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1949, 90 Church St., New York, Parris Island, Sept. 25, 1949. Platoon: 79th Co. D, 1st Recruit Trng. Bn., Honor Plt. - Expert Rifleman.

Made PFC on Dec. 8, 1949 and sent to 2nd Tank Bn., 2nd Mar. Div., Camp Lejeune, in training with 6th Marines for Tank Infantry War Games prior to going on Med. Cruise.

On June 25, 1950 it started, and instead of going on a Med. Cruise, the tank crews of the 2nd Tank Bn. were loaded on a train headed for Camp Pendleton Five days later we arrived in California and were issued new tanks full of cosmoline and crap. We worked like dogs to get them combat ready; this took two weeks. We then put them on tracks to San Diego and put them aboard some LST's. Each tank crew had to practice working as a unit on our 30-day cruise across the blue Pacific, because we were trained originally in M4 Shermans, and now we had M26 Pershing tanks.





We steamed into Kobe, Japan in August, 1950 after going through a typhoon that had two tanks break loose in the well deck and buckle the inner bulkheads by the sleeping quarters. We off-loaded from that LST and as we finished, another typhoon lashed Kobe and we spent a week drying everything out. On September 8, my 18th birthday, they had us load on a LST QO 1032 which had an American crew, but a Korean pilot.

On September 15th, after bouncing off every rock, reef, and boat in the harbor at Inchon, this bozo finally put us ashore on Wolmi-Do Island. From there on it was into Inchon, on to Kimpo Airfield, then YongDongPo where we had our first tank fight.

We then waited three days for the Navy to bring up some LCVP's for us to cross the Han River and go into Seoul. We blew hell out of Seoul and stayed at EWA's Women's University while MacArthur and Rhee were making like politicians.

We went back to Inchon, boarded ship, and sailed around to Wonsan in time to see the Bob Hope Show. What a WAR!! We stayed around Wonsan and Majon-Ni until the middle of November pulling patrols, road block duty, and generally feeling bad for the grunts that had to walk everywhere.

We were sent up to Hungnam and Hamhung, and then to ChinHung-Ni in Battalion Reserve. We were to have Thanksgiving dinner there and were pretty much kicking back, you remember—you'll be home for Christmas!! My CO, R.H. Taylor called me to his tent and introduced me to Staff Sgt. Russ Munsell. He said get your tank gear and crew and go with Munsell to pick up a tank that needed a crew. (At this point I honestly thought we were going to appropriate an Army tank down in Hamhung). When they put us on a helicopter going north, I knew something was wrong.

They helio'd us into Yudam-Ni in the middle of the night to minimize ground fire. There we met "D-23". We tried to start it up but the batteries were dead, all the fan belts were broken, it was almost out of gas and ammo, and we had to beg them to fly replacement batteries and belts in. We finally got everything working but the auxiliary generator by noon the next day. This was no mean feat working without gloves and those bastards shooting at us at the same time.

That night we pulled road block duty between Howe and Item Cos. of the 5th Marines at the fork in the road north of Yudam-Ni. The following morning we were sent back down the road to lead the convoy out of Yudam-Ni to Hagaru-Ri. What fun!! An 18 year old kid driving an 11-1/2 foot wide, 50 ton bobsled down a 12 foot wide road. We skated along pretty good, knocking out a couple of road blocks and a house with the 90mm until the Toktong Pass where I slid off the road. Ferrall Baker grabbed the phone on the back of the tank and talked me back on the road. (I really think he just wanted to get warm from the exhaust pipe.) We stayed there overnight, first be-

cause the Ridge Runners were moving on the ridge line to get to Bill Barber's unit, and second we couldn't see the road in the blackness.

The next morning we moved out again and worked our way into Hagaru-Ri. We were all exhausted, but we had to reload ammo, gas, etc., because in our short trip of some 15 to 20 miles, we burned up 68 rounds of 90mm and 3,000 rounds of 30 cal. ammo.

Coming out of Hagaru to Koto-Ri we just followed the road and fired at anything that moved in front of us. We finally made it out to the sea, watched the engineers blow the sea wall, and went south to Mason. At Mason we said goodbye to D-23 and went back to Charley Co. The Division was being refurbished at this time. After being refurbished, because "C" Co. was in reserve at the Chosin, it was picked to be the lead tank company in "Operation Killer". Here we went to Taegu, PhHang, Andong, and the Imjim River.

HOORAY, I made Corporal in April of 1951.

In August of 1951 I was finally rotated back to the States and stationed at Quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island, where I made Sergeant in March, 1952, and met my best friend, my wife Marian, who has stuck by me for 35 years. Thanks to Harry Truman, I was extended and finally got out in December, 1952.

I went to work at Republic Aviation on Long Island, NY as a tool and die maker from 1953 to 1958. In 1958 we moved with our two children to Moosup, CT where we lived for 20 years, had two more children, and was a Program Manager for Kaman Aerospace. While in Connecticut, I was President of the Plainfield Lions Club, Chairman of the Plainfield School Board for nine years, and President of the Kaman Management Club. I also attended the University of Rhode Island for a Business Management degree. I now work for Ford Aerospace as Section Supervisor of Material and Inventory Control.

I spend my free time being a pain in the neck to my best friend and golfing any chance I get.

HAROLD W. OURS, I Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Div., enlisted in the Marines in October, 1947; went to boot camp at Parris Island; was in Plt. 110; went to China and from there back to States at Camp Pendleton.





I was in M.P. Korea War started the 1st Marine Brigade was formed. All my buddies went. I thought I was going to miss this because I only had 70 days left, but one night they got us replacements. They took us to Japan and then formed the 7th Marines and took us to Korea. We went in at Inchon and went to Seoul and 38 parallel and went to Wonsan and "Chosin Reservoir." After we got out of trap (there were four of us to draw, three got to go home, but I lost). At the reservoir, Sgt. Pepperheimer was wounded. Me and two other guys carried him to an aid station and I never knew if he lived or not until we met 36 years later. He was raising hell because we dropped him, breaking three ribs when machine gun opened up on us, I said "Hell, we were sort of in a hurry!" Thanks "Chosin Few" for bringing two old Marine buddies together.

ROY D. OXENRIDER, was born Jan. 25, 1932 at Muir, PA and was educated in the Porter Township Public High School.

I enlisted in the Army Sept. 15, 1949 and was sent to Ft. Knox, KY for basic training in Co. A, 86th Heavy Tank Bn., 3rd Armd. Div. After completion of basic training I was sent to Ft. Benning, GA for additional training.

We arrived at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Japan, Tent City, on Aug. 16, 1950 and I was assigned to Co. A, 1st





Bn., 32nd Reg., 7th Div. A Co. was involved in the Inchon invasion, re-capture of Seoul, Iwon invasion and our advancement was passed the Chosin Reservoir toward the Yalu River when we met the Chinese Forces. I was wounded in both legs break-out day on the Chosin Reservoir. With another wounded buddy we found our way to the Marines where they operated a small air strip and hospital.

After spending months at Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, MI, I returned to active duty and was discharged in October, 1952 from Ft. Benning, GA.

My wife Mildred and I live on a small acreage just outside Little Rock at Bauxite, AR. We have one daughter, Tami.

Health problems forced me to sell my Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning Service Co. in 1981 and accept a slower lifestyle.

WILLIAM G. PAGE, JR., joined the USMC in 1943 at age of 17 in Roanoke, VA. Served in the South Pacific with the 6th Marine Div., Okinawa and China. Joined reserves upon discharge in 1946 activated in 1950 and went straight to Inchon, Seoul, etc.

We relieved ROK's on reverse slope of hill one afternoon in November 1950. One told me, "Not N Koreans, Chinese." As far as one could see was a stream of Chinese coming down a railroad track and going up the reverse slope of a hill that our Able Co. was climbing on this side. I believe this was Sudong-Ni. I was forward observer for 81 MM mortar with B/1/7 so called in mortar fire on them as they were coming out of a bridge under the railroad tracks. We figured we got over 250 but they kept coming. We ran out of mortar shells and it got dark. At 12:00 am that night they swarmed over every position, even the reserve battalion a mile or so behind us. The next day we caught them going back up north and took a heavy toll on the remnants. They were surprised, thinking we were ROK's. We pursued them to Koto-Ri and on to Yudam-ni where we were surrounded on patrols every day and finally ordered back to burn anything we could carry. We left Yudam-Ni early the next morning taking the point down the only road out of there. We left the road and took the tops of the mountains on each side of the road to clean the way for the convoy on the road. To our left was FOX Co. 7th Marines who had been surrounded for around five days by overwhelming odds of Chinese. We broke through them and rescued the survivors. From there we took the point walking the ridges till we got to Hagaru Ri. We took the hill overlooking Hagaru-Ri and held it till the Convoy passed through. The Chinese were swarming on the rear of the Convoy. We pulled a 105 MM out of the Convoy and fired it point blank at the mass of Chinese. After the Convoy went through we fought rear guard to the perimeter at Hagaru-ri. Early the next morning we took the point out and walked the ridge lines on the right side of the road. The temperature had to be 50 degrees below 0. Everything was frozen, water, food, and cantines. We finally reached Koto-Ri pass, took it in





a blinding snow storm and held it till the Convoy went through. We were there for two days holding the pass. There were 12 of us, (out of 250), on top of that mountain. Chinese were freezing and surrendering, we just sat them on the road with the rest of our Convoy. It was too cold to argue with them.

William G. Page Jr. has been driving a tractor trailer in Central Florida for the past 25 years, no more cold weather for him.

MAURICE E. PAILLOU, Sgt. USMCR, born Jan. 9, 1930 was activated June 1950. Paillou was assigned to A&M Co. 1st Mtr. Trans. Bn. and participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, Seoul and the Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaign.

The morning of November 29 at the top of East Hill, Sgt. Ray was throwing grenades to then Cpl. Paillou, who in turn was throwing them at the Chinese. The Chinese began throwing grenades into Paillou's hole. He threw them out, but lost track of the count. Paillou looked up and saw one grenade right at his face. He threw his foot over it as it went off.



After spending five days in an aid station, Paillou was put aboard a DC3 for Air Evac. The plane made 200 feet and was shot down. Corsairs kept the Chinese off so survivors could get back inside the perimeter. Paillou got aboard another aircraft and was safely evacuated.

Paillou spent 14 months in a USN Hospital in Memphis, TN enduring nine operations. He was awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with three Stars, the Korean Service Medal and the United Nations Medal. Sgt. Paillou and his wife now reside in Lesterville, MO where they run a resort on the Black River. He has two grown children living in the St. Louis area.

RUSSELL L. PALMER, was born Feb. 7, 1928 in San Diego, CA. He joined the Army and was assigned to GHQ, Tokyo 1946-1947. After returning home he attended an aircraft mechanics school.

On June 25, 1950 he was working for the Pacific Telephone Company and was a member of the Marine Reserves in San Diego. As a Wireman with 1st Serv. Bn. he participated in the Inchon Landing, the capture of Seoul, the drive to the Chosin Reservoir, the withdrawal from Hungnam, the reorganization at Masan, and the early 1951 campaigns. He returned to Hamhung for supplies the day before the Chinese attacked and never got back to Chosin.





In July 1951 he was discharged and returned to work with Pacific Telephone. He returned to find about 800 color slides of his experiences in Korea which he had sent home as each roll was completed. In 1985 Russell retired from Pacific Bell and moved to the mountain place he had been working on for several years.

Russell and his wife, Barbara, now reside in the mountain community of Alpine Village in Riverside

Co., CA. They have two grown daughters, Robyn (Mrs. David) Carlson and Lori (Mrs. Steven) Patterson, and two grandchildren, Michael and Melodee Patterson. Russell is president of the Pinyon Volunteer Fire Company, a member of the 1st Mar. Div. Association, a member of the Marine Corps Association, and president of the Southern California Inland Empire Chapter of the Chosin Few.

SALVATORE PANETTA, was born May 7, 1928 in Brooklyn, NY. Had basic training at Parris Island, assigned to 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune in 1948. July 1950 transferred to Camp Pendleton and the 4th Bn., 11th Marines. In September 1950 participated in the Inchon Landing and Battle for Seoul.

Coming out of Yudam-Ni with K/4 11th assigned to road and last motor serial out. Discharged in 1952 as Staff Sergeant. Retired restaurant owner I live with my wife Josephine in New York City.





Authorized to wear, Korean Service Medal with four Stars, P.U.C. with three Stars, South Korean P.U.C. two Stars, United Nations Ribbon, Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal.

ERNEST G. PAPPENHEIMER, Gy/Sgt. USMC Ret., was born Dec. 4, 1927. Enlisted in the Marines on Apr. 24, 1945. Received basic training at Parris Island, SC platoon 212. After basic training was transferred to Co. B, 6th Inf. Training Bn., Camp Lejeune, NC.

Joined 85th Replacement Draft M.C. Depot Supply, Barstow, CA. December 1, 1945 joined 90th Replacement Draft. Embarked aboard USS Catskill (LSV-1) San Diego, CA, arrived in Guam, Marianas Islands Jan. 5, 1946. Embarked aboard USS Roi (CVC 103) Jan. 18, 1946. Arrived Taku China Jan. 25, 1946. Participated in occupation of Tientsin China from Jan. 27, 1946 to August 1947. While attached to Weapons Co. was promoted to PFC Apr. 1, 1946, to Corp. May 25, 1946, to Sergeant Dec. 1, 1946.





On Aug. 27, 1947, embarked and sailed from Taku Bar, China via USS Pickaway. On Aug. 28, 1947 arrived in Tsingtao, China. On Aug. 30, 1947, departed from Tsingtao China, arrived at San Diego, CA Sept. 16, 1947. Transferred to C Co., 6th Marines at Camp Pendleton, CA. Promoted to S/Sergeant Nov. 4, 1947. Transferred to B Co., 6th Marines on Oct. 14, 1948. Reenlisted Apr. 23, 1949. While on furlough I was married to wife Wanda on May 14, 1949.

On October 10th C Co., 6th Mar. was redesignated through administrative assignment to B Co. 5th Marines. Transferred to MCSD Camp Pendleton and Post inspectors office Dec. 10, 1949.

Attended the Non-Commissioned Officers School 1st Marine Div. FMF, 5th Class of 1950. Class standing 1/40.

On July 13, 1950, transferred to "I" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. On Aug. 24, 1950 embarked on USS Thomas Jefferson (APA-30) at San Diego, CA. Arrived Kobe Japan Sept. 14, 1950. September 17, 1950 embarked on board USS Bexar (APA-237) at Kobe Japan. Arrived and disembarked at Inchon, S. Korea Sept. 21, 1950. Participated in capture and securing of Seoul, Sept. 21 to Oct. 7, 1950. October 10, 1950 embarked on board USS Henrico (APA-45) at Inchon, arrived at Wonsan N. Korea Oct. 25, 1950 and disembarked Oct. 28, 1950.

Participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir Campaign North Korea.

Was Plt. Leader from Nov. 1, 1950 to Dec. 1, 1950. Awarded Silver Star Medal Citation details following.

Wounded in action on Nov. 28, 1950, Hill 1426 overlooking Yudam-Ni North Korea. Suffered frostbite, hands and both feet on November 28-December 1. Evacuated by air from Hagaru to Japan where part of both feet were amputated.

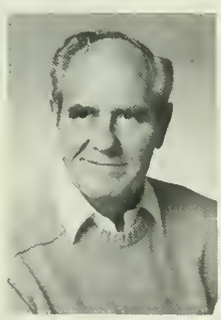
Promoted to Gy/Sergeant on Dec. 2, 1950. Discharged MBNTC, Great Lakes, IL on Sept. 1, 1951, Permanent Retirement.

Present residence Grand Blanc, MI with wife Wanda. Have three children, two sons and one daughter and seven grandchildren.

Medals, Decorations and Commendations: Silver Star, Purple Heart, Good Conduct w/one Star, PUC w/? Stars, China Service, Asiatic Pacific, Korean Campaign, w/? Stars, WW II Victory, Letter of Commendation w/o Ribbon.

FRANCIS FOX PARRY, Col. USMC (Ret), born Philadelphia, PA Aug. 5, 1918. Graduated U.S. Naval Academy in February, 1941. Highlights of military carer: Battery Commander C/1/11 Guadalcanal, September 1942-January 1943; Battalion Executive 4/15 Okinawa, April-August 1945; Battalion Commander 4/15 North China, September 1945-February 1946; Battalion Commander 3/11 Korea, September 1950-February 1951; Office of Secretary of Defense, Washington, 1957-1969; Regimental Commander, 11th Marines, Camp Pendleton, 1961-1962; G-3, 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, 1962-1963; Director, Strategic Plans Div., Naval War College, 1964-1965; Director/Deputy Director, Combat Operations Center, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Saigon, 1965-1966.





Civilian Career: Executive Assistant to President, Ordnance & Special Manufacturing Co. Aerojet General Corporation, California, 1967-1970. Served with Department of the Interior, Energy Research & Development Administration and Department of Energy from 1970-1981, retiring as Director, Office of Electric Energy Systems. Helped form small engineering consulting firm, Electric Research & Management Inc. in 1981. Retired in 1988. Authored book, THREE-WAR MARINE, published in September 1987.

Have five sons, one daughter and six grandchildren. Divorced in 1987. Keep busy with tennis, squash, golf, walking, traveling, reading and writing, volunteer work.

Medals: Silver Star, Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars, four Presidential Unit Citations.

ROBERT T. PATTERSON, JR., (Pat) Col. USMCR (Ret), Dallas, TX. Reserve Unit was activated July 1950 and went directly to Korea. Participated in the Inchon landing as a member of the 4th Bn., 11th Marines. Was pulled out of action and went back aboard ship to land at Wonsan. It seemed to Pat as though they were on ship forever as an attempt was made to de-mine the landing area. The land forces had advanced beyond the landing party so they reorganized with orders to take the Chosin Reservoir and then spread out for further advance to the Yalu River. At Koto-ri, Pat was transferred to Item Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines and took over as Commanding Officer of that unit on approximately November 26. They proceeded to Chosin and made the "advance in a different direction" along with the remainder of the Marines.





Pat received the Bronze Star with Combat V in action between Chosin and Hagaru-ri. They were then reorganized at Pusan and resumed the war around the 38th parallel. Pat was rotated to the States in June 1951 and continued in the Reserves until his retirement in October 1974.

Pat is a retired administrator from the Dallas Independent School District and lives in Dallas, TX with his wife, Donna.

FRANK P. PAUPARD, "Easy' Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Marine Div., I joined the Marine Corps Reserve in May 1947, in Toledo, OH. The Reserve unit was called to active duty on Aug. 4, 1947 after the Korean war broke out in June of 1950.

We entrained to Camp Pendleton, and after spending a couple of days at Tent Camp #2, we disembarked from San Diego on Sept. 1, 1950, and arrived in Korea on Sept. 17, 1950 at Inchon.

The 7th Reg. was assigned the western part of S. Korea, from Inchon to the 38th parallel.





I was wounded outside of Seoul, and I rejoined my outfit at Uijon-bu just before we were moved to the rear area at Inchon.

The Regiment boarded L.S.T.'s for the trip to Wonsan. The 7th Reg. was the spearhead toward the Chosin Resevoir.

On Nov. 1, 1950 as the Regiment was heading into the valley at Sudong, we were moving along the MSR and the passage of lines proceded smoothly and quietly.

Though we were second in the column 2/7 was responsible for the high ground. "Easy" Co., was moving up along a ridge on the left of the road, to a hill #698, just west, and up on the high ground above Sudong.

Our Company had been taking light arms fire on the 1st, and 2nd of November. The night of the 2nd we were fired upon most of the night by light probing attacks.

On the morning of the 3rd of November there was a confused and alarming situation in the valley of Sudong. Chinese troops shared the low ground with Marine elements between the 1st and 2nd Bn. CPs.

In the sense, we were up in the hills, and the Chinese were in the valley.

Meanwhile our Company was perched on the side of hill 698 trying to secure the peak of the hill mass. My platoon under 1st Lt. John Yancey secured a small plateau about 50 yds. below the crest it was then I was hit by a burst of machine gun fire, and also some grenades.

there for most of the day till I was found and removed to a safer place till I was evacuated down the hill that night.

I didn't know it then but I found out after we arrived at the aid station, we had walked right through the Chinese lines.

I was evacuated from Korea to Japan, and after a stay at the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan, Mare Island, CA. I was finally transferred to the Naval Hospital at Great Lakes, IL.

On Sept. 1, 1951 just one year to the day that I left for Korea, I was discharged from the Marines for medical reasons.

I returned home and took up where I had left off with my job at The Ohio Bell Tel. Co. and after 31 yrs. of service I retired.

I still live in Toledo, OH and after a few short years I began a new career with the Sheriff's Dept. I guess I have been lucky in some ways, all of my friends who I went to Korea with, were killed at the Chosin Reservoir, I will and do still miss them very much.

DONALD M. PAYNE, born on Mar. 19, 1929 in Chamount, NY. I was educated in public schools and worked on my family farm. I enlisted on Sept. 2, 1947. I took my basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ. I was sent to Korea in 1948 to G Co., 32nd Inf., and then I was sent to Japan in 1949 to Hq. & Hq. Co., 31st Inf. I drove the radio truck for Col. Maclean. I took part in the invasion of Inchon and took the air strip at Suwon. I drove to Pusan and went to Hungnam and drove to Chosin Reservoir. I was with the 57th Field Art. I got wounded along with Capt. McNally, Sgt. Murphy, also Cpl. Lowery. We were put in trucks. The Chink's starting shooting at the trucks. I got out and started walking back to the rear C.P. The C.P. had been captured, so I started walking to the reservoir and came upon the Marines. I was flown to Japan and then to Valley Forge Army Hospital.

I received the Purple Heart, the Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars as well as the Defense Medal of the Far East and several other Korean Medals. I was discharged in 1951.

HERBERT R. PEARCE, born Apr. 19, 1929 at Smithville, MS. He entered the Navy in May, 1947, completing Hospital Corps School in San Diego in January, 1948. In 1949 he was assigned to 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

In July, 1950 he sailed to Korea with the Brigade, participating in the battles of the Pusan Perimeter. Following the Inchon landing and recapture of Seoul, he sailed to Wonsan, landing there in October.





The late November intervention by the Chinese found his 75mm Recoiless Rifle Co. Northwest of Yudam-ni. During the battle out of Chosin, he was wounded South of Hagaru-ri and evacuated by air from Koto-ri to Japan. He was treated at the Osaka Army Hospital and the Yokosuka Naval Hospital. He returned to Korea as a replacement in March, 1951.

He received the Purple Heart, three Presidential Unit Citations, the Navy Good Conduct Medal and the Korean Service Medals. Following his discharge from the Navy in May, 1952 he returned to school and studied medicine.

Dr. Pearce lives in Jacksonville, FL where he practices surgery. He has five children and seven grandchildren.

LeROY PEARL, (Roy) was born Feb. 12, 1921 at Minneapolis, MN. Came from theatre management and joined USMC in August, 1942. Had boot camp at San Diego plus three months of radio school and then six weeks of tank school under Capt. Olin Beall. Shipped to New Caledonia to join the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps, later known as III Amphibious Corps. Served the entire WW II as a high-speed radio operator with the Signal Bn. of the Corps. Participated in four campaigns-Bougainville, Peleliu, Guam and Okinawa.

Married in 1946 to Helen Hanlon and have four daughters and two sons. Was in the Marine Corps active reserve, when our B Co., in Duluth, MN was activated in August 1950. Assigned as squad leader in Able Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines and landed at Inchon, Korea Sept. 21, 1950 and participated in the Seoul-Uijong-bu campaign.

After landing at Wonsan, No. Korea, was back in the radio business and assigned as radioman for the Comdr. 1st Bn., 7th Marines, Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis, MOH-who would later become Asst. Comdt-Marine Corps. "Working alongside this man was an honor I cherish to this day. His superb leadership took our battalion to Yudam-ni and out of the Chosin Reservoir." Pearl went with Davis to Hq. 7th Marines and participated in the Central front in 1951. Received the Bronze Star for Chosin Reservoir actions plus 3 PUC's. Returned home in September 1951.

Worked for CBS, Inc. for a number of years and was in the resort business, more recently, in Minnesota. Pearl is a life member of VFW and MCA. Member-1st Marine Division Assn. Presently enjoying life catching Bass at a lakeshore home in Merrifield, MN.

VICTOR L. PENNINGTON, enlisted in the USMC on May 23, 1942; was assigned to aviation duty. I spent 20 months in South Pacific with 1st MAW MAG 25 in VMJ 253. I returned and was in officers training at Quantico, VA, when war was over. I was returned to duty on Turner Field, Quantico, VA and discharged May 23, 1946, with the rank of Master Sergeant.

My second enlistment for three years started Mar. 30, 1948, a year extension Mar. 30, 1951 to Mar. 29, 1952, El Toro, Santa Ana, CA. I was sent directly to North Korea via a stop off at Itami Airbase in Japan then to Yondo Airfield North Korea to assist in the Chosin operation and help the pull out. I was Aviation Equipment Chief for Marine Fighter Sdn. VMF 311 only land based jet fighter Squadron in Korea. A record was set by this group for the most ammunition expended against the enemy in history.





My awards are American Theater, Asiatic Pacific, Good Conduct Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service with one Star, Army Distinguished Unit Citation, Navy Unit Citation, Commendation Ribbon Combat V, Korean War Veteran Medal, United Nation Bars. I was one of the last to come out of North Korea. I witnessed the destruction of Hamhung Hungnam area after the pullout was completed, and transport ships and hospital ships had left. Then south to Pusan to set up a winter camp at K9 Airfield. I finished 14 months in Korea at Pohang, South Korea. I came back to El Toro, MCAS, Santa Ana, CA and was discharged.

WALTER W. PERRY, GY/Sgt., USMC retired, born Apr. 22, 1928, Augusta, GA. Served in the U.S. Army/Army Reserve from January 1946 - October 1948, with 14 months occupation duty Germany/Austria.

Entered the USMC October 1948 and after Boot Camp at Parris Island, was assigned to B-1-11, 1st Marine Div. Camp Pendleton, CA.

Participated with 1st Marine Brigade in the Pusan Perimeter campaign. With the 1st Marine





Div. in the Inchon Landing and Seoul campaign, and with the Division in the Chosin Reservoir campaign. During the Breakout from Yudam-Ni to Hagaru-Ri, Perry was assigned to a provisional platoon with the 5th Marines.

Gy/Sgt. Perry retired from the Corps in October 1966, worked from November 1966 to November 1986, in a Chemical plant. Retired in November 1986 as a Shift Supervisor. He now resides in Dearing, GA. He spend his time fishing, gardening and some traveling.

BASIL GEORGE PETERSON, JR., born in Camden, NJ 1926. After completing high school was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1945. After completing basic training in Ft. McClellan, AL was sent to Europe. In Europe Basil served as a part of the occupation forces in Germany. After three years in Europe he returned to the States and was assigned to the 96th FA Bn. in Ft. Sill, OK.

In 1950 when the war started in Korea the 96th FA Bn. was ordered to Japan. In Japan the unit was assigned to the X Corps and attached to the 1st Marine Div. In September the unit took part in the Inchon invasion and the capture of Seoul. Afterward, he made the North Korean invasion, the push to the Yalu River, back to Koto-Ri (Chosin Reservoir area), then to Hungnam and evacuated by the Navy to Pusan.





Basil served 21 years in the service. His awards include the WWII Victory Medal, Army Occupation Medal with Clasp (second award for Berlin), Good Conduct Medal with Bronze Clasp and four Loops, Army Commendation Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Presidential Citation, Army Presidential Unit Citation, Naval Presidential Citation, Expeditionary Award (two), Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, and the Vietnam Service Medal.

Basil is a member of the VFW and the Chosin Few and is currently employed by Whitehall Laboratories, Hammonton, NJ.

ELMO G. PETERSON, born in Raleigh, ND on Dec. 11, 1922. He attended Raleigh, ND grade school, Whitefish, MT, high school, Northern Montana College, Colorado University (B.S.) and Iowa University (M.S.).

He enlisted in the Marines, Dec. 12, 1942, completed O.C.S. in March, 1945 and served on Guam and in China in 1946.

1st Lt. Peterson served with F/2/7 in Korea and was wounded twice during the battle for Toktong Pass in November, 1950. He relieved Capt. Barber for the march into Hagaru-ri. He was evacuated to Japan, treated at the Navy Hospital in Yokosuka, and returned to Fox Company in February, 1951. After much more battle action, he was rotated to the U.S. in May, 1951 and then released from active duty.




Lt. Peterson was awarded a Silver Star, Purple Heart, and Pacific and Asian service medals.

As a consulting Civil Engineer, Peterson has designed many bridges, water and sewer systems, flood control works, and industrial buildings while working in California, Colorado, and Wyoming. He is President of Urban Engineering, Ltd. in Greeley, CO. Ex-Lt. Peterson and his wife, June have been married 43 years and have three grown children and four grandchildren.

ROBERT C. PETERSON, born on Oct. 26, 1930, at Tyler, TX. Upon graduation from John Tyler High School, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on June 7, 1948. After boot camp at San Diego, CA and completion of Basic Electronics School at Great Lakes NTC, he was assigned to the Radio Relay Platoon, attached to the 1st Signal Bn., 1st Marine Div., Camp Joseph H. Pendleton in July, 1949. Peterson served with his unit in Korea from Sept. 15, 1950 to May 10, 1951. Upon rotation stateside he was assigned to MTAC-3, MCAS El Toro, Santa Ana, CA, where he was discharged from active duty on June 6, 1952, with the rank of S/Sergeant. He is authorized to wear the Purple Heart, PUC w/one Star, Good Conduct Medal, and the Korean Service Medal w/ three Stars.



Peterson attended the University of Houston on the G.I. Bill, receiving a BA Degree in August, 1956. He married his high school sweetheart, Carla M. Weber on Aug. 30, 1952. They have two sons and two daughters and reside in San Antonio, TX. Peterson has been in the petroleum industry since 1956 and presently has his own Petroleum Land Services business and is a Certified Professional Landman.

P. MICHAEL PEZZELLA, (Phillip), Baltimore, MD. Mike joined Item Co., 1st Marines from the 2nd Replacement Draft at Wonsan in early November. He was near one of the roadblocks on the perimeter of Hagaru-ri when the CCF attacked. During the fight, Howe Co. on the plain to the left, was running low on ammo. The 1st Sergeant pulled Mike and another man out of their holes to carry ammo across the road. As they got to the middle of the road a flare lit up the area and tracers cut between Mike and the man in front. Mike hit the dirt as debris churned up around him. He felt that awful jolt and knew he had been hit. The flare went out and a Corpman who had witnessed the scene from behind a nearby farm building, ran out and helped him to cover. The night spent at the Med. Station about 100 yards down the road will never be forgotten. Some of the guys were hit bad and the surgeons worked as rounds whistled through the walls. An infiltrator was shot just as he stuck his Tommy Gun in the window. Since Mike still had his M1, he spent the night with it aimed at the door, expecting Chinese to burst in at any moment. He limped back to his company on the following nights until he was flown out several days later.




Mike made Staff Sergeant at Eighth and "Eye" before his discharge in August of 1952. He completed college and became a teacher, and school administrator. After retiring from the Baltimore City Schools in 1982, he went to work at Edgewood, APG, as a cost analyst for chemical weapons systems. He and wife Pat live in Fallston, MD. They have two daughters and one son married, and one son serving in the Army.

THOMAS V. PICHÉ, born in Providence, RI, enlisted after graduating high school and received recruit training at Parris Island.

He participated in the landing at Inchon and in the drive toward the Yalu River. At the Chosin reservoir and as a Tank Crewman of the 1st Tank Bn. his tank was dug-in around the Koto-ri defense perimeter which was continually under enemy attack. During two such attacks Piché exposed himself in subfreezing weather by manning the machine gun on the turret of his tank to drive the enemy back. After ten days of constant fire fights the units in the area were able to break out to the south.



For his actions Piché was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat 'V' for Valor and received two Purple Heart Medals for wounds received during action at the reservoir.

After serving for more than 13 years on active duty he now resides in Rhode Island with his wife Janice. They have three sons, Thomas Jr., Michael and Stephen. He is presently national sales manager for a leading manufacturer of metrology equipment.

ALVA R. PIERCE, born on Sept. 5, 1923 in Atlanta, GA in February 1943 he joined the Army. After basic training in Alabama he was assigned to the 3rd Inf. Div. in England. During WWII, served in France, Germany, Belgium, Saipan, Japan. After WWII was assigned to Ft. Benning, GA as a platoon sergeant, training recruits. In 1950 was sent to Japan, more training, shipped out to North Korea in August 1950, with Co. F, 7th Reg., 3rd Inf. Div., landing at Hamhung; then north to Koto-ri.




Wounded on Dec. 10, 1950. Thanks to the Army, Marines and Air Force I made it to the hospital in Tokyo.

Retired with 32 years in the Army and Reserves.

Roy and his wife Betty reside in Thomaston, GA. They have two children, Alva R., Jr., and Mrs. Jeanie Hardage, two granddaughters, Traci Hardage and Sarah Pierce.

THOMAS F. PIERSON, born Dec. 22, 1930 at Junction, TX. Enlisted in September, 1948 and completed basic training at USMCRD San Diego with Plt. 92 in November. In December, 1948, I was assigned to a replacement draft for the 9th Marines in China, but the draft was diverted to Guam because of the Communist takeover of China. While at Guam, I completed basic communications school. The 9th Marines were deactivated and reassigned to the 5th Marines and 8th Marines. I was reassigned to the 5th Marines. Upon arrival at Camp Pendleton, I was transferred to 1st Ord. Bn., 1st Plt., Ammo Co. and stationed at Camp Del Mar.

In July, 1950, we (1st Provisional Marine Brigade) sailed from San Diego, CA, and landed in Pusan, Korea. We served in the defense of Pusan, rejoined the 1st Mar. Div., made the Inchon landing, the battle for Seoul, Wonsan landing, advance North to the Chosin Reservoir; attack South to Hungnam, R and R in the bean patch at Mason, the Pohang Guerilla Hunt, Operation Killer and Operation Ripper. In April, 1951, I was in the first bunch of Korean veterans to return to the USA and landed back at San Diego.




I stayed in the Marine Corps until May of 1962, was discharged as a Gunnery Sergeant E-7.

Was married in 1951 to Audrey. We have five children and ten grandchildren and are very happy and proud to be Americans.

I attended college, taught school and coached for 15 years. I am a Life Member of the DAV, member KWVA and a member of the Chosin Few. Retired with 60% service-connected disability.

MICHAEL PISCULLI, was born in New York City on Jan. 23, 1928. I enlisted in the Marine Corps in May, 1948, and took my training at Parris Island in South Carolina. I entered Sea School at Portsmith, VA, served aboard to USS Columbus with Adm. Connely in the Med, until the Korean War broke out. I helped train the 7th Marine Reg., Charlie Co., 1st Bn. Landed at Inchon, South Korea.




Today I am a butcher, married 34 years and have three sons, one daughter and three grandchildren and will be retiring next year.

JOE ANGEL PIZZINI, Sgt. USMCR was born Jan. 4, 1930 at Houston, TX. Attended high school at

Aldine. Enlisted on Jan. 19, 1949 - USMCR, 6th Inf. Bn., Houston, TX. Unit activated in August 1950. Sailed to Korea. Assigned to "H" Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marines FMF. Assigned duty as Forward Observer and Wireman. Participated in the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea, Sept. 21, 1950 - Oct. 7, 1950. Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign Northern Korea, Oct. 26, 1950 - Dec. 11, 1950. Operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea, Dec. 15, 1950 - Sept. 10, 1951. Awarded Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V", Korea 1951, Presidential Unit Citation with (two) Bronze Stars, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with (one) Silver Star, United Nations Service Medal and Korean Presidential Unit Citation. Discharged July 1954.

Enlisted U.S. Air Force in July 1954. Retired February 1976. During Air Force career, was assigned to the Air Weather Service. Participated in the Atomic Tests at Bikini Atoll and Nevada Proving Grounds. Served in Vietnam 1967. Traveled Worldwide. Attained rank of Technical Sergeant. Awarded U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal and 1st Oak Leaf Cluster and various service awards.





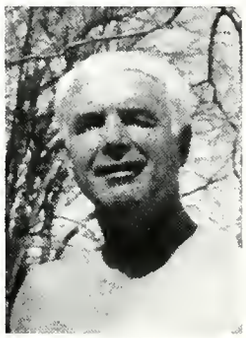
Joe and his wonderful wife Elizabeth reside in League City, TX. They have two children, Joe Allen and David, one grandson and one granddaughter.

Joe is presently employed by the National Weather Service at Galveston, TX, as a Meteorological Technician. His duties include the operation of weather radar and the preparation of local weather forecasts for the public.

He is awaiting that second retirement within the next three years. Meanwhile he enjoys reading, bowling and traveling.

ROBERT J. PLANT, was born in Providence, RI on Oct. 18, 1932. He enlisted in the Army November 1949. After basic training at Ft. Dix, NJ he was assigned to occupation duty in Hokkadio Japan with the 31st Reg., 7th Inf. Div. He participated in the Inchon landing as a rifleman in G Co., 31st Inf. Reg. In the hills above Koto-ri, he got frostbitten feet, and after the withdrawal to Hungnam, he was evacuated by air to Osaka Army Hospital Japan in the spring of 1952. He returned to Korea as a member of the 2nd Chemical Mortar Bn. (4.2's). He was discharged in February 1953 as a PFC. He was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, Purple Heart, Bronze Star with Combat V, Korean Service Medal with four Stars and Occupation of Japan Medal.





Bob has one daughter, Michelle. He recently retired from the U.S. Postal Service and now resides in Hartland, ME where he spends his time hunting and fishing and doing nothing.

ERICH K. POESCHL, was born June 15, 1930 at New York City, NY. On Aug. 20, 1948 he enlisted in the USMC, leaving his hometown of Palisades Park, NJ. Having finished boot camp at Parris Island, he was assigned as a PFC to "C" Btry., 1st Bn., 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC.

In September 1950, as a Corporal, he participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea and the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea with "F" 2nd Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Marine Div. as a Section Chief 105 mm Howitzer. Afterwards, he made the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Northern Korea. Participated in operations against enemy forces in south and central Korea. He was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, two South Korean Unit Citations and others. As a Sergeant, he was rotated back to the States November 1951.





In August 1952, he was discharged as a S/Sergeant from Marine Detachment U.S. Naval Retraining Command, N.B. Norfolk, VA.

Erich and his wife Pat reside in Clifton, NJ. They have three grown children, John, Susan and Erich. He is a member of New Jersey Chapter Chosin Few and VFW Post 7165, Clifton, NJ.

MARVIN L. POLLARD, born Feb. 27, 1931 in Roanoke, VA. Joined the Marine Corps Feb. 5, 1950 at Roanoke S/N 1111298. Served at Camp Pendleton prior to going to Korea. Went to Korea on Oct. 15, 1950, was at Wonsan, Hungnam, Hamhung, Koto-ri, Yudam-ni, Chosin, back to Hungnam. Boarded the hospital ship, flew to Japan with feet frozen, subsequently back to the States landing in California on Christmas day, 1950. Wound up at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, VA and remained there for around two months.

After that I served duty stations at the Norfolk, VA Naval Base, Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk and Camp Lejeune, NC. I was discharged from Camp Geiger, NC in February, 1954.

I went to work for Appalachian Power Company in Roanoke, VA after the Marine Corps and have been with them ever since. During that time I attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering in 1957. As stated, I am still employed by Appalachian Power Company in Roanoke, VA as Construction and Maintenance Manager of the General Office Transmission and Distribution Department.

I am married to the former Lelia Anne Wingfield of Roanoke. We have been married for 34 years and will soon move into a newly constructed home at 7102 Crown Road SW, Roanoke, VA. For the next month or so we continue to reside at 3803 Stratford Park Drive SW, Apartment No. 6, Roanoke, VA 24018. Lee teaches school in Roanoke City and has for 35 years.

PAUL W. POPE, was born July 3, 1931 in Ann Arbor, MI. Directly from high school he enlisted in the Marine Corps on Aug. 8, 1949.

After basic training at Parris Island and wireman school at Camp Del Mar, Oceanside, CA, Pope served with the 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. In July 1950 he was reassigned to Fox Btry., 2nd Bn., 11th Marines as a forward observer. In September 1950 he landed at Inchon with Baker Co., 1st Bn., 1st Reg. and participated in the capture of Seoul. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign he was based at Chinhung-ni until leaving with the Division for Mason. Pope participated in the campaign against guerilla bands in the Andong area and fought with Baker Co. in Operations Killer, Ripper and the Punchbowl. He also served briefly with the Korean Marines. After Korea, Pope was stationed at Camp Lejeune until discharged in November 1952.

Pope and his wife, Millie, reside in Ann Arbor. They have three daughters.

In addition to being a director of the Michigan Chapter of the Chosin Few, he is a member of the 1st Marine Div. Assn. and the Marine Corps Assn.

JAMES POYNTER, Sgt., Squad Leader, Medal of Honor (posthumously). Jim was one Marine who brought out the term "guts" in the Marine Corps and because of it he was killed in action in Sudong, Korea on the evening of Nov. 4, 1950. *Submitted by R.J. Bauers*

HUGH PRUITT, born in Nashville, TN Sept. 30, 1931. Joined the United States Marine Corps in Birmingham, AL in 1949. Prior to Korea was assigned to A 155 Howitzer Bn. as a telephone linesman. Went to Korea with 2nd replacement draft in October 1950 and joined up with the 5th Marine Reg. in Wonsan. Stayed with the regimental CP in Hamhung until last of November when personnel were pulled out and flown in to Hagaru-ri to reinforce the 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. Was assigned to Fox Co. In June 1951 was seriously wounded. Was discharged from Memphis Naval Hospital in December 1951. Returned home to wait medical discharge in January 1952. Received the Purple Heart, two United States Presidential Unit Citations and four Battle Stars for Korean Service Medal.



Married to Hazel Marie Jones of Birmingham, AL. Have two sons, Michael and Scott. Worked in the Aero Space Industry the past 32 years. Major projects worked on were the first Satellite launch in 1958, the Space Shuttle, and the Pershing II missile system. While working with Boy Scouts of America as Council Commissioner in Central Florida was awarded District Award of Merit and the Silver Beaver. Presently resides in Winter Park, FL and Johnson City, TN.

ROBERT DEAN PRUITT, was born in Ashley Co., AR Jan. 6, 1931. Was raised in Louisiana and at age 16 joined the Marines.

After boot camp he was stationed in Tsingtao, China in 1948-49. Shipped out with the 1st Marine Brigade to Korea 1950. Was a member of A Co. Engineers. Was at Pusan Perimeter, landed at Inchon evening of Sept. 15, 1950 and participated in the Battle of Seoul. Landed at Wonsan in October and headed north to the Epic Battle at Chosin Reservoir.

He was at head of column moving north of Yudam-ni on November 27, operating a dozer, clearing road blocks for 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. Was at Northwest Ridge night of November 27. Covered the 85 Marines buried in the common grave before leaving Yudam-ni at rear of column.





Spent the last night at Hagaru in fighting hole with British Marine at bridge near East Hill. Walked down mountain to Hamhung with engineer platoon.

Medical discharge in 1957 as a Technical Sergeant. He is married to a North Carolina lady and have many grandchildren. He and Fay live in Hernando, a small town in North Florida.

He has medals from China and Korean service.

JIMMIE L. PUCKETT, born Feb. 12, 1931 in Fort Worth, TX. Attended Carter Riverside High School and at age 17 joined the U.S. Marines, went through boot camp at San Diego, CA. In July, 1948 he was assigned to field telephone school at Camp Del-Mar, Oceanside, CA. After graduation, was assigned to Headquarters and Service Btry., 3rd Bn., 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. When the Korean war broke out, the entire Regiment was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA to join up with the 11th Marines to make a beach head landing at Inchon, Korea September 1950 landed at Inchon, and took part in the capture of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul. We pulled out of South Korea and made a landing at Hungnam, North Korea on our way to the Chosin Reservoir, when we arrived in Hagaru-ri we discovered the ground was so frozen it was next to impossible to dig a fox hole. It seems like we all became infantry troops as we fought our way out in December 1950 back to Hungnam for evacuation to Pusan, South Korea to regroup and start the long push North all over again. Cpl. Puckett was wounded in action June 28, 1951 somewhere North of the 38th parallel and spent this last year in the Marines at Corpus Christi Naval Hospital in Corpus Christi, TX.





He was awarded the Korean Service Medal w/ three Stars; Presidential Unit Citation w/one Star; United Nations Medal; Purple Heart. Is now employed at Bell Helicopter Textron in Fort Worth, TX helping to build the same make of helicopter that was used to take him to safety after being wounded, employed as a Tool Expeditor since May 22, 1952 and a relatively new member of The Chosin Few.

MARVIN E. PUGH, born Sept. 7, 1925 at Florence, AL. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Feb. 14, 1943. After boot camp and field telephone school at San Diego, he embarked for duty in the South Pacific in June 1943 and served in Hq. Sdn., 1st Marine Air Wing on Esprito Santo, Guadalcanal and Bougainville.

He was discharged in December 1945 and returned to Nashville, TN, where he met Helen Reasonover while finishing high school, they were married in April 1947. He enlisted in the local Marine Corps Reserve Company in 1948 and was called to active duty on Aug. 1, 1950. At Camp Pendleton he was assigned to I/3/11, and arrived at Inchon, Korea on Sept. 21, 1950. On Nov. 26, 1950 he returned to Hagaru-ri from Yudam-ni with Capt. Read of How Btry. in the last vehicle to clear Toktong Pass before the road was closed by Chinese roadblocks. On November 28 he was wounded in a roadblock south of Hagaru-ri and captured. On November 29 he was rescued by elements of the Drysdale Task Force, but was captured again on that same day when the Task Force was split by attacking Chinese. He was rescued again on December 7 by Marines in the breakout from Hagaru-ri and evacuated by air from Koto-ri.

After ten months in the Philadelphia Naval Hospital he was retired from the Marine Corps. Marvin and Helen have three grown children and five grandchildren.





GARNETT LYLE PUTNAM, (Pete) was born Nov. 14, 1929 in Laingsburg, MI. Enlisted in The United States Marine Corps in Detroit, MI Aug. 6, 1948. He served stateside duty at Parris Island, SC; Camp Pendleton Oceanside, CA; and Quantico, VA; also Marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and served in Overseas duty with Able Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines from July 14, 1950 to May 25, 1951. He participated in Combat Operations against Enemy Forces in Korea, from Aug. 3, 1950 to Aug. 18, 1950. Also in Wonsan Hungnam Chosin Campaign, North Korea, from Nov. 11, 1950 to Dec. 12, 1950, and in South and Central Korea from Dec. 15, 1950 to May 10, 1951. Was wounded in action Aug. 18, 1950 and received his Honorable Discharge in Washington, D.C. on Apr. 3, 1952 with the following citations: Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Medal.

After his Military service ended, Garnett Putnam married Dolores Ginther July 19, 1954. They raised seven children (six girls, one boy) and now have seven grandchildren.





He has continued to live in Laingsburg where he manages Laingsburg Gas & Oil and drives School Bus. He is a member of the American Legion, D.A.V., Am Vets, Eagles, Old Timers Baseball Assn. and The Chosin Few, both the National and Michigan Chapters.

WAYNE A. QUEEN, born May 18, 1929, Belmont, NC. He enlisted in the Marines January 1947. After basic training he was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC.

He was selected to serve with the United Nations peace keeping team in Palestine during 1948 while serving aboard ship in the Mediterranean Sea.

He joined "D" Co., 1st Med. Bn., 1st Mar. Div. in August 1950 and became part of a collecting and clearing medical team attached to the 1st Bn., 1st Marines. He made the assault landing at Inchon and participated in the capture and securing of Seoul and moved into the Koto-ri area during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign on Nov. 25, 1950. "D" Co. Medical Hospital was established as soon as possible under adverse conditions.





The "impossible" became possible in a short period of time and all hands worked around the clock caring for the wounded and during clear weather the wounded were evacuated by helicopters, L-5s and C-47s. The withdrawal order came on Dec. 10, 1950 for "D" Co. under clear and cold skies and 33 degree below zero weather.

He rotated to the States in January 1952 and served in various Marine Corps billets as an Engr. Equip. Chief, Instructor duty with the Marine Corps Engineer Schools, a tour of Recruiting duty as well as serving as the Chief Instructor of Recruiters' School at Parris Island, SC.

He also served as an Engr. Equip. Maintenance Chief with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing at Danang, Vietnam during the TET offensive in 1968 as well as a tour of duty with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing located in Iwakuni, Japan.

He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" and other decorations include the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, the Vietnam Service Medal with five stars and three Presidential Unit Citations and others.

After completing 30 years of continuous and honorable service to his country and to the United States Marine Corps, MGySgt. Queen retired on June 1, 1976 and resides with his wife in Waynesville, NC.

I will always remember the Marines who gave their lives so that others could live in freedom. Truly, they are the real heroes of the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

MARK A. RAINER, JR., was born Nov. 18, 1921 at Allison, AL. He was educated in the public schools and attended Auburn University where he enlisted in the Marine Corps in April 1942. He completed "Boot Camp" at Parris Island, SC and participated in Officer Candidate Applicant Training at Camp Lejeune, NC. He attended Officer Candidate School at Quantico and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1944. Upon completion of Sea School at Portsmouth, VA in January 1945 he was assigned to the Battleship USS West Virginia in the Pacific area.





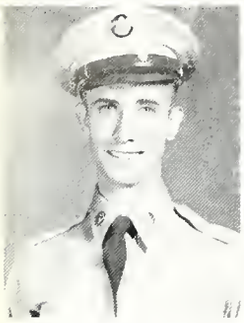
In July 1950 he sailed with the 1st Marine Brigade for Korea as Executive Officer of Btry. B, 1st Bn., 11th Marines. He participated in the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul, Chosin Reservoir Campaign, and Spring Offensive of 1951. He returned for a second tour of duty in Korea in 1953 as Battery Commander, Btry. H, 3rd Bn., 11th Marines. His decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Combat "V", three Presidential Unit Citations, Philippine PUC, Korean PUC and others.

Prior to his retirement from active duty on May 1, 1972 he served as Chief of Staff, 3rd Marine Div. on Okinawa. Until Dec. 31, 1983 he worked for the University of Oklahoma as a Supervisor of Instruction at the Federal Aviation Agency's Management Training School. Col. Rainer and his wife, Alice, reside in Lawton, OK. They have four grown children (Cheryl, Cindy, Mark and Mike), and eight grandchildren.

CHARLES RAKESTRAW, born in Blue Springs, MS, Nov. 24, 1928; grew up in Union and Lee Co. on a cotton farm; went to school in county schools and after WW II, no jobs around Tupelo, MS, and I did not want to farm, so on Sept. 19, 1949, I joined the Army.

I took basic training in Ft. Jackson, SC. After basic, I was assigned to Ft. Benning, GA; assigned to G Co., 30th Inf. Reg.; received amphibious training at Little Creek, VA and Puerto Rico, was assigned to the

7th Inf. Div., 32nd Inf. Reg. in August, 1950. Made the Inchon invasion in September; fought from Inchon to Seoul. After Seoul, our regiment went to Pusan, boarded a ship and went North and landed and after a few days delay, proceeded to the Chosin and we arrived on November 27.





My company, "A", 32nd Inf. Reg. was hit very hard that night and from there on until December 1, when we made an attempt along with the 31st Inf. and 57 FABN and almost destroyed.

I live in Water Valley, MS, with my wife, Donna and we are enjoying life.

CHARLES RAMER, born May 6, 1930 in Brevard, NC. He attended public school and helped his family on the farm until he joined the Marine Corps, Aug. 26, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was shipped to Camp Lejeune, NC and was assigned to the 2nd Tank Bn.

He participated in the Inchon landing and the liberation of Seoul with the 1st Tank Bn., in September, 1950. Afterward, he made the Wonsan landing and the advance to the Chosin Reservoir. He was later evacuated from Hungnam to Masan.

He was discharged in August, 1952 and after attending college, he received his B.S. degree in Mathematics. He received his Masters degree from East Carolina University.

He presently resides in Richmond, VA, with his wife, the former Sue Dixon, and three sons: Charles, Jr., Bentley, and Mark.

JAY RANSONE, joined Peoples Life as an Agent in January, 1965. Since that time has truly become a "leader among leaders" at Peoples Life. A consistent Company and industry achievement club qualifier, Jay is a past member of the Company's prestigious President's Club and elite Hogan's Heroes group. In 1978, Jay was the Company's Leading Agent. In addition, he was the Company's 1979 *Insurance Sales Magazine* All-Star Honor Award nominee. Yet, throughout Jay's very successful career with Peoples Life, the memories of those terrifying days at Chosin Reservoir remain vividly alive within him.





His story is grim ... memories of American soldiers fighting against overwhelming odds ... and suffering terrible defeat. His story is one of surviving ... of believing that, *"I never thought there were enough men left to tell the story (of Chosin)."*

Jay doesn't like to think or talk of the war very much ... for him, the memories are still too painful. He doesn't like remembering the real agony of war ... the bloodshed, the fear and loneliness, the cold. With temperatures of 30 degrees below zero during the battle at Chosin, Jay saw men "... *take their shoes off and have toes come off with them.*" From his foxhole, he battled line after line of Chinese soldiers. Hammel writes, *"The only thing that saved Ransone was a huge boulder that shielded his position from at least part of the Chinese fire. Finally, on the second night, the South Korean (Ransone's foxhole buddy) lifted his head once too often to have a look around. As Jay Ransone screamed in his ear, warning him to keep down, the Korean took a nearly spent slug smack between the eyes. Ransone stopped firing only long enough to bandage the bloody wound and hoist the babbling man from the foxhole. An instant later, he was firing his Garand rifle as quickly as he could get rounds off. A Chinese soldier atop the boulder dropped two grenades into Ransone's foxhole. There was hellfire and brimstone boiling up all around, but Ransone was uninjured, and he kept firing. The Chinese soldier dropped down into the hole, and Ransone blew him away, pausing only long enough to make room to rest his elbows on the foxhole's parapet. And he kept firing, all night long."*

How Jay Ransone and so few others survived the crushing blows of thousands of Chinese. How, as Hammel recounts, *"bullets hit Ransone and his equipment: one through his canteen, one through his ammunition belt, one through his bayonet scabbard, one through his parka, and one through his right arm,"* and still, he survived. How he finally managed to flee from the warring to be found by U.S. Marines on reconnaissance, how he survived the crash of his transport plane, and how he spent the next two months in a hospital. It is a story of very brave men who lived through hell ... it is a story of Jay Ransone who survived because, *"Some Supreme Power–I don't know even how to describe it–got me out of there."*

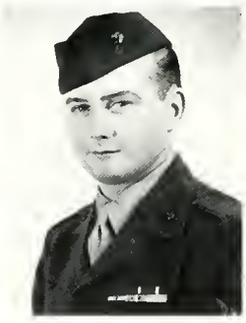
Two months after the battle at Chosin Reservoir, Jay Ransone was back at war on the front lines in Korea.

A Purple Heart Veteran of the Korean War and a current member and past Vice Commander of the American Legion, Jay Ransone is a man of tremendous courage. He is not one to accept such praise, however, for he believes that, *"All the heroes died over there."* Yet, Hammel writes of Chosin, *"There is a victory in the carnage. That is the victory that each living participant found in his personal survival."*

Jay Ransone is one hero who did survive, and for that, we at Peoples Life are thankful.

JAMES M. RASPANTI, was born on June 25, 1929 in Brooklyn, NY. He joined the Navy in November 1947. After basic training at Great Lakes, IL, Raspanti attended Corps School and x-ray photofluorgraphy school at U.S.N.H., St. Albans, NY. He was then assigned duty there from June 1948-August 1950 as an x-ray tech. The Korean War began June 25, 1950, on his 21st birthday. All enlistments were immediately extended for one year.

Raspanti was then attached to the Marine Corps, H & S 2/7 in early August 1950 to serve as Navy corpsman. He was sent to Camp Pendleton for his Marine training and shipped out the next day for Korea. Made the Inchon invasion.





During his many duties as a corpsman, Raspanti remembers often the many men he tagged and recalls, "I can't believe it, I talked with you yesterday and today you are dead". This is the most vivid thing that stands out in his mind. In particular, John M. Dunne, Fox Co. F 2/7 and George Peach, H & S 2/7 who were both killed.

At Yudam-Ni, Raspanti was ordered to destroy extra medical supplies to make space for the many wounded and dead.

On Dec. 6, 1950, Raspanti was the corpsman walking in back of the ambulance that carried the wounded. Also in the ambulance was Father Griffin and Matthew Caruso. During an attack Caruso was killed and the Father and Raspanti wounded. Following weeks of exposure to -20° to -30° below zero Raspanti suffered frostbite of all ten toes.

Raspanti was awarded the Purple Heart upon returning to South Korea by Col. Litzenberg on Jan. 22, 1951.

Raspanti and his wife, Joyce, reside in Bristol, CT. He's worked as a teacher for the past 33 years.

They have three grown children, Martha, Joanne, and James. They also have three grandchildren.

GEORGE ARTHUR RASULA, was born Oct. 14, 1922 at Eveleth MN. Enlisted in Army 1942; graduated Infantry OCS as 2nd Lieutenant 1943. Infantry platoon leader with G/321/81st Div. on Angaur, Peleliu and Leyte; wounded on Peleliu.

First tour in Korea 1948-49. Japan 1949-50 where he married Lt. Lucy Davis, Army Nurse Corps. Four-event ski racer in Hokkaido while with K/31st Inf. Assistant regimental S-3 from Inchon to Chosin Reservoir. Commanded I/31/7 from Hagaru to Hungnam. First Vietnam tour 1959-60, combat action as ARVN regimental advisor Tet 1960. Logistics staff officer, Army staff (Pentagon), 1963-65. Infantry battalion commander and deputy brigade commander, Alaska, 1966-67. Army Attache to Finland 1968-71. Second Vietnam tour 1971-72 as Inspector General, XXIV Corps at Danang and MACV Military Attache Liaison Officer in Saigon. Senior Advisor, 79th Army Reserve Command 1973-74. Retired from U.S. Army in 1974.





Awards include: Combat Infantryman Badge with Star; Bronze Star "V"; Purple Heart; Legion of Merit (three awards); Army Commendation Medal (three awards); service medals for WW II (Pacific), Korea and Vietnam; Commander's Order of Finnish White Rose; and others.

Col. Rasula and his wife Lucy reside in Madbury, NH. In addition to being a Director of the Chosin Few, he is also active in historical research of the Chosin operation. They have two sons, Jed with wife and two daughters in Los Angeles, and Jon in New Hampshire.

CORBIT A. RAY, was born Aug. 8, 1930, in Georgetown Co., SC. Attended basic training at Parris Island, as a member of Platoon #90. Was assigned to "B" Co., 9th Mar. Reg., Guam, M.I. in December 1947. 1949 was transferred to Tsingtao, China. After a few months returned to Camp Lejeune as "B" Co., 6th Marines, Trained reserves, tested cold weather equipment in Labrador and made Mediterranean cruise. August 1950 debarked from San Diego to Korea as "D-2-7". In the Sudong area Nov. 2, 1950 the Chinese infiltrated and Nov. 3, 1950, D-2-7 was elected to retake the position. The mission was accomplished and late in the afternoon of Nov. 3,





1950, D-2-7 was setting up a hasty defense when the enemy mounted a strong counter attack. Cpl. Ray, with a machine gun, and the help of two riflemen successfully stopped the counter attack. During the attack Cpl. Ray was wounded, receiving the Purple Heart and Silver Star for his actions. Sgt. Ray's wounds required his being retired from the Marines. Sgt. Ray spent four years in the same Rifle Co.

He has two grown children. Is a Life Member of D.A.V. and V.F.W. He and his wife Betty reside in Castro Valley, CA.

RICHARD S. RAY, (Dick) was born Nov. 6, 1929 in Washington, D.C.

He joined the Marine Corp Apr. 1, 1948. After completing boot camp at Parris Island, in June, 1948, he was assigned to the Main Gate Detachment, Pearl Harbor. He joined the 1st Marine Brigade at Pusan and participated in combat operations in the Pusan Perimeter.





He was assigned to Dog Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines and participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action on Hill 56 (Smiths Ridge) outside of Seoul.

He participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaigns and was wounded Dec. 6, 1950 on East Hill at Hagaru-ri. He was evacuated to a Hospital Ship off Korea, then transferred to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, Japan. He was then transferred to the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, MD.

In 1951 he was assigned to Quantico, VA, where he was discharged a Staff Sergeant in August, 1952.

Dick and his wife, Betty, reside in Crofton, MD where they own a Retail Liquor Store. They have six grown children and four grandchildren.

JAMES S. READY, (Jim) Lt. Col., USMC (Ret) was born Feb. 10, 1914 in Augusta, GA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps November 1936. Served in combat in WW II, Korea and Vietnam and retired in November 1968. After retirement went back to Vietnam with the U.S. State Dept. as a Foreign Service Officer, and retired from that agency.

In 1950 he was 1st Sergeant of Weapons Co. 3/6, 2nd Mar. Div. and was on a Med Cruise when North Korea invaded South Korea. The Med Task Force was transferred to Korea through the Suez Canal and on to Kobe Japan there to a hasty shake down and on to the Inchon, Korea as a unit of the 1st Div. as the 7th Marine Reg. He participated in the Assault and seizure of Inchon, the battle and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam, Chosin Campaign in North Korea and other operations in South and Central Korea.

My vivid memories of the Korean War was the extreme cold weather, the Yudam-ni Shuffle, the proud and pride which Marines fought in a new direction carrying the dead, wounded and equipment with them. Serving as casualty coordinator when the Graves Registration Unit was destroyed near Yudam-ni left lasting impressions that will never be forgotten nor of the casualties that were frozen and in all state of death.

On the lighter side was a conversation with Col. Homer Litzenberg (Dec.) when I received three pieces of personal mail. One was a summons to appear in court in Charleston, SC to attend a trial of my son for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. One was a past due notice from a department store, and last was a "Dear John" which included information regarding his auto being stolen. He commented to Col. Litzenberg, "you think you have a problem with these 15 damn Chinese decisions, you should just read my mail".

I received a commission for the second time, once being during WW II, and the second in the shades of Yudam-ni and Koto-ri.

Having received many awards and decorations during his career including three Purple Hearts for wounds received during combat.

Now residing in Pine Knoll Shores, NC near Camp Lejeune with his wife Bobbie and enjoying his golden years with his memories of his two careers.

ROBERT A. REAMES, was born on Feb. 10, 1930 at Lincoln, NE. After boot camp at San Diego and five weeks of combat infantry training at Camp Pendleton he was assigned occupation duty in Tokyo until Korean War broke out. He embarked at Sasebo, Japan, became a member of H & S Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines as a Scout Observer in the S-2 section and was attached to Item Co., 3-1, during the Inchon landings and the taking of Seoul.





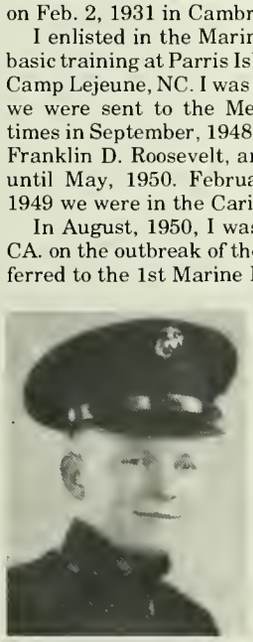
After the divisions deployment to Wonsan he was attached to George Co., 3-1, just prior to that company's move to Koto-Ri. Received shrapnel wounds on Task Force Drysdale. The day following its arrival at Hagaru, George Co. moved upon East Hill where, on the morning of December 1, he received neck and hand wounds and was evacuated to the Hospital Ship Haven. Upon returning to duty he was assigned to 1st Amphib. Recon. Co., Force Troops, at Camp Pendleton.

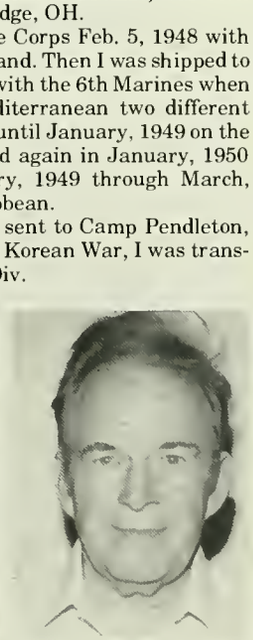
During more than 22 years of active duty his varied assignments included: a second combat tour in Korea, 1952-1953; 1st MAW, Iwakuni, Japan and Vietnam; Instructor, Combat Tactics, at Camp Lejeune. Married to Peggy Joyce May and residing in Burien, WA, they have three grown children and three grandchildren.

ROBERT CHARLES REASONER, was born on Feb. 2, 1931 in Cambridge, OH.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Feb. 5, 1948 with basic training at Parris Island. Then I was shipped to Camp Lejeune, NC. I was with the 6th Marines when we were sent to the Mediterranean two different times in September, 1948 until January, 1949 on the Franklin D. Roosevelt, and again in January, 1950 until May, 1950. February, 1949 through March, 1949 we were in the Caribbean.

In August, 1950, I was sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. on the outbreak of the Korean War, I was transferred to the 1st Marine Div.





Participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon Sept. 15, 1950, Sept. 16, 1950; capture and seizure of Seoul Sept. 17, 1950, Wonsan, Hungnam - Chosin campaign in Northern Korea Oct. 26, 1950, Dec. 15, 1950 in Chosin Reservoir.

December, 1950 was sent to Koyoto, Japan hospital for one and one-half months, then sent to U.S. Naval Hospital in Yokosuka for two weeks before being sent to Yokosuka Marine Barracks. Next transfer was to Washington, D.C. for discharge

Since my discharge, I have lived in North Canton, OH. I am married and the father of two sons and two daughters. My wife and I made the trip to Seoul in 1987 and enjoyed it very much. It brought back many memories but it was heart-warming to see the country growing and helping themselves.

HENRY M. RECTOR, joined the Reserves in 1948 while in high school. The 15th Inf. Bn. was activated in August, 1950. We were sent to Camp Pendleton by train. One summer camp gave me 30 days of infantry training. I was in the first replacement draft and we left San Diego on the USNS General Nelson M. Walker in October, 1950. I landed at Wonsan on November 7. Bob Hope had already been there. The Marine Corps birthday was on November 10. I was still at Regimental Hq. on that day. Col. Chesty Puller made a speech I will never forget. A cake had been made. Jelly served as icing and radishes were used to decorate the cake. Chesty had his saber and cut the cake after the speech. He praised the enlisted men, cursed the Stars and Stripes, and just put on a great show.





We started north the next day, I was assigned to the 75th MM Recoiless Rifle Platoon, 1st Marine Reg. My first assignment was carrying ammunition. In fact during the Chosin campaign I carried wounded Marines more than ammo. Later I became loader, then gunner. The Platoon was very active and we spent about 90% of our time assigned to the Battalions and the line companies. One day I fired over 100 rounds. The gun had to be sent back to Ordnance to be serviced. I left Korea on Nov. 7, 1951 exactly one year after I had arrived. I was sent to 8&I, Washington, DC and was released from duty in February, 1952. My enlistment had run out in August, 1951.

HUBERT E. REEVES, (Ed) PFC, USA RET, born Oct. 23, 1931 Joliet, IL. Enlisted at 17 and qualified for OCS. After leadership school was acting Assistant Platoon Sergeant 3/L/85 Inf., Ft. Riley, KS training basics and waiting age for OCS. Volunteered for Korea June 26, 1950. Early August assigned as sniper in 3/K/31st Inf./7th Inf. Div. Camp Crawford, Hokkaido. September 17, 1950 thru mid-October in Inchon/Suwon/Osan actions. October 23, 1950 had 19th birthday on ship off Iwon, North Korea. Ashore October 29 participated in actions Iwon to Fusen Reservoir, then November 26-27 march to Chosin Reservoir. November 27 to Dec. 1, 1950 participated in "East Road" action against CCF. Wounded, unable to walk, could not leave Task Force Faith trucks and cross the reservoir with survivors. Captured by the





CCF, twice survived executions of POWs. December 5, 1950 after God gave strength to crawl over three miles Marines Lt. Col. Olin Beall and PFC Ralph Milton, patrolling into enemy areas for our wounded, picked Ed up and took him to Hagaru airstrip. After much surgery in army hospitals he was medically retired Nov. 30, 1951 a quadruple-amputee.

He earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge, service awards most at the "Chosin" have, three Purple Hearts (Nov. 28, 1950 Pungnyuri Inlet, Dec. 1 and 4, 1950 Hudong-ni).

Married Beverly J. Hall Sept. 1951. They have four daughters (Michelle, Melody, Kelly and Cindy) and three sons (John, Kim and Michael). 1958 earned a BS from Illinois University. After 12 years as computer-analyst/programmer/manager Ed and Bev worked 14 as missionaries in Argentina, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Islands of the Caribbean Sea and across the U.S.A.

Has membership in The Chosin Few, 31st Inf. Rgt. Assn. and various veterans groups. A humbling honor was selection to represent army WIA/KIAs by presenting his Purple Heart to go into the bronze of the International Korean War Monument.



From left: Argyle Proffitt, Maurice Krug, Fred Graze. (Courtesy of Maurice Krug)

LOUIS A. REINA JR., was born in San Antonio, TX on Aug. 21, 1931, was educated in public schools. For a time worked at my family's neighborhood grocery store, until enlisting in the U.S.M.C.R. in Oct. 20, 1948, later was called to active duty in July 1950. Was given advanced training at Camp Pendleton, CA and also mess duty. Later shipped to Kobe, Japan on board the USS Gen. Mitchell. Then to Camp Otsu for several more weeks of training. Later boarded another ship and transported to Wonsan, North Korea where we made a beach landing. Later after arriving in North Korea was assigned to Geo. Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Mar. Div. Company C.O. Capt. C. Sitter. George Co. had several assignments before heading deep north. The Company escorted a munitions train up the front lines, later was ordered to guard the commanding general of X Corps. And then to reenforce the 5th and 7th Regs. who had run into hordes of Chinese communist troops. Thank God we were better trained and had better equipment and air support. My company settled down on a piece property called, "East Hill" in the town of Hagaru-ri. There we fought several pitched battles with hordes of Chinese communist troops and then fought our way out of the Chosin Reservoir region to the port city of Hungnam, there was put aboard a hospital ship, "The Hope" for several days and then flown out to, Osaka, Japan for treatment of severe frost bite of both feet . Spent two and one-half months in the hospital. And then shipped home on Apr. 15, 1951, arriving at Treasure Island, CA then to San Antonio, TX for 30 day leave and then assigned to Guard Co. Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, NC.





Was discharged on Oct. 20, 1951. After discharge worked for civil service for two years, got married on Nov. 29, 1953, have two grown sons, who are still bachelors. Served 25 with the S.A.P.D. retired in 1979, now on second career with the County Hospital district as an investor. Hobby have three classic cars, belong to the Chosin Few Association Life Member of D.A.V. Also member of Geo. Co. 3/1 Association Also 1st Mar. Div. Association and last but not least, the Retired Police Officer Association.

FRANK H. REITTERER, was born June 26, 1930 in Baltimore, MD. At age 17 he joined the U.S. Marines October 1947. He trained at Parris Island, served two years on the U.S.S. Kearserge Carrier, and attended Auto Mechanic school at Camp Lejeune (1950). He water-proofed vehicles for the Inchon Landing and then he was assigned as a Scout sniper for 3rd Bn., 1st Marines.

On November 1950 during the defense of Hagaru-ri, Chosin Reservoir, he was sent to get a pilot shot down by enemy fire. In company with three men from Item Co., it was a race to beat the Chinese who were also after the Pilot. The Pilot was helped back to the 3rd Bn., 1st Marines. He gave the Pilot a firm handshake with frozen fingers advised him to get patched-up and back into the Air, we had a job to get done. The Pilot gave him his revolver, and stated "Marine you are a wave of destruction and you may need my revolver."





Lt. Col. Ridge and Col. Chesty Puller sent for him the first week of December 1950, as he previously had been in mechanics school. The Colonels wanted to know what was needed to get frozen vehicles started. Along with other mechanics John Mayo, Ron Hanson, Joseph Humberson, he advised that they needed cases of blow torches to thaw engine oil, fly wheels, starters, pulleys. After the vehicles were started they had to be kept running, so they also needed 55 gallons of gas drums, and plenty of small arm ammunitions. Col. Puller stated "Washington will think we are crazy, but if it will work call for the airdrop."

He walked out of the Frozen Chosin with other Marine Vets, and he fought numerous campaigns in Korea from Pusan to Chosin Reservoir.

He left Korea November 1951 with Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, two Purple Hearts for wounds received, two Presidential Citations and other awards. He was discharged as a Staff/Sergeant in 1952, after five years of service.

He is now a Baltimore City Police Sergeant, with 35 years of service, married to Marie, they have two sons, Frank D., and Kevin D., two daughters, Tracey M. and Jeanne M. He is a Life Member of the 1st Marine Division Association, Purple Heart Association, American Legion, and member of Chosin Few.

RAUL RUBEN RENDON, born Sept. 14, 1928 at Dilley, TX. August 13, 1947 joined the USMC Plt. 46 San Diego. Duty in Hawaii December 1947 Camp Catlin. Five months later reported to H&S Co., 1st Marines, Tsingtao China. By February 1949 returned to Camp Pendleton, 1st Sig. Bn. S-3. In August 1950 volunteer for line duty - Machine Gun Plt. tent camp #2 1st Plt. "Baker" Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines. Made the Inchon and Wonsan landing. On Nov. 2-3, 1950 engaged the Chinese at Sudong-ni hill 727 East of the river. Hagaru-ri I was gunner and squad leader. On Nov. 27, 1950 S.W. of Yudam-ni engaged the Chinese, was wounded on both hips while firing the gun, that night I was operated (bullet-severed urethra) at Yudam-ni and was evacuated by VMO-6 Helicopter to Hamhung 121st Army Hospital, days later to Yokosuka Naval Hospital Japan, two months later to the U.S. After a year in the hospitals, was ret (PFC).





I married Elvia Garza from Cotulla, TX in July 1952, moved to San Antonio, worked for the USAF - Electronics, had Raul Jr., Roberto, and Rosanna. I was a Scout Master. I retired from Civil Service December 1979, old wounds acting up. I use a cane, collect U.S. Military knives, bayonets, USMC gear etc. I am a founder of the Chosin Few.

Received the Purple Heart Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, China Service Medal, National Defense Medal, Korean Campaign Medal with three Stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation with one Oak Leaf Cluster, United Nations Medal.

NICHOLAS J. RETZA, JR., was born May 28, 1927 in Galveston, TX. After basic/advanced training at Parris Island and Camp Pendleton, he joined Recon. Platoon, Hq. Bn., 28th Marines, 5th Marine Div. in the Pacific. When WW II ended, he participated in the landings at Sasebo, Japan, and served in the occupation of Japan until returned to the U.S. in 1946.

He joined the 1st Engineer Bn., 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton in 1948 and made the Inchon Landing and Seoul operation. He arrived at the Chosin Reservoir (Hagaru) in November 1950 and made the march to Hamhung with the division. He was again engaged in North Korea before returning to the U.S. in 1951.





After serving at several U.S. bases and four overseas tours, Retza retired from active service on 1968. He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with "V", for the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, Navy Achievement Medal, Pacific Theater and Korean Service Medals with six Battle Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations and others.

MGySgt. Retza and his wife, Marilyn, reside in Leesburg, GA. He retired from Industry as a Systems Analyst/Consultant and is currently a Systems Manager with the Marine Corps. They have two grown daughters, Jennifer and Denise.

PAUL R. REYNOLDS, Pearl City, IL. Graduated from Pearl City High School May 1943. Born Nov. 25, 1925, Stephenson Co., IL.

KIA Dec. 3, 1950 - Chosin Res. Korea. Married July 30, 1950. Between wars he was a 2nd Class lineman for electric company.



WW II - USMC - Dec. 31, 1943 to Mar. 30, 1946; Tinian Invasion - July 24, 1944 - Aug. 1, 1944; Okinawa Invasion - Apr. 1, 1945 - Apr. 15, 1945; Occupation Japan - Sept. 23, 1945 - Feb. 26, 1946; Korean Service - August 1950 to Dec. 3, 1950.

Awarded Silver Star - posthumously.

WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS, born Dec. 18, 1931, Titusville, PA.

Enlisted U.S. Army December 1948. Basic training Ft. Knox, KY. Joined occupation forced June 1949, K Co. 31st Inf. Reg. - 7th Div. Camp Crawford, Japan. Served through invasion of Inchon. Battle Su-Wan Air Field. Fought south to join forces with 1st Cav. Div. Loaded on boats, served through invasion of Iwon, North Korea.

At Chosin Reservoir as assistant gunnie on 60 mm mortar squad. Wounded first night of main assault of Chinese - November 27. At that time mass confusion. Many wounded, still Chinese came. Had to quit shooting that night as some of our men were mixed in with the Chinese assault force. Moved next day to join another outfit as there were not many of us left. The 57th artillery had formed defensive position. We stayed three days, fought, lost lot of men. Decided to load up what we could, head back way we had come. Ran into many road blocks to be cleared, sniper fire constant. Joined together what we could, made an assault up hill to clear pass, was again wounded. Flesh wounds in both legs, still managed to find Marine Div. air strip, evacuated to Japan.

Returned to Korea five times, wounded again. Served with 1st Cav. Div., and 187th Airborne Reg.

Returned to Titusville when discharged where I presently reside with wife, Dorothy. We have five grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Employed as a steel worker and looking forward to retirement.

GEORGE A. RHEMAN, JR., USMCR, (ret.), born Nov. 20, 1920, Courtney, TX; graduated from Texas A & M in 1942; entered U.S. Marine Corps in October, 1942; was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in January, 1943. Stayed in Reserves after WW II; was recalled to active duty at start of Korean War and went to Korea with 1st Replacement Draft. While serving as a Liaison Officer with the 1st Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div., was awarded Silver Star Medal for action against the enemy on Dec. 3, 1950. Awarded Commendation Medal with Combat V while serving as Battalion Headquarter Commandant. Was also awarded Bronze Star Medal with Combat V for service in Korea. After receiving promotion to Major was transferred to 5th Marine Hq. as Regimental S1 and served in this position until transferred back to Oceanside, CA, for release from active duty.

HARRY E. RICE, born in Shawneetown, IL, and grew up in Alton, IL, near St. Louis, MO. Joined the St. Louis Marine Corp Unit at age 16 and was called to active duty in July of 1950. After a brief training period at Camp Pendleton, CA, I was sent to Korea as part of the first replacement draft. Arrived at Wonsan in October and assigned to Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, somewhere near Sudong on the road to Yudam-ni

Participated in various combat actions through Koto-ri, Hagaru and Yudam-ni. Mostly in the Southwest area around Yudam-ni with Baker and Charlie Cos.

During the breakout from Yudam-ni, the 1st Bn., 7th was assigned to go over the mountains east of the road to relieve Fox Co. at the Toktong Pass. The cold and snow and terrain are impossible to describe and would be unbelievable even if one could find the words to try. The effort necessary to fight, march, carry wounded and survive is indescribable. I remember thinking that I would never be warm and not hungry again.





Still today I can see in my mind's eye the hundreds of Chinese corpses littering the ground at Fox Hill. Even worse is the memory of the dead Marines; there among them I found a high school chum, Floyd Bryant.

Fortunately, I was not seriously injured during the breakout and remained with Weapons Co. until rotated back to the States in November 1951. The following February I was discharged.

Anything experienced after the "Frozen Chosin" has to be mundane by comparison. I eventually enjoyed a career in banking and am presently serving as President and Chief Executive Officer of Southern Bank of Central Florida located in Longwood, FL.

RAYMOND R. RICHARD, was born Dec. 5, 1919 in Opelousas, LA. Upon graduation from high school he joined the Marine Corps Feb. 3, 1938 and received basic training at Parris Island, and was sent to Shanghai, China for duty. Prior to the beginning of WW II he was transferred to Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Charleston, SC. Where he met and married Irene Louise Hill. They have twin boys, Raymond Ronald and Robert Roy, and three grandchildren.

After receiving orders to Sea School, Portsmouth, VA he was assigned to the Commissioning Crew of the Battleship USS Massachusetts upon completion of Sea School.





After the invasion of North Africa at Casablanca the battleship was sent to the Pacific through the Panama Canal. Arriving at Noumea, New Caledonia he was ordered to duty with the 3rd Raider Bn. Operations during WW II included, Guadalcanal, Bouganville, The Marshalls, Guam, Tarawa.

Upon returning to the States he was assigned duty to Parris Island, SC, Camp Lejeune, NC and fired on four Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Teams.

At the start of the Korean War he was assigned to Baker Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marine Reg. and shipped out from San Diego, CA to make the landing at Inchon, Korea and capture of Seoul. Afterward he made the North Korean invasion and push to the Yalu River and Chosin Reservoir and back to Hungnam for evacuation to Pusan.

Returning to the States for duty at Norfolk, VA and Camp Lejeune he was ordered to the Vietnam War for two tours of duty. Upon completion of 30 years of Service he retired and is living in Moncks Corner, SC. Working for the Telephone Co. as the Safety Director, and Purchasing agent.

Richard earned the Bronze Star with Combat "V" in Korea. Also received other decorations including The Navy Commendation Medal, five Purple Hearts, three Presidential Unit citations, one Navy Citation, seven Marine Corps Good Conduct Medals, nine Battle Stars and 12 other Campaign Ribbons.

JOHN H. RIMES, born Aug. 7, 1931, Atlanta, GA attended school in Savannah; Armstrong College and University of Georgia. Served four years in USMCR, enlisting Aug. 19, 1948. Landed Wonsan, Korea November 1950, served with "Chesty" Puller's 1st Marines E-2-1 at Koto-ri and RCT-1 in rear guard during the 1st Marine Div. breakout from the Chosin area, Dec. 10, 1950, and made the walkout. Regrouping in Masan, he participated in UN operations against enemy forces South, East and Central fronts, until return to the U.S. and stationed NAS Pensacola, August 1951.

Active in USMC boxing, was undefeated lightweight in Little Creek, Lejeune, Jacksonville and Pensacola. Upon discharge, August 1952, Sgt. Rimes enlisted in the GaARNG and commissioned from the ranks, earned his pilot wings in both fixed wing and helicopters; and in 1963 organized an Air Cavalry unit as a combat force completely mobile with destructive aerial firepower. Capt. Rimes' was the first such unit in Georgia and one of the Reserve of the Army.





Rimes graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and is an Honor Graduate of the Army Institute for Military Assistance. Retiring in November 1971, Rimes assignment was Asst. DCOS (Avn), Hq. 3rd U.S. Army.

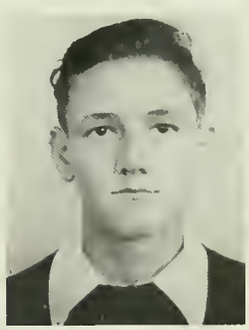
His awards also include the Marine Corps Reserve Medal, Korean Service with three Campaign Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations and two Armed Forces Reserve Medals.

Rimes retired from the U.S. Postal Service in 1986 and lives in Naples, FL. He has a daughter, Ellen, and sons John Jr. and Martin.

DONNIE G. RIPPETO, was born on Feb. 1, 1932 in Ashland, MO.

The family moved to Jefferson City, MO where he attended school.

In May 1949 he enlisted in the United States Army. His basic training was at Camp Chaffee, AR. He attended the Demolition School with the 83rd Eng. in Ft. Sill, OK. He had a period of temporary duty at Ft. Sam Houston, TX. He was shipped to Japan in June 1950 at the outbreak of war in Korea. Assigned to 43rd Engineers in Japan.





In September 1950 landed at Inchon with the 10th Corp Transportation Section and then on to Wonsan, to Hamhung and then to the Chosin Reservoir with the 7th Inf. Div. and the 5th Marine Reg.

On the morning of Nov. 29, 1950 Donnie was taken as a prisoner-of-war at Hagaru-ri. He was on a road march for days under very serious conditions until they reached the destination of his captors. Donnie was repatriated to the United States Armed Forces in September 1953.

Donnie and his wife, Jo Ann, reside in St. Charles, MO. They have two children, Connie and Doug, and three grandchildren. He is employed at McDonnell Douglas and has been with them for 32 years, and is looking forward to retirement.

THOMAS A. RIZZO, was born Aug. 5, 1930 in Manhattan's lower west side (New York City). He enlisted in the Marines in September, 1947 and was sent to Parris Island for basic training. After attending Sea School in Portsmouth, VA, he was assigned aboard the USS Mississippi EKG 128 from January 1948 to January 1950. He was transferred to Camp Lejeune, 2nd Marine Div. and was waiting for his discharge when the Korean War broke out and was recruited by president Truman for another year with the 1st Marine Div.





They landed at Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950 and was wounded upon their entry into Seoul. Tom returned to duty in time to make the Wonsan Landing. He then served in the Wonsan Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, and then in the Southern Campaign until Aug. 15, 1951, and returned to San Diego, CA for discharge in September, 1951. He was awarded the Navy Commendation with Combat "V", the Purple Heart, a Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, the Marine Good Conduct Medal, the Korean Service Medal w/ three Stars and the National Defense Service Medal. Tom now resides in Poughkeepsie, NY, with his loving wife, Marie, of 37 years. They have three married children, Maria, Robert and Susan and have six beautiful grandchildren.

DONALD E. ROBERTS, was born Sept. 15, 1930 in Los Angeles, CA, where he attended public schools and enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in June, 1948. He was called to active duty July 27, 1950 with the 2nd 105 Howitzer Bn. which was assimilated into 2nd Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA. He participated in the Inchon Landing at Wolmi-Do Island on his 20th birthday, Sept. 15, 1950, as a radio operator and later served in Koto-Ri in the Chosin Reservoir. He returned to the U.S. in September 1951 and was assigned duties as a radio school instructor, MCRD, San Diego, CA until his release from active duty on Jan. 10, 1952 holding the rank of Corporal. In 1964, he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant Military Police Corps, USAR. He retired from the Army Reserve in October 1987, with the rank of Colonel.





His military awards include Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal and the State of California Medal of Valor. In 1984, he retired after 31 years of law enforcement beginning as a police officer and retiring as Deputy Assistant Regional Commissioner (Enforcement) U.S. Customs Service, Los Angeles. Prior to his retirement he served as Deputy Director, Vice Presidential South Florida Joint Narcotics Task Force, Miami, FL. Donald is presently employed as Director of Loss Prevention, Baskin-Robbins USA, Co. He married Peggy in 1952 and they have three grown children and a grandson. They reside in Orange Co., CA.

MELVYN ROBERTS, born Jan. 26, 1927 in Tide, LA; went to public schools and entered the Navy in January, 1945. N.T.C., San Diego, CA; landing craft school (P.A.C.); served on the following ships in South Pacific: USS Bunch (APD-79); USS Cook (APD-130); and USS G.W. Ingran; honorably discharged as Seaman first class July 19, 1946; U.S. Naval Reserve July 20, 1946 to May 10, 1950.

May 11, 1950 to Feb. 4, 1953, U.S. Marine Corps battles and engagements, Asiatic Pacific from Sept. 14, 1950 to Dec. 11, 1950; participated in the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea from Sept. 26, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign, Northern Korea from Oct. 27 to Dec. 3, 1950. After Korea, spent five months in U.S. Naval Hospital in Corpus Christi, TX, then was transferred to Shumaker, AR where I made Sergeant and spent the rest of my time until Feb. 4, 1953.

My unit was Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Reg., 1st Marine Div.

I was discharged with 30% disability for severe frostbite of both hands and both feet. I have lived in Shreveport, LA since discharge.

I have been in the small engine and light welding business since 1958.

WILLIAM BRAXTON ROBERTS, SR. (Bill) was born Feb. 25, 1929 in Nashville, TN.

Early in 1948, with the thought of extra spending money, Bill joined the USMC Reserves.

August 7, 1949, Mary Elizabeth Gibbs became his bride. They have three grown children, Vicki (Mrs. Nobles), Bill, Jr. and Linda (Mrs. Guy).



August 1, 1950, the Nashville Reserves were activated and departed for Camp Pendleton, August 21st. As a reservist who had been to two summer camps, Bill was stamped "Combat Ready". Assigned to Machine Gun Platoon, Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines, Bill was shipped out on the USS Okinawa from San Diego on Sept. 1, 1950.

Inchon and points between to Yudam-ni were burned and frozen into his mind forever, and the worst was still to come. During the next 80 hours the 1st Bn. took the high east side of the MSR, relieved Fox Co. at the Toktong Pass and staggered into Hagaru. Bill received severe frostbite on both feet. While spending 11 months in the Naval Hospital in Memphis, he lost all the toes on his left foot and was medically retired Nov. 19, 1951.

April 1, 1960, the Roberts family moved to Knoxville, TN. Bill became a partner in Factory Sales Agency, a manufacturing representative selling all kinds of lighting fixtures.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, born June 13, 1924, Rochester, NY, resided Baltimore, MD; basic training at Parris Island, 1943. Shipped to Pacific Theater of war February, 1944 to October, 1945 as ground defense machine gunner with Dive Bombing Sdn. VMSB 332. Discharged 1946 rank of Corporal. Employed by C & P Telephone Co. of Maryland, 1947. Joined 11th Engineer Bn. Marine Corps Reserve, Ft. McHenry, 1947. Unit activated Aug. 15, 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA; shipped with 2nd Replacement Draft to Otsu Japan, October, 1950. Joined East Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Reg.; Wonsan, Korea, the end of October as machine gun section leader. Wounded November 29th Koto-Ri/Hagaru-Ri area; evacuated to Hungnam then to 35th Station Army Hospital, Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 6, 1950. Rejoined Easy 2-1 as Machine Gun Platoon Sergeant for Spring Offensive against Chinese, March to September, 1951.

Received two Purple Hearts, Letter of Commendation, field promotion to Easy Co. Gunnery Sergeant, plus company citations. Rotated back to States and released from active duty in September, 1951.





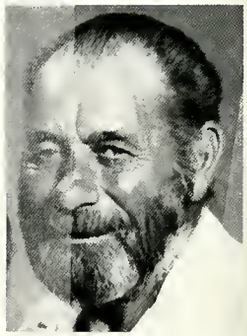
Returned to C & P Telephone Co. as cable splicer. Met and married Beverly A. Bracken of Pittsburgh, PA. We have two grown children, Mary Kay (Mrs. Rodney Pallanck) and son, Stephen. We have one grandson, Rodney, Jr. Retired from Telephone Co. in 1985 as Cable Maintenance Supervisor after 37-1/2 years service.

Joined Chosin Few the summer of 1985. I am proud to have served in the military of this nation in the second world war and Korea. Proud to have served as a marine and proud to have been remembered as one of the Chosin Few.

ARTHUR J. ROBINSON, was born Feb. 7, 1926 in Mason City, IA. He joined the Marines on Mar. 27, 1944. He attended boot camp at MCRD San Diego, CA. He participated in the mop-up of Saipan and the invasion of Okinawa in April, 1945. He served in the occupation forces in Japan until discharged in August, 1946.

He rejoined the USMC in July, 1948 and was stationed at Camp Pendleton in Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines at the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. He was squad leader of an 81 mm mortar squad. His unit became a part of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade and shipped out for Korea July 14, 1950. His unit served in the Pusan Perimeter area, in the assault nd seizure of Inchon, the securing of Seoul, action in S. Central Korea, action in Wonsan, and the Chosin Reservoir campaign. He was in the 3rd wave on Red Beach in the assault of Inchon.





His medals include the Asiatic Pacific with one Star, Occupation of Japan, WW II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal with two Stars, Korean Service Medal with four Stars, UN Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with four Stars, Letter of Commendation with Combat V, National Defense Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

He was one of the last men of the Provisional Brigadiers to be rotated home on Mar. 5, 1951. He became a drill instructor in Parris Island, SC and was discharged in July, 1952. He returned to California and re-enlisted in the USMC. He became a drill instructor in San Diego until discharged in 1959.

He and his wife, Leota (whom he married five days before shipping out to Korea), reside in Escondido, CA. They have two boys and three girls, and are proud grandparents to five grandsons and one granddaughter. He recently retired in February, 1988.

ANTHONY E. ROCCA, was born May 15, 1929 in Iowa City, IA. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in September, 1948. In August 1950, he was assigned duty as corpsman with C Co., 1st Bn. of the 7th Marines in Camp Pendleton where the 1st Marine Div. was organizing for deployment to Korea.

In September 1950, he landed at Inchon and participated in action north of Seoul. He served with the same company on the move north from Wonsan to Yudam-ni, and back thru Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri to evacuation at Hungnam. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V". In May 1951, he was sent for recuperation to Yokosuka Naval Hospital, returning to the U.S. in December 1951. He completed his four year enlistment at the U.S. Naval Academy in September 1952.





In 1955 he married Linda Cook, and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1961 with a Master's degree in Pharmacy. They have two daughters, Mary and Donna. He has been the Director of Pharmacy Services at Muscatine General Hospital in Muscatine, IA since October 1963. He is a member of the Chosin Few, the 1st Marine Division Association and the American Legion.

JOSEPH CHARLES RODGERS, was born Aug. 13, 1919 in Detroit, MI. He was inducted into Federal Service Oct. 15, 1940 with the 32nd Div. Wisconsin National Guard. He entered Medical Administrative Corps Officer Candidate School at Carlisle Barracks, PA in July 1942 and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in September of that year. He served in various Army hospitals in the U.S. and was discharged in 1946. His last assignment was at Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso, TX. Upon graduation from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 he returned to active duty. He served at Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, MI, Office of the Army Surgeon General, Washington D.C. then received orders for Korea in July 1950. He was assigned to the 7th Army Div. at Camp Crawford, Sapparo, Japan and arrived in July of 1950, and joined the Medical Co. 31st Inf.

In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon invasion. In November 1950 he landed at Iwon in North Korea for the push to the Yalu River and the Chosin Reservoir. He was transported back to Pusan from Hungnam after the breakout from Koto-ri.





He was rotated to Japan in June 1951 and assigned to the 35th Station Hospital, in Kyoto, where he joined his wife Gwen who was an Army Nurse.

Rodgers received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, the Purple Heart and the Combat Medical Badge. He rotated back to the States in June 1952 and joined the Army Reserves retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1970. He and his wife Gwen live in Brookfield, WI. He retired as a hospital administrative Vice President.

RAYMOND RODRIQUEZ, enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1948 at the age of 17. I attended boot camp at MCRD San Diego, CA. Upon completion, I reported to NAD Hawthorne, NV where I served in a guard detachment. I was then transferred to Ammo Co., 1st Ordinance Bn., 1st Marine Div. in Camp Pendleton, CA. In August of 1950, I departed to Korea with the 1st Marine Div. and landed in Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950. I participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in Northern Korea with the 1st Ordinance Ammo Co. Rotating to the States in November of 1951, I reported to Hq. Btry., 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div., FMF, Camp Lejeune, NC. In 1953, I was assigned to El Paso, TX where I organized the 19th Rifle Co. Reserves as a member of INI Staff. In 1957, I was assigned to D Co., 2nd Bn., 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Div. in Okinawa. In 1958 I reported to C Co. A.T., 1st Marine Div. FMF, Camp Pendleton, CA. On Oct. 27, 1960, I received an honorable discharge as a staff sergeant.





After returning to my home in El Paso, TX, I was employed with NASA as a missile technician for ten years. In 1965, I was married and raised four boys and one daughter. Upon leaving NASA, I went to work as a fireman with the Ft. Bliss Army Fire Dept. where I later retired in 1980. Presently, three of my boys are in college, one is in high school, and my daughter is in junior high. My memories of the Chosin Reservoir, "Colder than Hell, but we gave those gooks Hell too."

ROBERT ROLAND ROGERS, was born Aug. 24, 1927 in Janesville, WI. He was educated in public schools. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Aug. 23, 1948, 1st Cavalry Div. After basic training at Ft. Knox, KY. Robert was sent to Japan, assigned to D-troop, 12th Cavalry, until his reassignment to C-Co. 32nd Reg., 7th Inf. Div. He was sent to Korea in September 1950 where he participated in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul. Wounded he was sent to the Marine Hospital, and then returned in time for the North Korean invasion at the Chosin Reservoir. He was in Hungnam and evacuated by the Navy to Pusan. After two weeks recuperation he went back to the unit, leaving Korea in May 1951.

Following his return home he joined the Army Reserves, from which he retired in 1980 as 1st Sergeant. Decorations received include a Combat Infantry Badge, the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, six Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, U.N. Medal and others.





Robert is married to Catherine and still resides in Janesville, WI. The couple have six children: Connie, David, Karen, Robert, Mark and Mary. Robert is employed as a skilled tradesman by General Motors. Catherine works for the Outboard Marine Corporation. "Rohbie" is a member of the 7th Inf. Div. Assn. and a Life Member of the V.F.W., and of the National Chosin Few and the Wisconsin Chapter.

GILBERT V. ROMERO, born in Tucson, AZ Oct. 14, 1929. After graduating from high school I enlisted with the Marine Corps Reserve on June 23, 1949. Company E, 13th Inf. Bn. (Easy Co. as it was known).

On July 31, 1950 the Tucson Reserve was activated and immediately was sent to Korea. The reserve made up of 237 young men who grew up together. Upon arrival at Camp Pendleton I was assigned to Able Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines. There was no time for any proper training. As we crossed the ocean we practiced on the side of the ship with our M-1. Then on Sept. 15, 1950 we took part on the Inchon landing and participated in the capture of Seoul. We continued fighting in heavy snow and freezing weather through central and northern Korea and up to the Chosin Reservoir. On December 1950 we were trapped on Hill 1081. Able Co. took to the high ground so that we could clear the way for fellow Marines to get out. The reservoir was two weeks of bloody hell, which is now part of history.





During the battle of Yo-Dong on Mar. 22, 1951 I was wounded and then again on Apr. 24, 1951 in central Korea. I spent nine months in the hospital. I was awarded the Silver Star, Purple Heart with one Gold Star, P.U.C. with one Star, Korean Service Medal with three Stars and the United Nations Medal.

Of the 237 Marines who left Tucson, 11 didn't return and at least 50 were wounded. The Marines who did come home, formed the Tucson Detachment Marine Corps League. I am an active member of the organization and march in all parades and perform with the Color Guard.

I still live in Tucson with my wife Mary and our two sons, two daughters and three grandchildren. Upon retiring from my job as shop manager for a manufacturing company we plan on doing some traveling.

PETER J. RONDERO, Sgt. USMC, born Jan. 18, 1926 in Holtville, CA. He enlisted in USMC on Oct. 15, 1943, San Francisco, CA, MCRD San Diego, CA, Platoon #1058, Ser. #522925. P.F.C. January, 1944; assigned to Raider Training Center, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA; transferred to form 5th Mar. Div. to 27th Marines, 2nd Bn., Fox Co., #15 Area, Camp Pendleton. Sharpshooter, Dec. 31, 1943; Aug. 12, 1944 to Mar. 14, 1946, Asiatic Pacific area; Hawaiian Islands; Iwo Jima; wounded Mar. 4, 1945, occupation of Japan, 2nd Mar. Div., 2nd Marines, Hq. Co.; discharged Mar. 28, 1946.

Enlisted 12th Naval Div. Marine Corps Reserve, Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA; assigned to 12th Inf., Line Co. August 1, 1950, called to active duty. "Korean action;" sent to Camp Pendleton; Col. Chester Puller C.O. assigned to 4.2 Mortar Co. Squadron Leader, 1st Marines, 1st Mar. Div.; Aug. 15, 1950 on high seas to Kobe, Japan; then to Korea, Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan, Koto-Ri, Chenhung-Nito, Hungnam. Awarded Commendation Medal with Combat V, three Battle Stars. To Mason, Korea during start of





the West Central Front Offensive ordered to U.S.A. to Treasure Island to 100 Harrison St., MCSD, San Francisco, CA. Attached to security, saw duty as Sergeant of the guard.

Discharged Mar. 1, 1952. Retired from the U.S. Postal Service on Dec. 3, 1976 on disability. Peter now resides in San Jose, CA.

PETE ROSE, was born Feb. 9, 1920 in Hampden White Bay, Newfoundland. He entered the United States of America in 1928 at Boston, MA and automatically became a citizen under his mother's citizenship papers through a law which has since been recinded.

Residing in Braintree, MA, he attended local public schools, and graduated from Wentworth Institute, Boston, MA, having studied architecture and building construction.





Enlisting in the U.S. Army in December 1941, he entered the service Jan. 12, 1942. After completing basic training at Ft. Bragg, NC, he was selected for Officer's Candidate School at The Artillery School, Ft. Sill, OK, and in July 1942 was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. Volunteering for the Pacific Theater, he was assigned to the 27th Inf. Div. and participated in defense of Hawaii and the invasion of Saipan/Tinian and Okinawa. After 34 months in the Pacific, he was relieved from active duty on Jan. 12, 1946. Reentering the service on Oct. 11, 1948, he was assigned to the 10th F.A. Bn., 3rd Inf. Div. While teaching West Point cadets artillery, he was recalled to Ft. Devens to reorganize, command and prepare C Btry., 10th F.A. for Korea. Landing at Wonsan, North Korea, he participated in extracting the Marines and 7th Div. from Chosin Reservoir, evacuation of Hungnam and every campaign from Pusan North until returning stateside in January 1952. He was wounded in 1951 and received the Bronze Star w/V Device, Purple Heart, Commendation Ribbon, 12 other assorted decorations, eight Overseas Bars and seven Battle Stars.

From January 1952 on, he had various assignments of Battery & Battalion Command, tour in Europe commanding C Btry., 264th F.A. Bn., (one of the first nuclear artillery weapons), Assistant G-3, 2nd Inf. Div., returned to Korea as Executive Officer 2nd Inf. Brigade, 7th Inf. Div., and Tour of Duty of Pentagon. In between assignments, attended all branch schools and command and General Staff College.

Retiring from the service in June 1966, he went to work in the engineering department for a commercial/residential developer, and retired in March 1988.

Residing in Braintree, MA. Col. Rose and his wife Marjorie, have two grown daughters, Gale and Susan, and three grandchildren. He is presently President of the New England Chapter of the Chosin Few.

NORMAN R. ROSEN, Col., was born in New York City on Jan. 23, 1925. Entered the Army in March 1943 and served with the 264th Inf. Reg., 66th Inf. Div. Appointed to West Point from the ranks and was graduated and commissioned in the Corps of Engineers in 1947. Retired in 1972. Served in Korea in 1950-51 and again in 1963-64. Also served in Guam, Alaska, Japan, Vietnam, and Europe, and on the Army Staff in Washington.

Education includes BS, USMA, MS in CE, M.I.T. and U.S. Army War College.

Decorations include: Silver Star, Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Vietnam Honor Medal 1st Class, and numerous service and Unit Citations.





After retirement from the service Col. Rosen practiced as an Engineer. He was a Project Manager with Bechtel Inc. on construction of the D.C. Metrorail, Project Director for The City of San Francisco on construction of the Moscone Convention Center, and President of A. Epstein and Sons, Inc. Engineers and Architects.

Col. Rosen married Beverly Ruth Rozansky and they have three children. He now resides in Alexandria, VA, and is consultant to several not-for-profit foundations.

MEYER ROSSUM, MSgt., USMC, (ret) enlisted Nov. 14, 1939. He participated in defense of Oahu, T.H., against Japanese forces on Dec. 7, 1941; participated in campaigns on New Guinea and Okinawa with 1st Mar. Div. - WW II. Made landing at Inchon September, 1950; capture of Seoul, landing at Wonsan; defense of Hagaru. Wounded on Dec. 7, 1950 between Hagaru and Koto-Ri with 1st Mar. Div.



Personal decorations: Bronze Star "V", Purple Heart, Good Conduct with five Stars. Unit in Korea - Hq. Co., Hq. Bn., 1st Mar. Div. He retired as M. Sergeant Dec. 1, 1969.

NILS JERRY ROWLAND, was born Nov. 2, 1930, in Galveston, TX. He was educated in Galveston schools and joined the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve upon graduation from Ball High School.

He was called to active duty Aug. 23, 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA, then to Korea where he was assigned to the 1st Div., 5th Marines. From there he was assigned to a convoy to reinforce the 7th Marines at Yudam-Ni during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

On Nov. 28, 1950, he was wounded, evacuated from Hagaru-Ri to the Osaka General Hospital in Japan. He was eventually assigned to a casualty company in Otsu.

He completed his overseas assignment in a Guard Detachment in the Philippines, returned to the States via Treasure Island, was released from active duty at Camp Lejeune, NC, and discharged Oct. 22,



1952. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

Jerry attended Alvin Jr. College and Texas A & M University, after which he worked for the Santa Fe Railway Co. 25 years in Galveston and Topeka, KS. He and his wife now reside in Austin, TX. He is a member of the Chosin Few.

KENNETH P. RUMBURG, born Sept. 19, 1928. Family: wife and four children.

Military Experience: U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1948-1970 (Lieutenant Colonel, Retired); called to active duty, 1950; Korean War, September 1950 - March 1951 (Corporal, cannoneer on 105 mm howitzer, E/2/11; Inchon landing, Chosin Reservoir, etc.); commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 1951; Battery/Battalion officer, 1951-1970 (active duty and inactive reserve).

Profession/Education: Practice of tax, business, real estate, corporate, will, trust, estate planning and probate law and related litigation (California and U.S. Tax Courts).

Certified Public Accountant, California, since 1957. Admitted to California State Bar, 1974.

Education: University of Southern California (B.S., accounting/finance, magna cum laude, 1955); Loyola Marymount University (J.D., 1974). Beta Alpha Psi; Beta Gamma Sigma; Phi Kappa Phi; Alpha Kappa Psi.

Professor, accounting and taxation, California State University at Northridge, Woodbury College, University of Southern California, 1955-1968.

Co-Founder and charter president of San Fernando Valley Chapter, National Association of Accountants; Co-Founder of Glendale Estate Planning Council; Member: State Bar of California; Association of Business Trial Lawyers; Los Angeles County Bar Association; U.S.C. Accounting circle.

Author of "Disposition of Corporate Business by Sale of Stock or Assets" (legal and tax aspects) for Matthew Bender, law and tax book publisher.

Editorial consultant for the "California Business Law Practitioner" and **Drafting Agreements for the Sale of Businesses, Second Edition,** publications of the California Continuing Education of the Bar.

WILLIAM ROBERT RUSSELL, was born on June 4, 1929 in Yonkers, NY. In 1947 he graduated from Yonkers High School where he sang in the choir and helped to establish a War Memorial Plaque, which three years later was to bear his own name. He was a communicant of St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church and a member of the Civil Air Patrol.

After basic training at Parris Island and Sea School in Portsmouth, VA, he was assigned in January 1948 to the Battleship USS Missouri BB-63. Following his two-year tour of duty, which included three Midshipman Cruises, he was stationed with the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC.



In July 1950 he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA and shipped out to Japan with Co. D, 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. of the 1st Marine Div. as a machine gunner. On September 21 he landed at Inchon, was involved in the Seoul ambush of September 26, and on October 25 arrived by LST in the area of Wonsan.

On November 6 he wrote: "We have met the enemy on almost every hill we have climbed. On November 17: "Right now we are on the highest mountain range in Korea. We are on the hills overlooking the Chosin reservoir in a town called Changjin about 30 miles from the Yalu River."

He was mortally wounded when D Co. was advancing North of Yudam-ni on Nov. 29, 1950. His division had been surrounded and attacked by 80,000 Chinese Communists. Posthumously he was awarded the Purple Heart, the National Defense Medal, and the Korean Service Medal.

1st Lt. James D. Hammond, Jr. wrote to his parents on Mar. 9, 1951: "William's integrity and devotion to duty won for him the respect of all his comrades, particularly in the Korean campaign where he paid the supreme sacrifice."

After five years Bill's body was returned home from North Korea and was buried with military honors on Jan. 4, 1956.

Joseph A. Saluzzi, who served with Bill from September 1947 until Sept. 26, 1950 wrote: "From what I heard from everyone who knew him at Chosin, he was a genuine hero, an American and Marine who everyone can be proud of. I shall never forget him as long as I live."

ROBERT L. RYF, was born May 2, 1930, at Malverne, Long Island, NY. In 1948, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. After boot camp at Parris Island (PLT. 212) was assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam; then to Camp Pendleton, Supply Co., 1st Combat Service Gp.

August 1950, he joined the 11th Marines at Pusan, Korea and was assigned to C Btry., 1st Bn. Participated in the Inchon invasion, landing on Wolmi-Do Island and the capture of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul.

In November 1950, with the 1st Marine Div., took part in the landing at Wonsan, North Korea and the advance to the Chosin Reservoir. At the Yudam-Ni breakout, he became part of a provisional platoon of artillery men, truck drivers and clerks commanded by Lt. Dorsey Booker, assigned to I Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines. Was wounded on Hill 1521 on December 2, and was evacuated from Hagaru-Ri. Hospitalized in Osaka, Japan and then St. Albans Naval Hospital, NY until July 1951.





Assigned to Naval Supply Depot, Scotia, NY, was transferred to Marine Barracks in Portsmouth, NH, he was discharged in August 1952 with rank of S/Sergeant.

Was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V", the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, UN Medal and Korean PUC with two Stars.

Currently, Bob and wife, Ruth, live in Lake Katrine, NY. They have five sons, ranging in age from 11 years to 30 years old. Since graduating from SUNY at Farmingdale, he has been employed by IBM Corporation for 32 years as a Staff Graphic Designer and is planning to retire in 1989.

He is a member of the 1st Marine Division Association, Chosin Few, American Legion, V.F.W. and a member of the D.A.V.

JOHN S. SADOWSKI, was born Dec. 9, 1930 at Breckenridge, PA. After basic training at Parris Island and Engineering training at Camp Lejeune, NC, he was assigned to Engineering School at Ft. Belvoir, VA, for Surveying, Topographical Photo Mapping and Drawing.

Upon graduation in December 1948 was assigned duty at Guam, M.I. with 11th Marine Reg. and was promoted to Corporal in April 1949. After field exercises and training operations on Guam, Saipan and Tinian, the Regiment returned to Camp Pendleton in March 1950 where he was assigned to Hq. Branch, 11th Marines as instructor in the Forward Observer School.

In July 1950 he was assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade - Pusan Perimeter utilizing Aerial Photos to refurbish and update Korean topography maps. In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon Invasion and capture of Seoul and was promoted to Sergeant. Afterward - he made the North Korean invasion at Wonsan. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign he served as Forward Observer for Artillery, Naval Gun Fire and Air Strike from Yudam-ni, Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri to Hungnam and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan. At Wonju - instructed Forward Observer - Fire Control personnel on "Lessons Learned" from Chosin Reservoir operations.

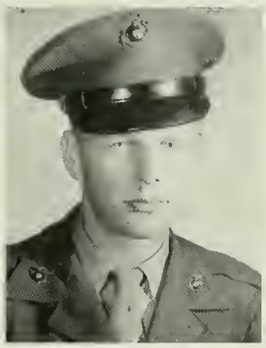




He returned to the United States in August 1951 and was assigned to Headquarters, Marine Corps Barracks, Washington, D.C. and promoted to S/Sergeant. Was awarded Letter of Commendation with Combat "V", Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Commendation, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service and others.

In 1952 he returned to University of Pittsburgh (G.I. Bill) and graduated with a BSME in 1956. Sadowski and his wife, Lorraine, reside in Thousand Oaks, CA. In the Aerospace Industry his work involves Design of Advanced Aircraft Weapon Systems. They have three grown children, Stephanie (Mrs. Rich Laber), John M. (University of Nebraska), and Constance (Mrs. Sean McGovern).

ROBERT EARL SAMUELS, born Aug. 21, 1930. Enlisted on July 21, 1948 and discharged on July 22, 1952. Participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign and wounded in November 1950. Received the Purple Heart.



Married Naomi Price on Apr. 12, 1952. They have four sons: Robert Jr., Joseph, L.V., and Michael. They also have three daughters: Susan, Patricia, and Mary Beth. They are the proud grandparents of six grandsons and two granddaughters. He is employed at A.T.V. Baker in Grand Rapids.

JAMES S. SANDERS, PFC, USMC, joined in August, 1950 with H-3-11 in Korea; wounded at power plant at site of knocked out bridge that was all dropped in.





He is married to Patt. They have three boys and two girls. One of his boys has served four years in the USMC; also have bob-tailed cat called Callie. Retired from Florida D.O.T. Own and operate small apartment complex catering to students at University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

JOHN SANTONE, born Feb. 9, 1931, in Altoona, PA. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1948, completed boot camp at Great Lakes Naval Training Center, graduated from Hospital Corps school at Great Lakes. After a short stint at this naval hospital in Great Lakes, was transferred to the naval hospital in Portsmouth, VA. Was transferred to a small dispensary at the naval base in Norfolk, VA.

In February, 1950, was transferred to the F.M.F. and was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div. in Camp Lejeune, NC. When the North Koreans invaded South Korea in June, 1950, his enlistment was extended for one year by President Truman, and most of the 2nd Marine Div. was merged with the 1st Mar. Div. in Camp Pendleton. As a member of "D" Co., 1st Medical Bn., 1st Mar. Div., he participated in the landing at Inchon and the recapture of Seoul, made the North Korean invasion; made the push to Koto-Ri, where "D" Co., 1st Med. Bn. set up a hospital and evacuation point. Finally, was in the breakout back to Hungnam and educated to South Korea on a civilian ship, with thousands of other Marines.



After a year in service at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, he was discharged. John was married (currently separated) had five children and is currently a beverage center manager in Buffalo, NY.

John was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation with the Bronze Star, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Navy Good Conduct Medal.

KENNETH F. SANTOR, was born on Jan. 14, 1931 in Buffalo, NY. Moved to Glendale, CA in 1946. After school enlisted in the Marines in February, 1948. After boot camp, joined "B" Co., 6th Marines which later became the 5th when the Marines were returned to the U.S. from Singtoo, China.

Along with 110 Marines from "B" Co. they were formed into a "Raiders" group to train at Coronado, CA and then was assigned to the S.S. Perch submarine in San Diego. The Perch was rammed and sunk in 60' of water off Point Loma by the USS *Orlock*. The ships crew made repairs and we surfaced after six or eight hours. This took place in January, 1949. The "Raider" group was disbanded shortly after that.

Was transferred to Bangor, WA until the Korean war broke out and was sent to Camp Pendleton to form "Charlie" Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines as a machine

gunner to serve under "Chesty" Puller. Charlie Co. was in the first wave to land in Inchon and was the only company to find and land on its beach. Was wounded at Yongdonpo but continued to Seoul with his company to secure the train depot. Was in the second wave to land at Wonsan and then on to Kojo to be wounded a second time. When he rejoined his company in late October continued on to to Chungjin. Charlie company fought up to Koto-Ri and took the high ground after a bitter fight and freezing temperature to ensure a safe passage for the 5th and 7th Marines.





Returned to Mason for Christmas to re-group and then on to the spring offensive. Was one of the first Marines to be rotated back to U.S. Left the Marines in February, 1952.

Married and the father of two children Kenneth Jr. and Suzanne. Started own electrical and general contracting business and continued that for 25 years. Moved to Nevada to retire.

After my wife died I ran for and was elected Nevada State Treasurer. So far with a Marine at the helms has broken every state record.

Received the Navy Commendation with "V" for valor, two Purple Hearts and other medals.

I am a Life Member of the 1st Marine Div., Life Member of Military Order of the Purple Heart, Life Member of the U.S. Marine Corps League. At present is the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps League "Battle Born" detachment that was just formed in Reno, NV.

LEO S. SANTORE, born June 19, 1931, in Philadelphia, PA. He attended Northeast Public High School in Philadelphia and two years at Temple University, Philadelphia, PA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on Aug. 16, 1948. Received basic training at Parris Island, SC. After basic training, was assigned duty at Camp Lejeune, NC, as a Machine Gunner with Baker Co., 2nd Marines, 2nd Marine Div. Sailed aboard the USS *Juneau* while on a Mediterranean cruise in 1949. Was transferred to Able Co., 2nd Marines, under the command of retired Commandant Gen. Robert Barrow, who at that time was a Company Commander. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was transferred to Able Co., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div., where he served as a Machine Gunner/Squad Leader, under the command of Gen. Barrow until June, 1951. While in Korea, he received the Bronze Star with Combat "V" for action at Yong Dong Po and was wounded in March, 1951. He also received the Presidential Unit Citation with two Bronze Stars, Good Conduct Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with one Silver Star and others.

After Korea, he was assigned duty at Cin Clant FLT Hq., Norfolk, VA, where he was discharged as a Staff Sergeant in August, 1952.

Memorable experiences were with men like Sgt. Ernest Umbaugh, who was fatally wounded on Hill 1081 in December, 1950; Sgt. Harry Spies, who died of Cancer in 1966. There are others, but these two I will never forget.

He now resides in Philadelphia, PA, with his wife, Marlene, and is employed by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. He has three children and two grandchildren.

EUGENE SARDO, was born Sept. 18, 1928 in Ansonia, CT. He enlisted in the Marines on Jan. 9, 1948. He spent boot camp on Parris Island, SC. He next spent two years on Guam with the 5th Service Depot.

After returning to Camp Lejeune, NC, he was placed with the 1st Engineer Bn., Dog Co., 3rd Platoon, 7th Reg.

From Sept. 21, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950, he was involved in the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea. He also participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea from Oct. 26, 1950 until Dec. 12, 1950.





Sardo was a part of the 3rd Platoon when they put in the Treadway Bridge on the way down from the Chosin Reservoir. He also participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea from Dec. 14, 1950 to June 10, 1951.

He was discharged on Jan. 8, 1952.

Sardo and his wife Lucille reside in Ansonia, CT, where he is in construction. They have two grown children, Eugene, Jr. and JoAnn.

He is a member of C.W.V. and American Legion Post #50, Ansonia, and also the N.E. Chapter of Chosin Few and National Organization of Chosin Few.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, (Sandy) Gy/Sgt. USMC, On May 23, 1924 I was born in Troy, NY. In June 1942 I enlisted in the USMC. After boot camp at Parris Island, SC I was sent to New River, NC where I was stationed at Courthouse Bay for approximately one year.

In 1943 I was shipped overseas to Guadalcanal. Made the Guam and Okinawa Campaign with the 3rd Amphibious Corp. After the war ended I was sent to China where I was stationed at Tintsin.

In the later part of 1946 I was shipped back to the States. When I first arrived back I spent one year of duty at the Submarine Base in New London, CT. From Connecticut I was transferred to the F.M.F. 4th Marine Reg., 2nd Div. at Camp Lejeune in North Carolina.





In 1948 we made a Med. Cruise aboard the aircraft carrier Roosevelt. After the Med. Cruise in late 1948 I returned to Camp Lejeune. Our Battalion, made up 2nd Bn., 6th Marine Reg. Col. Homer L. Lutzenburgh commanding.

In 1950 we were sent to Camp Pendleton in California where we made up the 2/7 Marine Reg., 1st Div. I was one of the Battalion Mess Sergeants of 2/7.

I was in Korea for 13 months with the 2/7. While in Korea I was in seven major offenses including the Chosin. In late 1951 I and 30 other original 7th Reg. returned to the States. Once back in the States I was stationed at Camp Lejeune for a tour of duty until 1957 when I was shipped to Okinawa for two years. Returned to the States in May 1959 where I spent my last two years of active duty with the 2nd Bn., 8th Reg. On July 31, 1962 I transferred into the Fleet Reserves after 20 years of active duty. My total service in the USMC was 30 years.

In 1962 I returned home to Schaghticoke, NY. In 1965 I married my wife Irene. We have three children William, and twin daughters Amy and Michele.

For the past 25 years my brother and I have owned and operated Saunders Custom Kitchens. Also my wife and I own Saunders Private Catering Service. Some of my hobbies include piloting airplanes, building airplanes, and an active member in the EAA. Presently I am the mayor of the village of Schaghticoke.

EMERALD W. SAYLER, was born in North Dakota in 1924; educated in California; U.S. Army Vet. of WW II - 25th Inf. Div., 35th "B" Co. Called back Sept. 29, 1950. Four days refresher course; 11 days at home, 17 days later I was in N. Korea; two days before the entrance of the Chinese Communists into the Korean War. In the 7th Div., 32: 1st Bn., where we lost most of 1st Bn. I think it was said, 57 men and two officers walking, after attacked by six Chinese Communists Division. After long fight December 11, we fought our way to Hungnam. They pay a high price. 35,000 Chinese casualties. December 19, we left Hungnam for Pusan. We fought our way back North. In April, 1951, the 7th Div. crossed over the 38th parallel. First time on land. November, 1951, I got to go home after one year and 16 days line duty. I have a Combat Infantry Badge, Bronze Star with "V," Korean Service Ribbon, Korean Presidential Unit Citation; four Bronze Battle Stars.

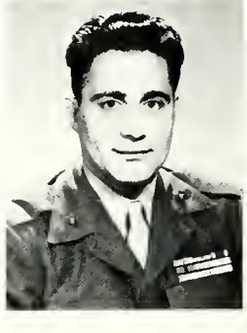




He was married Sept. 5, 1950. He left a new bride home 21 months. Thank God I just lost part of my hearing. He currently resides in California.

AGOSTINO SCAFIDI, (Gus) was born in Philadelphia, PA on Jan. 17, 1924. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corp in October, 1943. After completing basic training at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to Sea School at Portsmouth, VA. Upon graduation, he served the duration of WW II on the General George M. Randall in the Pacific Theater, and was discharged in April, 1946.

He re-enlisted in the Marines in October, 1947 and was stationed at Quantico, VA, until 1949. He was transferred to Norfolk, VA until July, 1950, when he was shipped to Camp Pendleton. He was assigned to the 1st Marine Div. - 11th Marines, Motor Transport and later transferred to Hq. Btry., Hq. Bn. - 11th Marines. He participated in the Inchon landing, in September 1950; capture of Seoul; the North Koran Campaign; push to Hagaru; Chosin Reservoir; Hamhung; and was evacuated to Pusan. He also participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea until his return to the United States in October, 1951. He was promoted to Sergeant on Apr. 13, 1951. He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V; Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars; three Presidential Unit Citations and two Korean Presidential Citations.





Upon his discharge in November, 1951, he was married to Theresa Palmishon. He served 27 years with the Philadelphia Police Department. He is now very active in various Veterans Associations.

THOMAS J. SCHAUB, SR., born Dec. 16, 1925 in St. Joseph, MO. He enlisted in the USN Res. Dec. 7, 1943; went to boot camp Farraqut, ID; went overseas 1944; landed in invasion of Tinian, M. Is. After island secure, we set up Base Hospital #19 to handle all wounded from U.S. Naval, Infantry and Marines until end of war; then we handle P.O.W. from Japan until they could move stateside also from the Philippines; then the Shanghai, Tsingtao, China for six months on hospital ship, USS *Repose*. I was released May 10, 1946.

I enlisted in USNR at U.S. Marine Res. unit in St. Joseph, MO in June, 1948; in September 1948, transferred to Los Angeles, CA; became member of 2nd 105 How. at Naval Res. unit in Los Angeles; was called up June 24, 1950, three days Rep. to Camp Joseph Pendleton, Oceanside, CA; shipped to Japan by ship; then to Pusan, Korea and joined H & S, 5th Reg., 1st Mar. Div., reinforced. We made landing Inchon Sept. 15, 1950 after securing Seoul, Korea, made landing Wonsan Harbor, North Korea; then to Chosin; WW II; six Battle Stars Korea; two Presidential Unit Citations; as well as Commendation. Also flew with Military Air Transport Service.

GEORGE LAWRENCE SCHAUDEL, was born Sept. 12, 1932, in Jersey City, NJ. Enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in February 1948. Was a member of B Co., 21st Inf. Bn., USMCR, Bayonne, NJ. Called to active duty in July 1950. Shipped to Camp Pendleton, CA, and left San Diego in October as part of the 2nd Replacement Draft. Landed at Wonsan, N.K., in November 1950. Assigned to Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marine Reg., and participated with that unit during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. He received the Korean Service Medal with four Stars, Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) with one Star, United Nations Medal, and others. He rotated back to the United States in November 1951 as a corporal and served out his active duty at Camp Lejeune, NC. After a brief break in service, he reentered the Marine Corps at Quantico, VA, in 1953. In 1959 he married Loretta Szmytkowski. They have two daughters, Caroline and Nancy, and a son, George. After 26 years of combined reserve and regular duty, he retired as a MSgt. at Quantico, VA, in January of 1974. They reside in Woodbridge, VA.





George is a member of the American Legion, V.F.W. and a Life Member of the 1st and 2nd Marine Division Associations. He is currently a Director of The Chosin Few.

JOHN ROGER SCHMIDT, was born on Mar. 13, 1931 at Port Washington, WI. He joined the United States Marine Corps in June 1948. He completed boot camp at Parris Island, SC.

Schmidt spent the next two years at M.B. NAD in Hastings, NE. In July of 1950 he arrived at Camp Pendleton where he was issued his rifle and gear. He was later flown to Korea and was assigned to the 3rd Platoon H Co. 3BN 5th Marines, this took place in August of 1950. On Sept. 15, 1950 he made the Inchon Landing. He was later WIA on Sept. 23, 1950. As a result the evacuation to Japan took place. Schmidt rejoined his outfit on Nov. 28, 1950. He rotated home on May 25, 1951. He spent C.O.G. for a year at Quantico.

In 1958 Schmidt became employed for the U.S. Post Office as a letter carrier in Hastings, NE. He currently has 35 years of Federal Service.



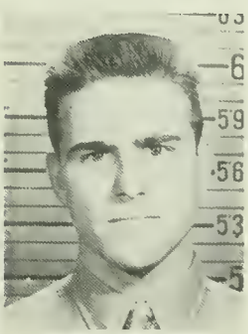


John Roger is a life member of the Marine Corp League and VFW. He donates his time as a volunteer for the hospitalized veterans. He serves on the planning committee of the Nebraska Korean War Veterans and the M.B. NAD personal reunions.

John Roger Schmidt met and married his wife Shirley in Hastings, NE. Five children were born to this union. The Schmidt's currently have seven grandchildren.

LAWRENCE J. SCHMITT, USMC (ret), born on Jan. 3, 1923 at Baltimore, MD. Marine service began July, 1943 in the V-12 Program at Villanova Univ. In July, 1944, he went to Parris Island, SC for basic training, followed by officer candidate school at Quantico, VA. In March, 1945, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. In June, 1945, he was assigned duty as Platoon Commander, Ordnance Co., 5th Marine Div., in Hawaii. After a year occupation duty in Japan and return to U.S., he was put in active status, and completed the single course needed for graduation from Loyola College in Maryland. Then he started in a sales position with Westinghouse, in December, 1946.

Schmitt was recalled to active duty in July, 1950. He proceeded to Camp Pendleton to join the 7th Marine Reg. His assignment was Platoon Commander, machine guns F/2/7, which landed at Inchon September, 1950. His October, 1950 landing at Wonsan led to rapid advance North of Hagaru-ri.





As the Division proceeded North, F/2/7 was assigned a defensive position as Toktong Pass on the main supply route. Schmitt was wounded on November 28. After evacuation to Hagaru-ri, he was flown to Japan; received treatment and leg cast on Dec. 8, 1950. Air-evacuation to the U.S. followed. He was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star with Combat "V." After partial convalescence, he was retired in 1952 on partial disability.

Schmitt resumed his sales and management career which lasted 35 years. He and his wife, Evelyn, retired to Addis, LA. They have seven married children spread over the U.S. Much of their time is spent traveling.

DONALD M. SCHMUCK, born Aug. 16, 1915, at the family farm in Woodford Co., IL, but was shifted as an infant to northern Colorado, where family had ranching interests. Raised in Colorado and attended schools in Denver and the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Enlisted in the 1st Marine Platoon Leaders Class in 1935 from University of Colorado, and upon graduation in 1938, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

With the outbreak of WW II, went to Samoa with the 2nd Defense Bn. and there was transferred to the 3rd Marines and command of F Co., with rank of captain. Took my rifle company to Guadalcanal and led them through the assault on Bougainville by the 3rd Marine Div.

Rotated back to the States in 1944, but returned in time for the 1st Marine Div. landing on Peleliu, where attached to the 5th Marines with rank of major.

In 1945, with a small group of Marine officers under Gen. O.P. Smith, USMC, attached to the staff of the 10th Army for the assault on Okinawa. Was wounded and promoted to lieutenant colonel on Okinawa. After Okinawa campaign, returned to Maui and command of the 1st Bn., 23rd Marines.

After WW II, attended Amphibious Warfare School, and in 1949-50, served with the United Nations Mission in the Middle East. With the outbreak of the Korean War, UN assignment terminated and proceeded to Korea where in 1950 assumed command of the 1st Bn., 1st Marines, under Chesty Puller, at Wonsan. Commanded 1-1-1 north and through the Chosin Reservoir campaign, and the Spring offensive that followed. After a short tour as Division Assistant G-3, returned to the 1st Marines as Regimental Executive, in which position I served under three regimental commanders.

Following Korean War, served as Assistant G-3, FMFPac, then CO of Marine Cold Weather Training Center, and as Head of Operations and Training Branch, Plans and Policies, at Headquarters, USMC. In 1957, assigned to 1st Mar. Div. and commanded 5th Marines for 16 months. Ordered to Army War College in 1959 and retired there at end of 1959.

D.J. SCHOEN, SR., Sgt. USMCR, Akron, OH. Reserve unit activated August, 1950; Second Replacement Draft to I-3 Bn., 1st Marine Reg.; served 12 months in Korea; went from rifleman to Platoon Sergeant. Korean Service Medal, five stars and two PUC and Good Conduct Medal. Discharged 1955 Sergeant.

He lives in Cuyahoga Falls, OH. He is married to Alice and has two daughters, one son, two step-sons and five grandchildren.





On November 26, we moved up to Hagaru-ri two reinforced rifle companies and relieved elements of the 7th Marines. On the nights of November 28-December 2, the Chinese attacked and attempted to take Hagaru. The lines were breached, but service troops were sent to reinforce. Lt. Fisher, our CO had ordered us to hold at all cost. He passed up and down the lines with words of encouragement.

We knew we had to hold so the casualties from the Army and 5th and 7th Marines could be flown out, the airfield was vital.

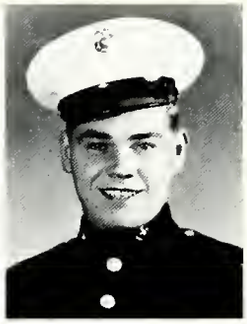
After the 5th and 7th reached Hagaru-ri, we were attached to RCT-5 for the defense and withdrawal of Koto-ri.

After leaving Koto-ri, we protected the rear of the column as we proceeded down the pass with the tank column to follow.

ELMER JOHN SCHULT, was born Jan. 24, 1931 in St. Louis, MO. Was educated in public schools. Entered the USMC March 1948. Completed boot camp at Parris Island, SC. Was then assigned to Co. "A", 2nd Engineer Bn., Camp Lejeune, NC. Went to army engineer school Ft. Belvoir, VA.

On outbreak of Korean war was transferred to 1st Marine Div., 1st Engineer Bn. Participated in Inchon landing and capture of Seoul. Also participated in Wonsan-Hamhung-Chosin campaign, and was evacuated at Hamhung and went to Mason, South Korea. Then participated in South and Central Korean campaign, and was rotated back to U.S. in July, 1951 with rank of Sergeant. Received Korean War






Medal with three Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one Battle Star, also Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. Was discharged as Staff Sergeant from Naval Retraining Center Norfolk, VA March 1952.

Upon discharge was hired by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Married Hildegard Schellin and have two daughters and one son. I now reside in Hillsboro, MO.

ROBERT B. SCHULTZ, married, three sons, WW II 4th Motor Transport 4 Div.

Made the landing at Inchon and then on to Seoul, our drivers had a lot of hauling of ammo and supplies on those narrow and very dusty roads. The mechanics had to change oil and filters every other day because of the dust.

I was told to have all the vehicles waterproofed except for Col. Davis' jeep for a wet landing and guess what - all the equipment made a dry landing except the Colonel's.




Kept on hauling towards the north and finally made Koto-ri where we dug in for the night and around 2000 hours I was informed to move all the vehicles back to the top of the mountain pass as the BBB's (Bugle Blower Bastards) were expected to hit us in force that night. It was 30 degrees below and by the time we had all the vehicles back to the top of the pass, it was 2400 hours.

No sleep that night as there was no time for digging in. Thank God the Chinese did not hit our section that cold night as we had very little fire power.

On upwards to the Chosin and it was as cold if not colder in those vehicles along the frozen roads as it was in the hills.

Had about eight Hawaiian reserves and to keep them from freezing to death was quite a job.

Back on down to Hagaru-ri and I was flown out without saying good-bye to my section, which was very hard to do.

Often wonder if they all made it out - sure hope they did.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ, born May 29, 1931; raised in Richfield Springs, NY. He joined the Marines June 2, 1948. I did my boot camp in Parris Island, SC; then I went to Tsingtao, China. From there, I spent six months in mechanic school and two weeks in a vehicle operator course.

I went to Korea July, 1950 to March, 1951. I was in Reg. H & S, 5th Marine and was driver for Col. Murray during the Korean campaign. Then to New London, CT sub base. Then to Viegues, Puerto Rico.

Received Good Conduct Medal, China Service, U.N. ribbon with four Stars, PUC with four Stars, Korean Campaign, Navy Occupation, Navy Unit Commendation with one Star.

Was in Pusan perimeter, assault and seizure of Inchon, capture and securing of Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign and East Central Front. Was discharged as Sergeant June 1, 1952.

Bill and wife, Ruth, of 32 years reside in Springfield Center, NY, where they have operated an auto repair shop for the past 31 years. They have two sons, Brian and Dale, who work with them. They have one granddaughter, Teagen, and one grandson, Adam.

ALFRED R. SCOCCHERA, was born Aug. 2, 1930 in Hillsville, PA. He enlisted in the Marines September of 1947 at the age of 16. After basic training at Parris Island, he was with the 22nd Marines at Quantico, VA. His overseas duty started with the 5th Service Depot in Guam, and then on to the 3rd Marines where he participated in the evacuation from China in 1949. Returning to the States, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA.

In 1950, he landed in Korea with Btry. 'B' 1st Bn., 11th Mar., 1st Marine Brigade. Alfred participated in action on the Pusan perimeter, Inchon landing, securing of Seoul, Wonsan landing, and the Chosin Reservoir operation. Alfred received many medals for his Korean service. The Navy Commendation Medal with the Combat "V" was awarded to him for action in the hills at Hagaru-ri. Other Medals include a China Service Medal, six Good Conduct Medals, three Presidential Unit Citations, two National Defense Medals, a Korean Service Medal with four Combat Stars, a United Nations Medal, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. These honors however cannot replace the loss of his brother Dominic who is still listed as a Korean MIA.

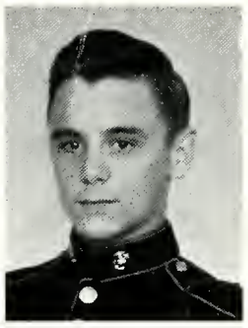



Leaving Korea, he served at the Marine Barracks Guam, the Marine Barracks Philadelphia, and the 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune, where he took part in many exercises in the Caribbean. He served a tour with the 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii, followed by two years at Quantico, VA, then 13 months with the 3rd Marine Div. on Okinawa. Again returning to the States, with the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune. He finished his Marine Corps career as a first sergeant of the Inspector-Instructor Staff in New Castle, PA.

First Sgt. Scocchera retired in 1967, and then worked as a construction supervisor for an Asphalt Paving Company. Now retired for medical reasons, Al and his wife Sally reside in New Castle, PA with their six children, and six grandchildren.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, was born Aug. 8, 1930 in Dundee Scotland. Joined the U.S.M.C. at age 18 years, 1948. Boot camp Parris Island, duty at Camp Pendleton, CA as a 30 Cal. Machine Gunner, went to Korea with the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade. 5th Marine ABLE Co. landing at Pusan Aug. 2, 1950. We fought back the North Korean's, threw Mason and fighting North until we made the Inchon Landing the retaking of Seoul, then to the Wonsan Harbor, then pushed North to the Chosin Reservoir, and then fighting all the way back to Hagaru-ri and then Hungham. Receiving frozen feet and hands and a minor wound, I was evacuated by air to a hospital in Japan.

Receiving the Purple Heart Presidential Unit Citations U.S.M.C. Good Conduct Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars and others. Until I was taken to St. Alban's Naval Hospital for rehab. My last year in the U.S.M.C., I was an instructor on the 30 Cal. Machine Gun. I left the Marine Corp. August 1951.




My wife, the former Marie Mantore, and I have four children: Patricia, Sheila, George Jr., Craig and three grandchildren. Residing in Bloomfield, NJ working as an Offset Printer.

I am a member of the Chosin Few.

HARRY SCOTT, was born June 26, 1929, in Bland Co., VA. When he was 16 years old he enlisted in the Air Force and completed basic training at Keesler Field, MS. He then transferred to Scott Field, IL, for Radio Repair School and later spent 19 months in Labrador. After returning to the States, he was stationed at Wright Patterson and Clinton County bases in Ohio.

He re-enlisted in the Army in June of 1950, and was sent immediately to Korea because of his radio experience. He joined the 7th Div. in Japan, and participated in the Inchon landing, on to Pusan where they boarded ships and later made a beach landing at Wonsan, North Korea. They pushed north to the Yalu River and were caught in the Chosin Reservoir Trap where he suffered frostbite and other injuries. He received the Purple Heart and the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars. He completed his military service at Ft. Sill, OK.




He and his wife live in Marion, VA where he has been employed as an institutional policeman for 31 years. He has three children, is an active church member, and his hobbies include woodworking and travel. He is also a member of the V.F.W., D.A.V., and the Chosin Few Organizations.

WILSON SCOTT, born Nov. 2, 1931, Sewanee, TN. Educated in public schools. Enlisted in the United States Marine Corp Jan. 2, 1947. Went through boot camp at Parris Island. Then went to the 2nd Marine Div. Camp Lejeune, NC. Was in the 10th Marines for three years. Other duty stations, M.B. Portsmouth, VA, Quantico, VA, North Atlantic Caribbean. Went to the 1st Marine Div., 1950. Saw service with the 11th and 7th Marines. While at the Chosin suffered 3rd degree frost bite. Was evacuated from Mason to Naval Hospital in Japan. Was discharged with the rank of Sergeant after serving seven years with the United States Marine Corp.

While in hospital met wife, Betty. She is a registered nurse. We have two children and three grandchildren. We all reside in Madison, TN. Have been printer for 35 years. Life Member 2nd Marine Division Association. Member 1st Marine Division Association. Life Member D.A.V. *See bio on page 274*

WINSLOW KEATING SCOTT ("Scotty"), was born Jan. 13, 1930, in Towanda, PA, and graduated in 1948 from Hillhouse High School, New Haven, CT. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps from Cheshire, CT, on Oct. 8, 1948.

After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, "Scotty" was assigned to Guam and served with the 9th and then the 5th Marines, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. In 1949 he served at the Naval Base in Yokosuka, Japan. In September, 1950, he was assigned to Charlie Co., 1st Bn., 5th Reg., and fought with the 1st Marine Div. at Inchon, Seoul, and the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. On November 28th he was wounded on Hill 1282 at Yudam-ni and was evacuated from Hagaru-ri on December 5th to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. He returned stateside in April, 1951, was assigned to the Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT, and was discharged in August, 1952.





He received the Purple Heart, was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Ribbon with three Battle Stars, plus others.

Win graduated from the University of Denver in 1958 with a degree in Business Administration, moved to Minnesota, and in 1987 completed a 26 year career with the Gillette Company. He organized the "Upper Midwest Chapter of The Chosin Few" and was its first president. He is also a member of the 1st Marine Division Association and the DAV.

Win and his wife, Kay, now reside in Waynesville, NC. They have six children and five grandchildren.

PAT SCULLY, Plt. Sgt. USMC, entered Marines Nov. 2, 1944, Manhattan, NY. Separated Nov. 3, 1951 Hingham, MA.

Served as; Special Service Office, General Shapard Honor Guard, China, Provost Marshall Office, Small detachment duty, Drill Instructor. Korea: Inchon landing, Wonsan, Hungnam, Chinhung-ri, Koto-ri, Sudon, Hagaru-ri, Toktong Pass, Fox Hill, Chosin Reservoir. (Received no medals or citation.)

After boot camp at Parris Island, trained at Camp Lejeune, NC...sent to Okinawa in replacement draft to: (L Co., 3rd Bn., 22nd Mar.) Also, active in surrender of Japanese; Okinawa and Tsingtao, China 1945.





Served at Boston and Brooklyn Navy yards, Drill Instructor at Parris Island, Mediterranean cruise.

June 1950 was on leave, received telegram, "Return to station, leave is cancelled". At Camp Pendleton, I was pulled from the group with six other sergeants. We were taken to an empty company tent area and told, "You sergeants are Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines." We asked "Where the rest of the Company was?" In two days full compliment. (The Chosin Few.)

Landed in Inchon as a cut-off team for the North Koreans rout, north. North of Inchon, Fox Co. was in the point up to Hagaru-ri. Once there, they (high authority) were going to give us (Fox Co.) a break. That was what we were told. By letting us (Fox Co.) guard the supply line (MSR) between Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni, at (Toktong Pass on Fox Hill.)

Born: Oct. 11, 1926, Brooklyn, NY (Bay Ridge Section). Associate Degree, Photography, Work area; Medical Research Development and Product Manager. (Marketing and Sales) Currently, selling herbs for circulation and wedding photography...living in Haddonfield, NJ. My life style by-line is: "NO Hits...NO Runs...Just Errors..."

RICHARD R. SEWARD, born Feb. 20, 1930, Springer, NM. Graduated, Burbank High School, Burbank, CA, summer of 1948. Joined the Marine Corps the same summer. Spent 18 months on Guam as member of 1st Marine Brigade (5th Marine Reinf.). Returned to Camp Pendleton, April 1950 and was assigned to E-2-5. Departed for Korea with the Brigade in July. Saw action in the Perimeter, Inchon/Seoul and Chosin. On return to the "Bean Patch" in December, he was sent to Japan with frostbite. The remainder of his enlistment was spent at MCRD, San Diego as a Drill Instructor. Discharged as a Sergeant in August of 1952 he returned to civilian life for a short time; reenlisting in November of 1953. Rick remained in the Marine Corps until he retired in September of 1975, attaining the rank of Master Gunnery Sergeant. His 26 year career took him from Trinadad to Bangkok and back, including two tours in Vietnam.





Rick is currently on the Board of Directors of the Chosin Few and National Director of the Monument Fund. He resides in Costa Mesa, CA with his wife Joy; they have two daughters and four grandchildren. After his church, Masonic Lodge, the "FEW" and the Monument Fund, Rick finds time to be a Financial Planner with Waddell & Reed, out of Kansas City, MO.

PHILIP LEHRER SHAPIRO, born Brooklyn, NY Aug. 31, 1932. Joined USMC Aug. 31, 1949 on 17th Birthday. Korean Service Medal w/five Stars. PVC w/one Star.

After boot camp at Parris Isle, SC was assigned to D Co., 2nd Tank Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC. After more training and school at Little Creek, VA was assigned to the 6th Fleet and left for a tour of duty in the Med. on the LST 603. After several months we were on liberty in the French Riviera when word reached us N. Korea invaded S. Korea.





We transferred ships to an LSD and we were shipped thru the Suez Canal all the way to Kobe, Japan. We didn't know it but we were training for the Inchon Landing that would break the back of the North Korean Army.

We landed at Inchon fought took Seoul and after a few months thinking the war "Police Action" was over we ended up at the Chosin at Koto-ri. The temperature was 27 below zero fighting the cold was a battle in itself, then all hell broke loose. The Chinese crossed the Yalu River. One night we were on the road to Hagaru-ri trying to help the 7th Marines who were trapped. We fired W.P. with our 90mm this and Mortars lit up the sky. There in the field the silhouettes of the Red Army. We kept firing 90mm machine guns almost continuously, suddenly they were right on our tank. The tank commander fired point blank with a Thompson, then British Marines a battered platoon of 7th Marines came and helped clear the area. A wounded tanker, I don't know to this day how he got to our tank, was shot up in leg. We dragged him in the turret. He was a buddy of mine, E.J. Huskie. EJ bled all night as we fought till dawn, the skies had cleared at dawn. We hadn't had Air Support, the reason being bad weather, then P 51 Mustangs strafed the enemy. We opened the hatch got Huskie to a Corpman, the road was full of piles of dead and wounded it was like a frozen hell. In the days and weeks to follow we fought our way down that mountain we got our tank down with us.

I now live in Herndon, VA work as a mfg. rep for Beseler Photo. I have two sons and six grandchildren, I live with my wife Sonia.

RICHARD H. SHARP, (Dick) was born in Whiting, IN on Dec. 23, 1929 to Hugh and Margaret Sharp. He attended Whiting Schools graduating in 1947. Sharp worked in the steel mills in East Chicago before joining the Marine Corps on Feb. 24, 1948.

Sharp was a member of Platoon 38, Parris Island that graduated in May of 1948. Senior D.I. was S/Sgt. DeLoach, Junior D.I. was Cpl. Walther.

Dick joined the 1st Marine Div. in January of 1949 and shipped out for Korea when the Division sailed to Korea in August of 1950. He took part in the landing at Inchon and the liberation of Seoul. Sharp landed in North Korea at Wonsan and took part in the Chosin Reservoir campaign serving on a light 30 caliber machine gun crew.





Dick received the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, National Defense Medal, Marine Corps Good Conduct, and the U.N. Medal.

Sharp was rotated home in December of 1951. He attended S.E. Louisiana College where he met and married Janet Bozeman of Winnfield, LA. They have three children and five grandchildren. The Sharps have resided in Broken Arrow, OK for the past 25 years. Dick has worked in computer programming and operations for the past 30 years.

Dick belongs to the Marine Corps Assn., the 1st Marine Div. Assn., the Marine Corps League and The Chosin Few.

R.F. SHAUL, 'Reds', MSgt. USMC Ret., was born on the Marine Corps' birthday Nov. 10, 1928. He enlisted in August 1948, and after boot camp at Parris Island, attended Radio Technicians School at Great Lakes, IL and Camp Del Mar, CA.

He joined the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines just prior to their Med cruise in May 1950. Re-designated as 3/7 the Battalion sailed through the Suez Canal, the Red

Sea, and Indian Ocean to Japan during August/September 1950. He landed in Korea September 1950 taking part in all of 3/7's operations through August 1951. He participated in the complete Chosin operation from the Wonsan landing to Yudam-ni to Hungnam. Returning to the States in September 1951 he completed his circumnavigation of the world.





During his 20 years Reds served with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Divs., the 1st Marine Airwing, four tours of instructor duty, and two tours of independent duty. His service included three more tours to the Orient. The last being January 1967 to February 1968 in Vietnam.

Retiring in 1968, he now works as a Staff System Analyst with the IBM Corp. He and his wife Kaori were married in Gifu, Japan in 1955. Currently residing in Binghamton, NY, they are the proud parents of five sons and two daughters, and have five grandchildren.

PRINTIS SHELTON, was born June 4, 1931 in Jefferson Co., IN. He was educated in public schools and worked on the family farm until enlisting in the U.S. Army on Jan. 25, 1949.

After completing basic training at Camp Breckinridge, KY he was shipped to FECOM, Sendai, Japan, IX Corp. In August 1950 he was assigned to the 7th Inf. Div., and participated in the Inchon Invasion. Afterward, he made the North Korean Invasion, the push to the Yalu River, back to the Chosin Reservoir, then to Hungnam and was evacuated by the Navy to Pusan.





He was rotated back to the States in September 1951 and married his childhood sweetheart, Bonita Bayne of Milton, KY, and served out his enlistment at Ft. Eustis, VA, receiving his discharge June 13, 1952.

In September 1952 he began work with Civil Service with his primary work being with testing of conventional ammunition - retiring after 25 years. He and his wife Bonita are active in church, civic organizations, and the Masonic lodge where he served as the Worshipful Master in 1967 of his lodge and its secretary for 14 years. He is a Life Member of the VFW and member of the Elks Lodge. Their residence is Madison, IN where they opened their own real estate office, Shelton Realty, in 1978.

RICHARD AL SHILNEY, was born Oct. 19, 1930 in Chicago, IL. He enlisted in the Marine Corp Sept. 12, 1947, took basic training at Parris Island, and after P.I. was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA, in the photo-reproduction platoon as a process cameraman-lithograph plate regrinder for the duration of his three year enlistment.

In September 1950 he boarded ship for Korea. He served with H & S Co. in the "South", and later Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines in the "North". He was a squad leader in the battle of Toktong-san Pass, later to become known as Fox Hill. He was later wounded at Hagaru-ri, evacuated by jeep trailer to Koto-ri, then by air to Hungnam, Osaka, Japan, and the States. After 16 months in various hospitals but mainly Great Lakes Naval Hospital, he was discharged with the rank of Staff Sergeant.

Dick and his wife Ethel, an ex-Lt. JG Navy Nurse, reside in Escanaba, (upper-peninsula) MI.

Having graduated from Michigan State University with a degree in education, he retired as an elementary administrator and teacher with 32 years credit.

Dick is a Life Member of the V.F.W. and a member of The Chosin Few.

ROY S. SHIRAGA, was born Nov. 7, 1928 in Spokane, WA. After graduating Lewis & Clark High School, enlisted in the U.S. Army Aug. 4, 1947.

After completing basic training at Ft. Ord, he was sent to the Army language School, Presidio of Monterey. After graduation, he was shipped to GHQ, Tokyo, Japan in January 1949. Later he was assigned as a linguist to the Hokkaido Force Language Detachment of the 7th Div. In August 1950, he was reassigned to the Intelligence & Recon. Platoon of the 31st Inf. Reg. He participated in the Inchon Landing. Later he made the North Korean Invasion.





On Nov. 27, 1950 the I & R Platoon was in the Chosin Reservoir Area, when the Chinese Army attacked. On December 1, he was wounded but was able to get to the Marine Base in Hagaru-ri. He was evacuated to the Tokyo General Hospital. He was discharged in July 1951.

Awards: Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation Badge, Korean Presidential Unit Citation Badge, and Good Conduct Medal.

Former Commander of the DAV Nisei Chapter #100, Former President of the Nisei Veterans Coordinating Council of Southern California, member of the Chosin Few, and Life Member of the VFW.

Graduated University of Southern California and worked as Engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Wife: Bernice, Son: Dean, Daughter: Lynn.

JOHN D. SIMERMAN, M/Sgt. Retired. He was born Sept. 19, 1931 in Ft. Wayne, IN and joined the Marine Corps on Sept. 24, 1949 in Louisville, KY. After boot camp, he went to the 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. Then he left the 10th Marines for the 1st Marine Div. and the 11th Marines when nearly all the 2nd Div. was pulled out and sent to Pendleton. He joined "F" Btry., 11th Marines and landed on Wolmi-Do and went in to Seoul from there. We were sent to Wonsan then Chinhung-Ni. He went from "F" Btry. to join the Forward Observer team which was attached to "C" Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines. On December 8th at about 0200 the 1st Bn. departed Chinhung-Ni for Hill 1081 which was the Battalion objective. "C" Co. was the lead Company. It was cold and snowing hard at the time. Hill 1081 was taken with many men killed and wounded. The cold weather took a heavy toll. While on Hill 1081 he was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V".

He returned to the States in May 1951. He retired from the Marine Corps in 1971 and is presently a Captain with the Noble County Sheriff Department in Indiana.



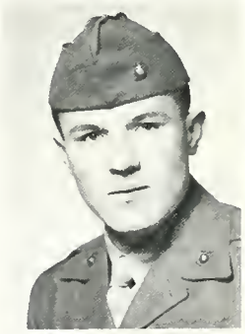


EARL A. SIMPKINS, born Mar. 11, 1928, in Cleveland, OH. Enlisted 1945, basic training in Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD. Sent to E.T.O. and was with the 508 M.P.'s in Munich, Germany for nine months. Then was sent to 2788 S.C.U. also in Munich for remainder of my tour. While there I was in on the Berlin airlift, returning home in 1948. I was discharged November 1948. While in the service I completed my schooling. I re-enlisted in September, 1950.

I joined the 3rd Div. in Japan and was sent to Co. "D" 10th Combat Engineers. We trained for a couple of weeks. We were placed on L.C.V.'s and L.S.T.'s headed for Korea. Our company landed at Wonsan, N. Korea about 10:00 at night. When orders came to advance north. At Koto-Ri, I was transferred to "C" Co. of the 10th at Koto Ri. We were hit around 1:00 in the morning, and the fighting lasted till daylight and the enemy broke off. We had held our ground against repeated attacks. The cold weather was also our enemy and it took its toll. We were ordered to go south to Hamhung and as we did, we found the road mined which made for very slow progress. We finally made it to the port where the Army was asking for volunteers to go back up to help Army and Marine units. This was called Task Force Dog and I think we all wanted to go and most of us did.

I was discharged from Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 13, 1953 and now live in Key Largo, FL. I am retired and am a Life Member of D.A.V. and American Legion. I have two Purple Hearts, Korean Service Medal with six Stars, two Good Conduct Medals.

JOHN E. SIMPSON, born on a dairy farm, south of Butler, PA on Apr. 13, 1931. I joined the Marine Corps on December, 1949 and had recruit training at Parris Island, then to Motor Transport School at Camp Lejeune, and on to Camp Pendleton, CA. We were transferred to Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines and landed at Inchon. Anti-tank shell sheared off a tree knocking me off the road bank and the tree landed on me. Our company landed up north and spent most of the time near Hagaru-ri. I was on the point leaving Hagaru-ri and was hit in the right leg with machine-gun fire, breaking the femur bone. After being placed in the canvas-sided ambulance, our column was hit again and the canvas sides were shredded, leaving me with a flesh wound to my wrist.





I was hospitalized for the next year and was discharged February 1952. I own and operate a farm and saw mill, cut timber and test milk.

JOHN G. SINNICKI, was born on Feb. 20, 1932 in Bayonne, NJ and enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves on Jan. 21, 1948. His reserve unit was activated on Aug. 28, 1950 and he was sent to Korea with the second replacement draft on Oct. 15, 1950. John, a wiremen, was assigned to the 1st Signal Bn. and stationed at a forward Division Headquarters command post in Hagaru-ri, North Korea, a village

southwest of the reservoir. He participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea including the breakthrough from Hagaru-ri to Hamhung.

In February 1951, John was transferred to Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marine Reg. and served with the forward observers of the 81mm mortar platoon. He took part in the operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea and returned to the United States on Dec. 20, 1951.

John's decorations include the Presidential Unit Citation with Bronze Star, the Korean Service Medal with four Stars, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and other commendations. He was Honorably Discharged from the United States Marine Corps with the rank of sergeant on Mar. 23, 1952.

John resides in Annandale, VA with his wife Marian, son John Jr. and daughter Sandy. He has been employed as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State since Sept. 1, 1958 and is currently the Chief Area Management Officer of the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

CARL LEONARD SITTER, was born Dec. 2, 1922 in Syracuse, MO. After basic training at San Diego, he joined F Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines as a rifle man. He was with the 6th Marines in Iceland on Dec. 7, 1941. He was promoted to Corporal on returning to Camp Linda Vista. There he helped form the 22nd Marines. He was with the I Co., 3rd Bn. on Wallis Island when he obtained his field commission in October 1942.

He served as a platoon leader in K Co., 3rd Bn., 22nd Marines during the landing and capture of Eniwetok, Marshall Islands. He later made landings in the Marshal atolls to complete the capture of those Islands. During the recapture of Guam he was wounded twice, the second wound necessitated his evacuation to the hospital in Hawaii. He received the Silver Star Medal for his actions on Guam.





In September 1950 he made the Inchon landing with the 1st Marines. In October he was assigned as CO of G. Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Reg. During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign in late November, his company was assigned the mission of breaking through to Hagaru-ri, upon arriving there to hold East Hill a key terrain feature to allow the troops withdrawing to the south to join forces at Hagaru-ri. He returned to the U.S. in February 1951 and was assigned to the Basic School at Quantico.

Sitter, who earned the Medal of Honor during the bitter Chosin Reservoir Campaign, retired from active duty July 1, 1970. Medal of Honor was awarded for actions as Marine Rifle Co. Commander as he led his company in the break through to Hagaru-ri and the capturing and holding a crucial hill in the defense of Hagaru-ri that was vital for the regrouping of 1st Div. units in the divisions breakout to the sea. Sitter also received the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Combat "V", and four Purple Hearts. Was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation and the Navy Unit Citation, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others.

Col. Sitter and his wife Ruth reside in Midlothian, VA. Until 1985, he worked as the Director of Research and Statistics for the Department of Social Services, Commonwealth of Virginia.

WALT SIX, born Jan. 2, 1930, Sharonville, OH. Enlisted Mar. 12, 1948. Photography School, Pendleton, 1948-1949; Lejeune 1949-1950; Inchon - Central Front 1950-1951; Quantico - Discharge 1951-Mar. 11, 1952.





Met future wife in '49,
Married in '52.
In '56 all was fine,
Graduated from Tampa U.
Though family planning not on our mind,
In '56, '58, and '60 a son we did find.
No reasons, no plans, apparently was generic,
Mark and Matt, the last was Derek.
Settled in N.C. with three sons and spouse,
Paid $51.95 for our present house.
An insurance adjuster for 30 years,
And happiness prevails as retirement nears.
No claim to fame now or before,
Though understand I was first out of the reservoir.
The Chosin Mosaic brought much happiness to me,
Now at the P.I. Museum for the whole world to see.
The artist wept for these young marines,
As she recreated reservoir scenes.
In stone, she walked through hell-fire and strife.
Each step representing some marine's life.
Was for two years a Methodist minister,
In spite of the influence of McDonald and Kerr.
Just one more fact left to be said.
In the Chosin I outranked Gen. Stephen Olmstead.

ROBERT SLAGLE, What does it take to become a Marine. Join the Navy. I did! My earliest experience with wounded was at a Norfolk, NAS Hangar filled with mines. It exploded, blew up, and killed and wounded many sailors. My first aid came in handy, as my training in a hospital, this also led to being sent to South Carolina to the FMF. Boy, what a difference in training. On to Hawaii and several landings to end WW II at Okinawa. Then with the Marines still to Peking and Peti-Ho China until the Reds kick the U.S. out of China.



I was discharged but smart enough to join the Reserves. My good friend talked me into the USMCR 11th Tank Bn. in San Diego. As luck will have it, Korea! Before I could imagine, I was coming off the front of a LST in an amtrack and onto Seoul, through a hole in the wall only to have the 1st Marine out of the hatch to be hit with a mortar. From Inchon to the Brewery, Kimpo, Han River into the main road into Seoul where the mighty Mo was lobbing 16 inches just ahead of our advances.

Then on to Wonsan, up the mountains to Hagaru-Ri and Koto-Ri. If it wasn't for my No. 2 man, Harbinson, from Texas, our collection section of Corpsmen would not have been the number one team of doing the best job of saving Marines.

He received three Commendation Ribbons with Combat V, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Good Conduct Medal, and many Area and Combat Ribbons with Stars.

HAROLD FOX SLAWSON, was born Sept. 18, 1931, in Kannapolis, NC, where he was educated in public schools, and worked temporarily in Cannon Mills, Inc., until he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Jan. 4, 1949.

After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to Radio Schools at Camp Del Mar, and San Diego MCRD, California. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Div. in July, 1950, joining the 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade on the docks at Pusan, in early September, 1950, serving as a radioman with the TACP Team, 1st Bn., 5th Marines.

He participated in the Inchon-Seoul operation, and landed with the 5th Marines at Wonsan in late 1950. He assisted in controlling aircraft from the ground during close air support missions, and was in "the valley" at Yudam-ni when the Chinese struck. He learned to drive a jeep by crossing the Bailey bridge dropped from aircraft during the drive down the mountains from Koto-ri to Majon-dong.

He was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Ribbon with seven Stars, three Good Conduct Medals, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. He served in the Marine Corps until discharged with medical disability in December, 1958.

Harold is President of his own Accounting/Tax Preparation firm, and now resides in Columbia, SC. He is Alternate NEC for the South Carolina Department of AMVETS, Life Member of DAV, American Legion, and is a Shriner. Harold is also a Life Member of the Marine Corps Association, and a Sustaining Member of the Marine Corps Historical Society.

E.B. SLAYTON, was born Jan. 24, 1930 at LeFors, TX. He enlisted in the Marines on Sept. 8, 1948. After boot camp he joined "B" Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines at Camp Pendleton, CA.

January - March 1949 - participated in Winter Maneuvers in Alaska to test cold weather gear. In 1949 transferred from "B" Btry. to Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines to be Battalion CO Driver.

Outbreak of Korean War went to Korea with 1st Prov. Marine Brigade. Engaged enemy in Southern Perimeter (yellow-leg campaign).

First night our baptism of fire came quickly as "B" Btry. took a direct hit by a 90 mil. mor. on our 105 killing two and severely wounding eight - ten others. On our second time at the Naktong River I was relieved of my post as CO Driver by Exec. CO and assigned to Fire Direction Center "For borrowing the Col.'s jeep"—Went to an Army unit for some shoes which I needed and the CO wasn't using his jeep anyway—a technicality.





We joined the 1st Div. for Inchon Landing and securing of Seoul. Went on excursion to Seoul on a lead looking for "Seoul City Sue". No luck. Then off to Wonsan-Hungnam Chosin Campaign...on to Yudam-ni.

The 1st Bn., 11th Marines - supported the 5th Marines - "The Fighting Fifth" and "The Loving 11th" members of the Brigade.

Served in Rear Guard Action with "A" Btry. as member of Hq. Btry. Fire Direction Center. First engaged as "A" Btry. firing point-blank at 40 yds. Engaged two road blocks (small arms fire) from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri on to Koto-ri and Hungnam.

Back to South Korea - compliments of the Chinese - Rest Area for short period. Started on "Operation

Killer" in So. Central Korea and was rotated to States "Truman's Rock". Was assigned to Camp Lejeune, NC. Went to Atlanta, GA for school for three months. Back to Camp Lejeune.

Awards: two Presidential Unit Citations; Korean Service Medal - six Stars; and the toughest one - The Good Conduct Medal.

Discharged - Aug. 15, 1952 as a Sergeant.

Married JoAnn Bever - Feb. 23, 1952. Four children: 1. Thomas - boy child, 2. Kim - boy child, 3. Barbara - girl child, 4. Tracy - boy child. Several mean grandchildren.

Occupation - Self employed as General Contractor and Home Builder.

P.S. I've been in many lesser known battles since, I've been married!!! No medals!!!

DANIEL E. SMITH, was born Oct. 3, 1930, in East Chicago, IN. He attended Washington High School and Drake University.

He enlisted in the USMCR in March, 1948, and was assigned to Co. "C", 9th Inf. Bn., Chicago, IL, and was discharged Mar. 3, 1950. He re-enlisted Mar. 4, 1950, in Chicago, IL. After training, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA. At Camp Pendleton, he was assigned to "G" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. He served in the 3rd Platoon and participated in the Inchon-Seoul, South Korea, campaign and also the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin, North Korea, campaign. He was evacuated at Koto-ri with minor wounds and severe frostbite. He was hospitalized in Osaka and Nara, Japan. After recovery, he served out his enlistment in the Guard Co. at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL, and was honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1953.

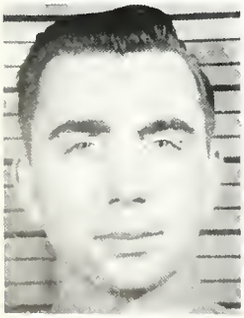




Dan and his wife, Ellen, reside in Hercules, CA. He is presently employed as a Lubrication Sales Engineer in the Kendall-Amalie Division of Witco Corporation.

EDWARD E. SMITH, was born Feb. 11, 1926 in Newcastle, PA. In December, 1943, he enlisted in the Army Air Force and after graduation from Castle Heights Military Academy served until November, 1945.

In 1946 he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. After completion of the PLC Program and upon graduation from Youngstown State University, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the USMC. Completing the 5th Basic Class in 1949, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton, CA. Assigned to the 1st Motor Transport Bn. and participated in the Inchon Landing, Wonsan, Hamhung and Hagaru-ri. On the night of November 27th, he was assigned convoy duty to return trucks from the base of Hill 1282 after off-loading 7th Marine Units. Returning from Yudam-ni, he and the Battalion Commander, Olin Beall, passed through an estimated three enemy divisions picking up





numerous 5th and 7th casualties along the road. On the movement of the division South from Hagaru-ri, he was assigned duties of the Commanding Officer of Group Headquarters, Fox Group of Number One Division Convoy. This group was under continuous enemy attack and direct enemy small arms fire for 36 hours. He was awarded the Navy Commendation with Combat "V" for valor in this activity. He was also awarded three Presidential Unit Citations and the Korean Service Medal with six Stars.

Returning from Korea in October 1951, he entered flight training at Pensacola, FL. Completing his training in 1952, he returned to Korea as an attack pilot.

He was retired in 1971 as a Lieutenant Colonel having been awarded a Bronze Star w/V, Air Medal and other decorations in the Vietnam War.

Ed retired as a Ph.D of Adult Education in Oklahoma in 1986 and resides with his wife, Jean in Choctaw, OK.

JACK CLAIRMONT SMITH, born Aug. 6, 1918 in Custer, WA, joined the Marines Aug. 6, 1936 in Seattle. Served aboard the West Virginia two years at opening of the Golden Gate Bridge. Joined I E Reserves for $20.00 in 1940. Called back December 1940. Accident in 1941 resulted in a broken leg and ankle. Troop Ship SS Monroe to Guadalcanal in 1942. Returned to Balboa Hospital for operation on ankle. Was promoted to WO 1943 to Espirito Santo. 1st Marine Air Wing. Assistant paymaster. Paid Pappy Boyington and gang. To Quantico - 59th ROC Platoon Leader Class 1945. Camp Pendleton. Navy Embarkation School. 1945 ordered to San Francisco, Navy Assistant Port Director. Participated Atomic Bomb Test, Bikini Atoll, 1946. Duties included evacuation last minute personnel. Permanent Commission 2nd Lieutenant 1947 to New York APA 218 as TQM. Transferred to 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, Asst. S3 in 1950.





September 1950 to Camp Pendleton. Embarkation Officer for 1st Marine Reg. under Col. Chesty Puller commercial loading for Japan. There unloaded and reloaded for combat landing at Inchon. Received Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V. Served under Chesty Puller at Chosin, surrounded by Chinese. Marched back to the sea. Loaded ships for return to South Korea. To Bremerton for 2nd ankle operation. Assistant Recruiting Officer, San Francisco, 1952-1953. To Supply School, Camp Lejeune, assigned CO of Supply Co. 1955-1956. Retired May 1957, Bremerton, WA. Graduated University of Washington 1960, taught industrial arts at Summer High 18 years. Retired again and now living in Lakeside, CA. Have three sons and four grandchildren.

JOSEPH E. SMITH, (Smitty) enlisted in the USMCR on Feb. 12, 1949 (Lincoln's birthday) while still in high school; prior to being activated served with the 21st Inf. Bn., Lake Denmark, NJ; sent to Camp Pendleton by direct troop train. After training in California, was shipped to Korea via Japan.

Landed in Wonsan; assigned to "A" Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines was on patrol near Hansan-Ni, west of Yudam-ni on November 26 when all hell broke loose. In that skirmish, we lost 1st Lt. Frank Mitchell, our platoon commander, who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously. Many friends and comrades were lost and wounded. On November 27, two of us were sent on patrol with "B" Co., the fighting was again bitter.

The road back to Hagaru-ri was not only constant fighting by the "Davis Ridgerunners" but painfully





cold. I remember taking off a glove and moisture on my hand froze.

Moving out to Koto-ri wasn't an easier task for "A" Co. as we were primarily traversing the ridges — Funchilin Pass, Hill 1081. Thank God for the "Corsairs."

After evacuation at Hamhung and arrival at Pusan, there were few left in the 1st Platoon of "A" Co. Smitty left Korea with frozen feet and a wound received walking out from Chosin. Most of all with admiration of fellow Marines who gave their best — and lives.

Former Mayor of Branchburg, NJ, Joe currently lives near Princeton, NJ, with Mary Lou, his wife. They have five grown children and six grandchildren.

LOUIS G. SMITH, joined Marine Corps Mar. 4, 1943; basic at San Diego, CA. Camp Elliott to Jacques Farm in Mission Valley. To Ft. Knox, KY, tank school, returned to Coast; sent to Hawaii, to Maui; joined 22nd Marines, Tank Bn., November of 1943. In February of 1944, the Eniwetok operation. There to Guadalcanal where 1st Provisional Brigade was formed for the Guam operation. Back to Canal and there the 6th Marine Div. was formed. Okinawa was next Apr. 1, 1945. After the war ended, we were sent to Tsingtao, China, where the Japanese forces surrendered in a formal ceremony at the race track. Discharged Mar. 4, 1947.





Met some old friends from Corps and joined the 11th Tank Bn. Reserve Unit in San Diego, 1948. June, 1950, Korea erupts Big "E". Erskin says he can field a division in 60 days. Bingo, we are on our way for the Inchon landing. Moved across the peninsula loaded aboard ship and landed in Wonsan. There to Hamhung and up to Koto-ri and entrapment. "B" Co. tanks were the last unit on the way down the mountain, half way down, we were ordered to abandon our tanks and we walked out. One tank commander left his men in the vehicle and they became P.O.W.s. Louis was discharged as a Staff Sergeant.

My wife, Dorothy, and I raised three children and we now have five grandchildren. Retired now after 30 years as a carpenter.

OLIVER WILSON SMITH, was born July 11, 1931 in Caldwell Co., NC. Entering the army on Jan. 20, 1949, he took basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC. After basic training, he went to Ft. Sills, OK. On June 1, 1950, he was transferred to Camp Stoneman, CA with orders to go to Hawaii. Before he left Camp Stoneman, the Korean War broke out and his orders were changed.

Oliver was sent to Camp Crawford, Japan and was assigned in G Co., 31st Inf. Reg. He made the invasion in Inchon in September 1950. He fought south to Suwon where he linked up with the 1st Cavalry. He pushed on south to Pusan and boarded a boat going north to Iowan. In Iowan, Oliver embarked during

the first of October. His company was trapped in Koto-ri.





Oliver rotated out of Korea in June 1951. He returned to Ft. Jackson and shortly was transferred to Camp Roberts, CA. He was discharged on June 3, 1952.

Oliver and his wife, Juanita reside in Granite Falls, NC. They have two daughters and two grandchildren.

Oliver has been dying for a living for over 36 years. Presently, he is the dyehouse manager at Burkmills in Valdese, NC.

THOMAS E. SMITH, JR., was born in North Little Rock, AR on Sept. 4, 1930. I enlisted in the Marine Corp Reserve on Feb. 4, 1948 while still in high school and was assigned to a machine gun squad under Lt. John Yancy. After two years of rigorous training under his leadership, I was in Charley Co., 15th Inf. Bn. in Little Rock, AR when it was activated in June 1950 and sent to Camp Joseph Pendleton, CA.

I was immediately transferred to 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, put aboard Navy ship General Weigel and sent to Kobe, Japan. On my birthday, Sept. 4, 1950, I was transferred to 1st Bn., 11th Marines made a machine gunner in Security Section and went aboard LSTQ030 and sailed for the invasion behind enemy lines at Inchon where I went ashore on Wolmi-Do, was in the battle at Yoadoung-Po, the battle for Kimpo Airfield and the battle for Seoul.





After securing Seoul, we went back aboard ship and made the amphibious landing at Wonsan, North Korea. Sometime around Oct. 29, 1950 we moved up through the Funchilin Mountain Pass to the Chosin Reservoir. On Monday, November 27, I volunteered to go on a patrol in the Reservoir area around Yudamni where we encountered heavy fire from Chinese troops. At Yudam-ni we fought our way through the Chinese to Hagaru to join forces with other Marines. Casualties were so high that we re-organized again and I was transferred to New Item Co., 3rd Bn, 2nd Platoon, 2nd Squad, 7th Marines as a Bar Man. On Dec. 1, 1950, we began operation breakout from the Chosin Reservoir trap. Seventy-eight miles and 15 days later, we were free from the trap and going aboard ship.

After a few days rest at Masan we were in operation mop-up clearing out pockets of guerillas behind our lines in the south. On Feb. 17, 1951, my group moved up to the 37th parallel line through Taegu and Changjin to Wonju. I was chosen to go on advance recon to choose field of fire to help halt and trap advancing Chinese regular army troops at Wonju. I rode shotgun for Col. Feehan and Lt. Desalandro. Once again my outfit was in the thick of fighting and stayed in battle through April 1951. My highest rank in service was Lieutenant.

After being discharged from service in 1954, I attended schools at Arkansas Baptist Hospital, Little Rock Junior College and Southwest Missouri School of Anesthesia and on graduation returned to Arkansas to practice CRNA Anesthesia in 1960. I have been in practice in Benton, AR for the past 25 years and my office is located at 122 South Market Street. I have a wife, Melba and four children. Two children are married, one in college, and one 17 year old teenager still at home. We have three grandchildren.

The high point of my life was attending the Chosin Few Reunion in San Diego and renewing old friendships and then a return visit to Korea with my wife and two of my children. We went for a tour of the country and a special visit to Panmunjon where we briefly stepped across the 38th Parallel line into Communist North Korea.

JAY C. SMOUT, was born Nov. 13, 1928, in Ogden, UT. He enlisted in the Navy on Sept. 12, 1947, and completed recruit training and Hospital Corps School in San Diego.

In August 1950, HM2 Smout was transferred E Co., 1st Medical Bn., at Camp Pendleton. He landed at Inchon in September 1950, with elements of the 7th Marine Reg. His unit provided medical support for operations in and around Seoul, Wonsan, Hamhung, and Chinhung-ni. He was with the forward detachment of his company in Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. At Hagaru-ri, he helped provide medical services to more than 3,000 battle and cold weather casualties. Smout participated in the 1st Marine Div. breakout from Hagaru-ri to Hungnam. He continued to serve in medical support assignments until rotation back to CONUS in August 1951.





His Korean service earned Smout the Navy Commendation Medal (combat V), two Presidential Unit Citations, and the Korean Service Medical with five Battle Stars.

Capt. Smout was commissioned in the Medical Service Corps, USN, in August 1954. At his retirement in August 1978, he was Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, Whidbey Island, WA.

Since retirement, Capt. Smout has been a faculty member at the University of Texas in Galveston, and has completed a Ph.D. in post-secondary education at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he resides with his wife, Fayrene. They have two grown children: Robert and Rhana (Mrs. Paul) Paris.

JOSEPH DALE SNEDDEN, was born Oct. 24, 1929 at Des Moines, IA. Enlisted in Iowa Air National Guard June 1, 1947. Trained as aerial gunner on B-26 aircraft and as armorer for .50 cal. machine gun, transferred to USMC June 18, 1948, boot training at MCRD San Diego. Assigned to MB USNS, Pier 91, Seattle, WA to June 1949. Attended Music School, MCRD San Diego. Assigned to USNAS Alameda, November 1949 as duty bugler for Air Station. July 1950 assigned to H&S Co., 2-7 as machine gunner. Sailed to Korea on USS Bayfield for Inchon-Seoul campaign. Made the Wonsan landing still with H&S perimeter defense team of 2-7. Wounded December 6th, but walked out of Chosin to aid station at Chinhung-ni. Hospitalized in Japan until Jan. 21, 1951 and then returned to H&S 2-7. Wounded for second time Jan. 29, 1951 at Pohang, and air evaced first to Japan then to the USNH Oakland, CA until Nov. 30, 1951. Retired at that time with 60% disability. Trained on GI Bill as automachinist, aircraft mechanic and pilot. Became professional race driver on Midwest 1/4 and 1/2 mile tracks. Racing accident terminated driving career and turned to music for livelihood. Worked as professional musician from 1958 to 1974 in radio, TV, recordings, and the Nevada casino circuit. Since 1974 have worked as warehouse manager and security officer.





Life Member of AMVETS and Marine Corps League. Served as National Officer of Marine Corps League for four years and National Officer for Military Order of Devil Dogs for two years. Presently involved in hand gun target shooting and match competition. Married Laura Bequeaith in 1952 and have two grown children, son, John and daughter, Janetta.

MAX H. SNYDER, was born Mar. 2, 1929 at Burnham, PA. After graduating high school and attending one year of college in Huntingdon, PA, Max enlisted in the United States Marine Corps June 28, 1948 at Pittsburgh, PA. He underwent basic training at Parris Island, SC, attended wire school at Camp Del Mar, CA and was assigned to permanent duty as a wireman in B Btry., 1st Bn., 10th Reg., 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC.

At the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950 Max's unit was redesignated E Btry., 2nd Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Marine Div. and was ordered to Asia with the rest of the Division. Upon arriving in Japan to Join the UN build-up Max was detached as an artillery forward observer to E Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Reg., 1st Marine Div. In September, 1950 the 1st Reg. formed the Marine spearhead in the Inchon landing and the battle for Seoul—and it was with Easy Co. that Max saw action in the subsequent Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign.

The initial advance through North Korea toward the Chinese border began less happily for Max than for the Division as a whole. E-2-1-1 was ambushed by enemy forces in the mountains above Wonsan, just as the 5th and 7th Regs. were entering the Chosin Reservoir area. During this action Max had his carbine shot out of his hands and was hit in the face by a North Korean round; luckily, this wound was superficial.





Easy Co. had advanced as far as Koto-ri when the Chinese entered the war in November, 1950. Max took part in several patrols to the west of Koto-ri, and he helped direct artillery and 4.2 mortar fire in defense of this strong-point. Easy Co. was with the last infantry unit out of Koto-ri, and Max served with the rear-guard for the rest of the breakout, helping to cover the engineers engaged in blowing bridges behind the column.

Following evacuation from Hungnam Max was transferred to Hq. Btry., 2nd Bn., 11th Reg., 1st Marine Div., working in the Battalion Fire Direction Center as a telephone switchboard operator. He was transferred back to the States in May, 1951. After a brief stay in Quantico, VA Max returned to Camp

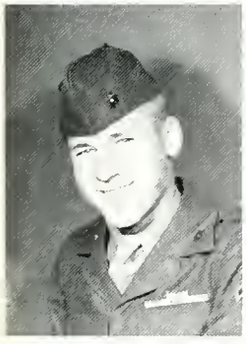
Lejeune, serving as Chief Operator for the camp switchboard until his discharge from the Corps June 27, 1952 after four years active service.

Max currently resides in Ravenswood, WV with his wife Margaret; he has three children and two grandchildren. Employed for three decades as an industrial engineer in the metals industry, Max retired from Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation in 1985, but continues to consult in the industrial engineering field.

Max retains vivid memories of the Chosin campaign, especially of the bitter cold and the great discipline of the men of the 1st Marine Div. As a participant in one of the greatest feats in all military history, Max is proud to call himself a Marine—and proud to be one of the Chosin Few.

JOHN L. SOLDAU, (Martinez) Cpl. USMCR, San Diego, CA was born Oct. 14, 1932 in Chihuahua, Mexico of German parents.

Joined the Marine Corps Reserve in 1948 while a sophomore in high school. He was in the reserves two years and had attended two summer camps before high school graduation in 1950. His reserve unit, the 11th Tank Bn. was activated in August 1950 after which John was assigned to the tank platoon, Anti Tank Co., 1st Mar. Reg. John landed at Inchon by LST on Sept. 15, 1950 and after the Inchon-Seoul operation, landed at Wonsan. He was then assigned to the newly formed APC section, moved north to Hamhung and then to Koto-ri. He remained at Koto-ri until it was evacuated. John was in the ambush in which Lt. Col. John Page was awarded the M.O.H. during the move down the mountain to Hamhung. John's APC was evacuated to Mason by LSD after which all of the Anti Tank APCs were transferred to Recon. Co. John was then assigned to the recoilless 75 platoon for the remainder of his tour. He left Korea in September 1951 and spent the next six months as a .45 instructor in the Weapons Training Bn. at MCRD, San Diego.





After his release to inactive duty John went to college where he met his future wife. In July, 1954 John entered Navy Flight Training at Pensacola, FL. He received his wings and commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in November 1955. His first assignment was to an attack squadron at Cherry Point, NC. From there he was sent to another attack squadron at K-3 Korea and Iwakuni, Japan. After Japan came an assignment as a FAC/ALO in 1st Bn., 7th Marines. John was released to inactive duty in July, 1958, and went back into the reserves. He transferred to the Air Force Reserves in 1964 where he remained flying troop carriers until retirement as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1982.

John has been married 32 years, has two sons and two daughters, two granddaughters, and presently operates his own business in San Diego, CA.

JEROME C. SOMMERHAUSER, (Skip) enlisted when he was 16, in August, 1948. His first duty station was on Guam with A-1-5 as a machine gunner. After Typhoon Alynn destroyed Camp Witek on Feb. 11, 1950, the Brigade returned to Camp Pendleton. He sailed for Korea on July 14, 1950. With G/3/5 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, he participated in the first engagement by the Marines in the Korean war at Hill 342 at Ching dong-ni on Aug. 7, 1950. He also saw action at Kosong, Naktong and OBong-ni Ridge where he was wounded by shrapnel but stayed on with the outfit. On September 15, he landed with the first wave on Wolmi-do and set up his machine gun atop Radio Hill where he had a ring-side view of the Inchon landing. After the securing of Seoul, he made the landing at Wonsan, then up to the Chosin Reservoir.

He was wounded at Yudam-ni by gunshot on November 28 and again on December 1 at Hagaru-ri. He was evacuated at Koto-ri and hospitalized at the Naval hospital outside of Kyoto, Japan.

He was transferred to Marine Corp Recruit Depot, San Diego, as a D.I. in 3rd Bn. until he was discharged in August 1952.





Skip and his wife, Marcey, are alive and well and living in Maplewood, MN. After having his own hairstyling business for 30 years, he is now semi-retired. They have five children and nine grandchildren, so far.

Skip received the Korean Service Medal with four Stars, Purple Heart with one Gold Star, Navy Occupation Medal, and Good Conduct Medal, UN Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with one Star. Last August when he returned to Korea for the 1987 reunion, he was awarded the Korean War Veteran Medal.

ALFRED LEO SOREL, was discharged April, 1948 USMC; enlisted as a volunteer at Worcester, MA. July 27, 1950, after reserve unit had already been activated. We marched out as a group and boarded trains to North Carolina. From there to California and Korea; eventually assigned to D Co., 1st Eng. Bn., 1st Mar. Div.





Arrived in Korea August, 1950, as part of the 7th Mar.; participated in Chosin campaign and after events, returned from duty June 10, 1951; sent home to San Diego and released from active duty July 3, 1951. Received PUC with one Star and Korean Service Medal with three Stars.

Now residing in Concord, VA with family. I was born in Auburn, MA, December of 1928.

STEVE SPANOVICH, was born in South Saint Paul, MN on Feb. 22, 1921. After graduation from high school in 1938 I enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps and served two years in Camp 3707 Two Harbors, MN. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in September 1940 and received basic training at MCRD San Diego and was assigned to the U.S. Destroyer Base in San Diego. In October 1941 I was assigned to the 1st Defense Bn. Pearl Harbor Hawaii. I was at the U.S. Navy Hospital during the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941 and assisted Navy corpmen with the care of the wounded. In January 1942 I was assigned to Palmyra Island with the 1st Defense Bn. where I served until April 1943. Upon my return to the United States in May 1943 I was assigned to Camp Lejeune, New River, NC where I served until March 1944 and was then assigned to the 2nd Bn., 27th Marine, 5th Marine Div. On Feb. 19, 1945 I landed with the assault forces of the 2nd Bn., 27th Marines on Iwo Jima. On Sept. 22, 1945 I arrived with the 5th Mar. Div. at Sasebo Japan and participated in the occupation of Kyushu, Japan. When the 5th Mar. Div. departed from Japan I was assigned to the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. for further occupation duty. Upon my return to the United States in August 1946 I was assigned to MCRD San Diego where I served until October 1949. I joined Serv. Btry. 1st Bn., 11th Marines 1st Mar. Div., FMF in October 1949. On Aug. 2, 1950 I arrived with the 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade at Pusan Korea to participate in the defense of the Pusan perimeter. I remained with Serv. Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. for the assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea, the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea, the Wonsan-Hamhung-Chosin reservoir campaign and operations against enemy forces in Central Korea.





I returned to the United States on Mar. 22, 1951 and was assigned to StaMaintSq-1, MCAS, El Toro, CA. Upon completion of my extended enlistment I was discharged on Sept. 23, 1951 from the Marine Corps with the rank of T/Sergeant. I enlisted in the United States Air Force in October 1951 and was assigned to Vance Air Force Base Enid, OK. After an assignment to Niigata Air Force Base in Japan followed by an assignment to Maxwell Air Force Base Montgomery, AL, I retired in June 1961 with credit for 21 years of combined service with the rank of Master Sergeant. After retirement I was employed by a General Contractor as office manager. I built my own home in Yucaipa, CA where my wife Jane and I reside at the present time.

ERNEST WILLIAM SPEACH, was born Apr. 10, 1929, in Syracuse, NY. He was the last of ten children born to Italian immigrants. After high school graduation he started in the construction business but enlisted in the Marine Corps on Aug. 18, 1948. He spent basic training in Parris Island then transferred to Camp Lejeune for advanced infantry training. In Camp Lee, VA, an Army base, he graduated from Salvage Technician School. Speach then returned to Camp Lejeune and was assigned to H & S Co., 2nd Marine Reg., 2nd Marine Div. Motor Transport Pool. In June 1950 Speach became Corporal and Chief Mechanic. The 2nd Marine Div. was transported to Camp Pendleton by troop train to become the nucleus of the 1st Marine Div. after the Korean Conflict broke out.

On Sept. 15, 1950, at the Inchon Landing, Speach was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. While in Korea he participated in the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Area Campaign, and participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. While at the Chosin Campaign he was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant.



Speach was awarded the Certificate of Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, the United Nations Service Medal, and the Commendation Ribbon with combat "V". Speach was proud to be the only Marine in Korea to ride a Russian motorcycle that he liberated in Seoul and rode all the way to Koto-ri.

Today, Speach is still living in Syracuse and owns his own construction company. He has two children and three grandchildren.

PAUL E. SPEAKE, born Jackson, MS June 25, 1928. Enlisted USMC on 17th birthday, 1945. Trained Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC — Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, VA, — served at Headquarters Marine Corps, Arlington, VA. Discharged October 1948 — rank of Sergeant.

Re-enlisted USMC July 1950.

Joined 1st Marine Div., Wonsan, North Korea November. Assigned Able Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines. Moved up to the village of Yudam-ni where the fire-fights intensified. Began breakout from the valley at Yudam-ni by cutting our way to the top of the Toktong Ridge. After 48 hours of continuous fighting we leap-frogged our way to Fox Co., north of Hagaru-ri. On the morning of December 3 while clearing the Toktong Pass was wounded by machine gun fire. Evacuated by air from Hagaru-ri.





After a period of treatment and rehabilitation training at the Amputee Center, U.S. Naval Hospital in Oakland, CA, was retired and returned to previous employment with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Worked 31 years for the Dept. of Defense in Engineering Research in the field of mobility of military vehicles.

I shall always be grateful to have had the opportunity to have walked with Marines the likes of Mister Frank Michell — a Corporal called "Egor" — a Machine Gunner named "Beam" — and many other names that fade with time but whose faces will always remain young in memory.

Now retired and living in Vicksburg, MS. Married, two children and four grandchildren.

Decorations and awards: Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, Good Conduct, Marine Corps Expeditionary, American Defense, WW II Victory, American Theater, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, Korean Service, United Nations Service.

WILLIAM D. SPORTS, (H-3-7) in Korea from September 1950 to May 1951 (Machine gunner). Born in Georgetown, SC Apr. 11, 1929. Entered the Marine Corps Oct. 20, 1947. After boot camp at P.I. he was assigned duty in Tsingtao, China. Traveled by troop train from South Carolina to Treasure Island, CA and by ship to Tsingtao by way of Hawaii and Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Left Tsingtao in 1949 just before Mao took Tsingtao. Duty as bartender at hostess house at Camp Pendleton until shipped to Japan to prepare for Inchon. Discharged in October 1951.

Worked as welder until entering the Air Force in September 1954. Was in Special Weapons and retired from the Air Force in September 1970. Married to wife Mary for 36 years, they have five children and 11 grandchildren. Bill and Mary bought an 1860 farm house near the Santee Lakes and are restoring it. They also make and sell country crafts. Bill came out of Chosin like many others—frostbitten.

JAMES R. SPRUNGLE, JR., Sgt. Maj. USMC (Ret) was born in Cleveland, OH, Nov. 26, 1923 enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps on Aug. 29, 1942.

He served overseas during WW II in the South Pacific with the 3rd Mar. Div. in the Bougainville, recapture of Guam, and Iwo Jima campaigns from January 1943 to April 1945. From May 1945 to September 1945 performed duty at MB, NAD, Iona Island, NY. Joined Co. B, 7th Inf. Bn., USMCR, December 1947 and assigned extended active duty August 1950 and joined 1st Mar. Div. in Korea, November 1950. Participated in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign at Hagaru-ri. Departed Korea September 1951.

Re-enlisted for duty with Scols, Dem, Trps, MCS, Quantico, VA from July 1952 to May 1954. Back overseas to the 3rd Mar. Div. in Japan from June 1954 to June 1956. Joined the 2nd Mar. Div., Camp Lejeune, NC from July 1956 to June 1958. During this period deployed to Vieques, Puerto Rico and Panama, Canal Zone.





With the American Embassy, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya as NCOIC in charge of the Marine Detachment from August 1958 to December 1960.

Returned to Camp Lejeune, NC for duty with Force Troops, and 2nd Mar. Div. from February 1961 and May 1965. In this period during the Cuban Missile Crises embarked and disembarked from the USS Thuban.

As 1st Sergeant Co. B, 2nd Mar. deployed as a member of the ground forces for defense of the base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba from September 1963 to December 1963. From October 1964 to February 1965 served with H & S Co., 1st Bn., 2nd Mar. as 1st Sergeant in the largest amphibious assault conducted by the Marine Corps in peacetime as of that date, Steel Pike I in Southern Spain, then completed its deployment in the Mediterranean.

Served as 1st Sergeant of Marine Barracks, Annapolis, MD from June 1965 to April 1967. In Vietnam from June 1967 to June 1968 was Sergeant Major of 2nd Bn., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. Served as Squadron Sergeant Major with VMA (AW) 332 and Group Sergeant Major with H & MS-27, MWSG-27, 2nd MAW, Cherry Point, NC from July 1968 to March 1970. Then retirement from active duty Mar. 31, 1970. Sgt. Maj. Sprungle and his wife Brenda reside in Annapolis, MD. We have one daughter, Mary who is a plebe attending the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD and a son James III, who is attending the Naval Academy Prep School, Newport, RI.

The Sergeant Major is a Life Member of the 3rd Mar. Div. Assn. and a member of the Chosin Few.

CLEO P. STAPLETON, was born Aug. 29, 1931 at Yakima, WA. At 18 he enlisted in the Marine Corps, receiving recruit training at San Diego. Assigned to Service Btry., 1/11 at Camp Pendleton and during its initial deployment in Korea, he went to E/2/5 as a replacement rifleman during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

Commissioned a Second Lieutenant Dec. 12, 1953, he received artillery training at 29 Palms and Ft. Sill, serving one year in 2nd 155th Gun Bn. A two year tour as Executive Officer, Marine Detachment, USS Bon Homme Richard (CVA-31) followed. He was promoted to Captain in 1958 while again serving with 1/11. After Supply School, Capt. Stapleton served a three-year tour that included duties at Camp Pendleton and MCAS, Yuma. A third tour with the 11th Marines saw him on the Regimental staff and as "I" Btry. Commander. In 1964 he joined the 12th Marines on Okinawa as "D" Btry. Commander, later as 2nd Bn. Liaison Officer.

In March 1965 he became Commanding Officer, Casual Co., MCS, Quantico. Promoted to Major in 1965, he served a year as Project Officer at the Development Center, then a year attending Marine Corps Command and Staff College.





July 1968, he joined 3rd Bn., 12th Marines in Vietnam as Battalion Executive Officer. November 1968 he was assigned to 3rd Mar. Div. staff as Psychological Operations Officer where he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1972 he became G-3, Force Troops, FMFLant, Camp Lejeune, then Executive Officer and CO of 2nd Field Arty. Gp., Force Troops. In 1975 he became Commanding Officer, Headquarters and Service Bn., 2nd Force Service Reg., and saw the battalion through the organizational change to Force Troops/2nd Force Service Support Gp.

Retiring from active duty in August 1976, he attended East Carolina University, earning his B.S. degree in Business Administration and has been subsequently employed as a manager in apparel manufacture. He, his wife and three married sons all live in North Carolina.

Lt. Col. Stapleton's medals and decorations include: the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" with one Bronze Star, the Presidential Unit Citation with three Bronze Stars, Good Conduct Medal and Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Bronze Star.

DON W. STEARMAN, Sgt., USMCR, born Jan. 13, 1928 in Dallas, TX. Enlisted June 5, 1944 and went to boot camp at San Diego, CA. He joined the 22nd Marines on Guadalcanal, made assault landing on Okinawa where 22nd suffered 120% casualties; went from Guam to China after the war for guard duty with 3rd Marine Brigade. Enrolled in University of Texas on Apr. 29, 1950, made Jane Heraty my roommate. Then, 89 days later, my unit was called to active duty; flew over on PanAm and joined George Co., 5th Marines at Kimpo Airfield.





I was evacuated from the reservoir the morning of the 28th; volunteered to join G-3-1 at Hagaru in the hills to help strengthen the lines. Several nights later a Corpsman and another Marine and I decided to get back to Yudam-ni. It was pitch dark and I lost them between the hospital and the road. When I heard Chinese voices, I made my way to the ditch beside the road and crawled for what seemed to be hours. At daybreak, I walked north down the middle of the road against a brisk, cold wind, and I could see no activity. I didn't realize how many Chinese were watching me until later when we came back down this road. The first troops I encountered on the road was the G-3-5 point. I left Korea June 10, 1951 from Easy Med near the Hwachon Reservoir (Iron Triangle). I was awarded the Silver Star, Commendation Medal with V for Valor, four Presidential Unit Citations, one Battle Star for Asiatic-Pacific, five Battle Stars for

Korea, China Service, among others. I received my third PFC from Chesty Puller.

I am a hydraulic engineer.

KENNETH E. STELZEL, was born in Milwaukee, WI Aug. 13, 1927.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps during WW II at the age of 17 and went to boot camp at Parris Island. When the war ended he went to Tsingtao China with the 6th Marine Div. which was later disbanded and formed the 4th Marines Reinforced until coming back to the States. He then joined the 1st Marine Div.





He joined the 7th Marines at Camp Pendleton and left for Korea where he served as the squad leader of the 3rd Squad, 1st Plt. Able Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines. He was wounded at Sudong North Korea on Nov. 2, 1950. Because of shrapnel wounds that caused the loss of his left eye and hearing to his left ear he was given a medical retirement from the Marine Corps in August 1951.

He married Caroline Gretza and has six children and five grandchildren. He now lives in a 125 year old farm house that he and his wife are remodeling.

During his time in the Marine Corps he has earned ten Campaign Medals including the Purple Heart, Good Conduct with two Stars and the China War Memorial Medal. His present address is 540 HY S Kewaskum, WI 53040.

WILLIAM H. STILES, was born Feb. 1, 1929, in Tulsa, OK. Educated in various public schools in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, and was graduated from Tulsa Central High School in May of 1947. Enlisted in Marine Corps Oct. 5, 1947, following in footsteps of father, who served with the Marine Detachment on board the Cruiser Brooklyn, in 1918-19. Upon completion of boot camp in San Diego, was assigned to the Field Telephone School at Camp Del Mar, CA. After completion of the course, he was assigned to 3rd Bn., 5th, 1st Prov. Marine Brigade, FMF, on Guam, M.I., in October 1948. Remained with this unit until evacuation by air, from Hagaruri, N. Korea, December 1950. Participated in landing on Wolmi-Do Island, off Inchon, S. Korea, September 1950, attached to I Co. 3/5 as telephone wireman. Participated in capture of Kimpo Airfield, and capital city of Seoul. Participated in landing at Wonsan, N. Korea, and the advance to Yudam-ni and the Chosin Reservoir. After release from Naval Hospital at Corpus Christi, TX, was assigned to Naval Ammunition Depot at McAlester, OK in March of 1951, and served out enlistment.





Have four sons, two of which are twins, and both are helicopter pilots in Oklahoma National Guard. Currently retired, and living with wife Lynne in Tulsa. Member of "Chosin Few" organization, 1st Mar. Div. Assn. and Marine Corps League.

HARRY JACK STITES, was born Nov. 10, 1929 at San Antonio, TX. Following enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps in August 1948 and graduation from Boot Camp at San Diego he was assigned to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on the island of Guam.





In July, 1950 he was promoted to Corporal and sailed from San Diego to Korea with A Co. Engineers, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. In Korea he participated in the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Landing, Seoul, Chosin Reservoir and East-Central Front campaigns before returning to the States. In June 1965 he was commissioned a temporary officer and served consecutive tours in Vietnam with the 7th Marines and FMFPac Forward. He was reverted to Master Gunnery Sergeant in December 1971 and following various tours in the States, Hawaii and Okinawa retired on May 1, 1982 with the rank of Captain. During his career he was awarded two Navy Commendation Medals, five Presidential Unit Citations, eight Good Conduct Medals and various other awards including the naming of a training facility at Camp Pendleton in his honor.

Jack and his wife Pat reside in Lake Elsinore, CA. They have four grown children and six grandchildren.

WILLIAM J. STOKLEY, (Hammer) born in Philadelphia, PA, May 30, 1929, enlisted USMC June 7, 1946. Served three winters in China prior to Korea. Joined H-3-5, August 1950.

Participated in the Pusan Perimeter, Wolmi-do-Inchon and Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam and the "Reservoir", plus the South and Central Korea Campaigns.





His squad was still intact from November 27 till their luck ran out on December 1st when assigned as the point with D-23, the "only" tank at Yudam-ni. About 1500, we hit the first road block, receiving fire from the front and both sides. Fire was returned by the point and tank. During the action, three men were killed and nine were wounded, all received multiple hits. Bill climbed onto the tank and manned the 50 cal. machine gun, delivering fire on positions to the front and both flanks until he was hit. He continued firing until the wounded were moved to safety and was forced to dismount to safety himself. Two days later in the convoy, the jeep he was riding in rolled off the road and down a slope, leaving him pressed in the snow. Two wounded Marines died in that incident.

He was flown out of Hagaru-ri to Japan; returned in March till May 1951.

Awards include: The Silver Star, two Purple Hearts, four Presidential Unit Citations, Good Conduct, WW II Victory, China Service and Korean Service with five stars.

Discharged June 1952. He was out for 23 years; at age 46 joined the National Guard. Returned to active duty in 1982 and presently serving as a recruiter.

Bill lives in Clinton, NJ with his wife, Carol, and two children. At this writing has less than nine months to go - a short timer at last at age 59.

ROBERT D. STORY, was born in April, 1923, in Oklahoma City, OK. He enlisted in the Marines in August, 1941. After basic training in San Diego, CA, he was assigned to K-4-10, 2nd Marine Div. He went overseas in November, 1942, and participated in the following Pacific operations: 1943, Tarawa Atoll; 1944, Saipan, Tinian; 1945, Okinawa (forced to abandon ship when Kamikaze suicide plane crash dived USS Hinsdale, APA 120). He returned to the U.S. in July, 1945, and was discharged as a Platoon Sergeant in October, 1945.





In 1950, he joined a Marine reserve unit, as a Staff Sergeant, in Oklahoma City, OK. When the Korean War erupted, his reserve unit was activated, and he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA. He was then assigned to HQ-4-11, 1st Marine Div., and participated in the following operation in Korea: 1950, Wolmi Do-Inchon-Seoul campaign; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin reservoir campaign in North Korea (December 1-4, he was temporarily assigned to a provisional infantry company which reinforced D-2-5); 1951, participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

He returned to the U.S. in July, 1951 and was discharged to the reserves. He is now retired and residing in Orange, CA.

LADDIE STOVER, (Smokey), joined the Marines at age 18 in July 1948. Went to boot camp at San Diego, then six months Radio school at Great Lakes Naval Station, then assigned to Radio Relay Platoon, 1st Signal Bn., 1st Marine Div. Camp Pendleton.

In September 1950 landed at Inchon and went to Seoul attached to the 5th Marine Reg. By ship to Wonsan, Hungnam then to Hagaru-ri with the 5th Marines. Re-assigned to Railhead to facilitate withdrawal back to Hungnam. Temporarily attached to Korean Marine Corps to fight guerilla in central Korea.

Rotated back to States November 1951 to Cherry Point, NC. Discharged July 1952 with rank of Tech/Sergeant. Has been family physician in Marshall, MN for 25 years with wife, Connie and two sons.





Our platoon leader, Lt. Felix Ferranto, was captured by the Red Chinese the night of Nov. 27, 1950. Later was released when the peace talks started at Pan mon jom.

Our platoon had its first reunion in Las Vegas in June 1987. Twenty-five of the original 43 were there including Lt. Ferranto who is 75 years old.

CHARLES ALLEN STRAW, was born in Pittsburgh, PA, on Apr. 9, 1922. He enlisted in the Marine

Corps in May, 1940. After basic training at Parris Island he was assigned to Sea School and later to the USS Texas and USS Augusta. While at sea he saw duty with the Atlantic Fleet, and was aboard the heavy cruiser Augusta when President Roosevelt met with Winston Churchill for the Atlantic Charter meeting. During the war he served 34 months in the Pacific with 1st MAC and FMF Pac. Following naval station and recruiting duty, he reported to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton in February, 1949. Sailing to Korea in August 1950, he landed on Wolmido Island, Inchon, on D-day with Hq. Btry., 11th Marines. He was at Hagaru-ri when the Chinese attacked on November 28. Straw earned the Bronze Star on December 6 for action during the regiment's movement from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri. Returning to Camp Pendleton in October 1951, he was ordered to MP Bn. where he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant.

Back to the FMF in 1955, he served as X.O. 3rd Recon. Co., CO 3rd MP Co., and CO 2nd Recon Co. where he earned his parachute wings. Following recruiting duty and a tour in Philadelphia, he returned to sea as CO Mar. Det., USS Lake Champlain. In June 1965, he reported to 2nd Marine Div. where he served as S-3, 1st Bn., 8th Marines, and as Div. Provost Marshall.





Retiring from the Marine Corps in June 1967, he worked as a safety engineer in private industry before joining the U.S. Dept. of Labor in 1972. When he finally retired in June 1981, he was OSHA Area Director for Western Pennsylvania.

Maj. Straw, the son of a Marine, and the father of two Marines, both of whom were helicopter gunship pilots in Vietnam, lives with his wife Betyan, in Winter Springs, FL.

GRADY J. STUDDARD, born on Apr. 13, 1931, in Hueytown, AL. He enlisted in the Marines in May of 1948.

After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to 1/8, Camp Lejeune and, after a "med cruise", was reassigned to D-2-6. The battalion was preparing for a second med cruise in June of 1950, when Col. Homer Litzenberg mustered all hands and informed us, "we'll continue to pack, but we're heading in a different direction". In August of 1950, the battalion was redesignated as 2-7 and the chain of events began; troop train to Camp Pendleton, troop ship to Kobe and then on to Inchon, landing on September 21st and participating in the capture and securing of Seoul, then back to the ship for a landing "up north".





At Wonsan, Co. D was most fortunate to have assigned a new company commander, Capt. Milton A. Hull. Word was out that the new "skipper" had fought with the Chinese guerilla in WW II. He was a superb leader and a great inspiration to us. When the Chinese struck at about midnight on Novemher 27th, we had already been briefed on what to expect from the Chinese. Hill 1240 came alive and, after the raging battle, the attacks and counter attacks, there were 12-16 marines remaining when a platoon from the 5th Marines came to our rescue. After casualties were evacuated, I joined the mainstream moving south and was assigned to what I later learned was the remnants of Co/E and other units.

I last saw our valiant Captain at an artillery battery waiting to be evacuated; he had been wounded in the head and shoulder.

Of all my memories from Parris Island to present, none are more memorable than those of the Chosin Reservoir campaign.

Grady remained with D-2-7 until Sept. 11, 1951 when, at the "Punchbowl", he rotated stateside and remained in the Corps. He served two tours of duty in Vietnam, in 1965 with 3/1 (81mm) Plt. Sergeant, and in 1968 with 1/9 as Battalion Operations Chief.

Awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V, and the Purple Heart, he retired from the Marine Corps in December 1969 and resides in West Haven, CT with his wife Nancy. They have three grown children: Grady Jr., Donna and Paul, and six grandchildren. Grady is employed as a locksmith, at Yale-New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT.

WILLIAM V.H. STURGEON, was born Apr. 13, 1925 in Moundsville, WV. He first entered the Marine Corps in Canton, OH on June 1943 till January 1946. Participated in action with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam and with the 6th Marine Div. on Okinawa, then served occupational duty in Tsingtao, China.

He entered the Marine Corps Reserve December 1949, activated July 1950, went to Korea with the 2nd Replacement to the 1st Marine Div. K-4-11, October 1950 till August 1952.

When King Btry. (155 M.M. How.) left Yudam-ni near the Chosin Reservoir, he was the last man left out of 14 on Gun #5, K-4-11 and stayed with it all the way out of Hungnam.





King Btry. started out with about 156 men and when they returned to Hungnam there were about 54 men left with no officers.

He has received the Korean Service Ribbon with four Campaign Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, one Navy Unit Commendation and others.

After 38-1/2 years with The Ohio Power Company of Canton, OH, he retired in April 1987 and is living with his wife, June, near Louisville, OH. They have a son, Steve, a Baptist Minister in Dillon, MT and a daughter, Jo Ann Motts of Canton, OH.

A. FRANK STURROCK, landed in Korea as an 18 year old with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on July 31, 1950. I was a rifleman attached to MTAC-2 and we participated in the Defense of South Korea; Inchon landing and securing of Seoul; Wonsan landing and Northern Korea; Chosin Reservoir; (where I was slightly wounded in the back of my neck on Dec. 14, 1950); and Central Korea until I was rotated home on Mar. 31, 1951.





I have been married for 37 years and we have three boys and one girl. I am in the oil and gas business which at this point and time is equal to the plague.

We live on a ranch in east Texas, and enjoy the freedom that all the great American veterans have given us by fighting and dying for this privilege. It's great to he an American.

I pray that **as we** (the Chosin Few) were prepared for that great battle in our youth and stood together, that now in the latter days of our life that we can prepare for eternity to stand together forever. It's free: (Romans 10:9-13).

ALBERT H. STYLES, was born on Oct. 5, 1929 in Modesto, CA. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in June 1948. The reserve unit was activated in July 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton for reassignment, he was assigned to the Hq. Btry. 11th Marines Regimental Hq. for future transfer to the 1st Bn., 11th Marines, he joined Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines Sept. 4, 1950 and served with the local security platoon. After the Yudam-ni to Hagaru fight he was assigned to I Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines for the next phase of the battle.





After the Reservoir he again served with the 1st Bn., 11th Marines in the operations against the enemy forces in south and central Korea until Aug. 15, 1951 when he was rotated home.

Al now resides in Santa Rosa, CA with his wife Evelyn and is retired. Al and Evelyn had two sons and have two grandsons.

CHARLES HARVEY SULLIVAN, Col. was born May 30, 1921 in Sacramento, CA. In 1925 the Colonel's family moved to St. Petersburg, FL where he attended North Ward Grammar School and Mirrow Lake Junior High School. In 1936 the Colonel and his family returned to Sacramento. He graduated from Sacramento Senior High School in June 1939 and Sacramento Junior College in June 1941.

Col. Sullivan enlisted in the Marine Corps on Aug. 13, 1942 and completed boot camp at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA in October 1942. On Nov. 1, 1942 Private Sullivan was transferred to the 2nd Bn., 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Div. while serving with this unit he participated in the Consolidation of the Southern Solomons and the Bougainville Campaign. In May 1945 Cpl. Sullivan was assigned to the 14th Platoon Leaders Class in Quantico, VA and was commissioned a second lieutenant on Sept. 12, 1945.

Second Lt. Sullivan was ordered to China to join the 1st Marine Div. in December 1946 and remained with the 1st Marine Div. until June 10, 1951. During this tour of duty he served in Teintsen Pieping, Tsingtao, China. During the Korean War he participated in the Inchon Landing, North Korean Aggression, Communist China Aggression, 1st U.S. Counteroffensive, and Communist China Spring Offensive. For service in Korea 1st Lt. Sullivan was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" and the Purple Heart.

From Sept. 12, 1951 until Nov. 2, 1953 Capt. Sullivan was the Inspector Instructor with the 21st Special Inf. Co., USMCR, Compton, CA.

Capt. Sullivan was transferred to Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, VA in November 1953 where he served as Company Commander, "A" Co., Schools

Demonstration Troops, and as Commanding Officer of the rifle Range Detachment.

In January 1956, Maj. Sullivan was ordered overseas to the 3rd Marine Div. on Okinawa where he served as the S-3 of the 2nd Bn., 9th Marines and as the Training Officer in the G-3 Section of the 3rd Marine Div.

Maj. Sullivan returned to Quantico, VA in June 1957 to attend the Amphibious Warfare School. From September 1958 until May 27, 1959 Maj. Sullivan attended the University of Maryland under the College Degree Program where he received a Bachelor of Science degree.

In June 1959, Maj. Sullivan was again ordered overseas to Kodiak, AK where he served as Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks and Provost Marshal of the Naval Station.

Maj. Sullivan returned to the United States in July 1961 and was assigned to the Training Branch, G-3 Div., Headquarters, Marine Corps for a three-year tour of duty. In July 1964 Lt. Col. Sullivan was reassigned to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC where he served until July 1966 as Commanding Officer, Hq. and Service Bn., Commanding Officer of the Base brig, and as Base Provost Marshal.

In July 1966 Lt. Col. Sullivan once again was ordered overseas to Vietnam where he served as Provost Marshal for the III Marine Amphibious Force, and Commanding Officer of the 3rd Military Police Bn. Lt. Col. Sullivan was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat V for his service in Vietnam.

On his return to the United States in September 1967 he was assigned as Special Services Officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC. Col. Sullivan was promoted to his present rank on July 1, 1968. In May of 1970 Col. Sullivan was assigned to the Landing Force Training Command, Atlantic where he is serving as Chief of Staff.

Col. Sullivan's medals and decorations include: Legion of Merit, with Combat "V", Bronze Star with Combat "V", Purple Heart, Combat Action Award, Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, Navy Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, American Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign with two Stars, World War II Victory, China Service, Korean Service with five Stars, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Vietnam Service Medal with two Stars, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal.

The Colonel's education includes two years of post graduate work at George Washington University in Personnel Administration.

Col. Sullivan is married to the former Dorothy Ann McQuillen of St. Petersburg, FL. He has two sons by a former marriage: Charles Harvey, Jr., an assistant professor in Landscape Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley, and Timothy Connor, a musician, in New York City.

L. PAUL SUMMERS, was born Jan. 24, 1930 at Waynesboro, PA. Following boot camp at Parris Island October 1948 he was assigned guard duty at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Dover, NJ. In August 1950 he was transferred to Masan, Korea as part of the first replacement draft. He was awarded all three Battle Stars for action in Korea, (1) Pusan Perimeter Defense, (2) Inchon-Seoul Operation and (3) Chosin Reservoir Campaign. His unit, G Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Mar. assaulted the island of Wolmi Do the morning of Sept. 15, 1950, being in the first wave to hit the beach. He had a ring side seat to watch the invasion of Inchon that same evening. During a fire fight in a small village two days outside Inchon, Sept. 17, 1950, he was wounded and evacuated to the hospital at Sasebo, Japan to recuperate. He later rejoined his outfit and fought in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. When word was received to break out of the entrapment his unit had the rear guard action. He suffered frost bitten hands and feet and was on the next to last plane to fly out of Hagaru with wounded. He was hospitalized at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. until being assigned to his old duty station at Dover, NJ. He was later assigned to duty with the 2nd Mar. Div., Camp Lejeune, NC and was discharged there July 29, 1952.

Paul Summers and his wife Doris reside in Waynesboro, PA where he retired from Letterkenny Army Depot as a Maintenance Management Specialist. His combined federal service was 37-1/2 years. They have three daughters, Donna, Ellen and Susan and six grandchildren, three girls and three boys. The families are members of the Lutheran Church.

RICHARD F. SURMAN, was born Nov. 14, 1924 in Cleveland, OH. He entered the USMC in July 1943. Assigned to Signal Co., 7th Service Reg., his campaigns included Saipan and Okinawa. His regiment was then sent to Tientsin, China to participate in the surrender of the City by the Japanese. He was discharged in February 1946 as a Corporal. Reenlisting in January 1950, he was assigned first to the 2nd Weapon Bn., Hq. Co., 2nd Marine Div. as a communicator and then to the 4.2 Mortar Co., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. His participation in the Korean War included the Inchon Landing, the capture of Kimpo Airfield, Seoul, and the invasion of North Korea. Due to severe frostbite of his hands and feet during the entrapment and breakout at the Chosin Reservoir, he was airvac'd from Hagaru-ri. His last duty station was the American Embassy in Mexico city.





After discharge in 1954 as a T/Sergeant, he earned his BS degree at Georgetown University and a M.Ed from Framingham State College in Massachusetts. Richard and his wife, the former Kathleen Donovan of Boston, make their home in Wellesley, MA. They have three children: Edward B., Anne L., and Lt. Katherine A. Surman, North Carolina, USNR.

EDWIN K. SURPITSKI, USMC, (ret.) born Sept. 26, 1923; attended school in Ipswich, MA; entered USMC in September, 1942; served South Pacific with A.A.A., 5th Amphib., (Tarawa - 2nd Mar. and Okinawa - 6th Mar.); discharged in 1945. Civilian occupation after WW II: Tree Surgeon in New England area. He re-enlisted Apr. 1, 1947 and served with H & S Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Mar.; participated Inchon invasion and attack on Seoul; moved north for 1st Mar. Div. assault to Yalu River; participated Chosin Reservoir campaign; 2nd defense of Hungnam perimeter; evacuated with 1st Mar. Div. in December, 1950. Retired Korea operation in 1951.

He retired from the USMC in 1963 as a Staff Sergeant. He was awarded a Letter of Commendation with Combat V for action in Seoul and PUC Korean Service Medal with five Stars. He worked at Boston Naval Shipyard and Portsmouth Naval Base.

Edwin is now retired and is an avid golf enthusiast and enjoys fishing and dancing.

J.B. SWAFFORD, I signed up in the Marine Corp, in 1944. After finishing boot camp in San Diego and advance training at Pendleton, I was placed the 3rd Bn., 6th Reg., in 2nd Div. I was a Scout and Sniper.

I served with the 2nd Div. thru occupation of Japan. In Japan I was transferred to the 6th Reg., M.P. Bn.

I was released in mid 1946, and after coming home I joined the Reserve Unit at Nashville, TN.

I stayed with them until we were activated in 1950 and sent to the west coast (Pendleton). I was placed in the 1st Div. (Able Co., 1st Bn., 7th Reg.). I served as a machine gun squad leader until the Frozen Chosin. Then I served as Platoon Sergeant for Lt. Mitchel's Platoon. He was killed on one of our patrols and I brought the platoon out to safety and joined back with our company. I received the Silver Star for this action.





When we got ready to leave the Frozen Chosin, I was made company gunny. Our company, with other platoons, screened the right flank in the hills while the convoy was in the valley. I was drawing rations for approximately 160 men, when we left the Frozen Chosin, and when we reached the foot of the mountains, we had 25 enlisted men and two officers left.

We went to Mason by LST and regrouped and received replacements and then went to Wonsan for the middle campaign.

I served as company gunny until I had enough points and a replacement to come home.

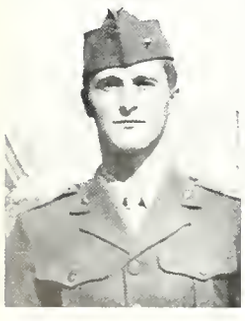
I joined the reserve again in Nashville and stayed with them until the way I had to work at my job would not give me any time to attend drills. I had to get out.

I came out as Master Gunnery Sergeant. I had approximately 16 years in the Corps. If I had to go back, it would be the Corps.

W. JAMES SWITZER, was born in Los Angeles, CA on Oct. 15, 1930. He attended public schools in Long Beach, and graduated from C.S.U. Long Beach in 1956.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps in November of 1948, served a year in active duty, and was released to an organized reserve unit in November 1949. Having returned to college, he was activated to duty in July of 1950.

Arriving at Camp Pendleton, he was assigned to Weapons Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines; transfer by sea allowed him to join his parent unit in Pusan in late August of 1950. Switzer, who was then a corporal,













served in the anti-tank and assault platoon; he participated in the Inchon landing, the assault and seizure of Seoul, and the skirmishes in the Uijonbu area. He participated in the Chosin experience, and stayed with his unit through all the late winter, spring and summer campaigns of 1951 serving as a Sergeant.

During the withdrawal from Yudam-ni, he was part of a flank protecting force along the M.S.R. When a portion became separated and lost in a blinding snow, he organized a cohesive force, engaged and defeated the enemy with no loss to his unit. For this action he was awarded the Bronze Star with a Combat "V".

Professor Switzer currently resides in Bonita, CA. He has four married children and seven grandchildren. He has been Professor of Geography and Geology at Southwestern College since 1965.

JOHN J. SWORDS, was born Nov. 26, 1924 in New York City and enlisted in the U.S. Navy July 1, 1943. He served in WW II on PT boats and aboard the USS Opponent AM 269 in the Pacific Theater.

He joined the United States Marine Corps in August 1948 landed with Able Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines at Inchon as Platoon Leader of the 3rd Platoon. Remained as platoon leader until replacement in May 1951. Able Co. never lost a battle or a skirmish to the enemy forces in Korea.





"I am extremely proud of our fighting Marines. The Chinese had little chance. Like Gideon's little bad of 300 (Judges 7:7) the Marines needed only a few good men to achieve a mighty victory, for the 'sword of the Lord' had answered our prayers."

Lt. Col. Swords retired from the Marine Corps June 30, 1969. His wife Marion and he have two grown children: Maj. Michael Swords in the U.S. Marine Corps today and Stephanie Lovell of State College. They have four grandchildren and presently reside in State College, PA.

ROBERT SYARTO, was born Nov. 18, 1930 at Granville, WI. Enlisted in USMC Nov. 19, 1947. After basic training at Parris Island, SC was assigned to 2nd Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC. Was in Mediterranean with 6th Marines, 2nd Div. when Korean War started. Was sent to Japan and assigned to H & S Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Div. Landed at Inchon Sept. 21, 1950 and participated in capture of Seoul; then landed at Wonsan and went north to Yudam-ni where late in November was assigned as Sergeant with Jig Co., and later with Item Co., and then returned with 3rd Bn. to Hungnam and was evacuated to Mason. Also, in 1951 participated in First U.N. Counter Offensive, Communist China Spring Offensive, and Summer-Fall Offensive.





Received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, U.N. Medal, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, three Presidential Unit Citations, Navy Occupation Service Medal with European Clasp, National Defense Service Medal, and Good Conduct Medal.

Left Korea in the 7th Rotation draft Aug. 9, 1951 on the USNS General Wm. M. Black at Pusan. Arrived San Diego on August 27 and was discharged at Quantico, VA Nov. 17, 1951. Married in 1953, he and his wife, Jeanne have one son, Mark. They live in Brookfield, WI. Currently serving as Secretary/Treasurer of the Wisconsin Chapter of The Chosin Few.

TED N. TANNER, Cpl. USMC born Feb. 19, 1931 in Plant City, FL. He received his basic training at Parris Island, SC in March of 1949. After boot camp, Ted was assigned to the 22nd Marines at Quantico, VA. He was discharged into the active reserve in March, 1950. The 10th Amtrac Bn. located in Tampa was called to duty and Ted elected to join this group as a regular. He was sent to Camp Pendleton with this unit and then transferred to 7th Motor Transport Co. D, 1st Marine Div.

Ted participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in Central and South Korea. Ted spent 14 months in Korea being the last draft to leave of the original company.





Ted was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars and the Korean Service Medal with six Stars. Ted lives in Plant City, FL, with his wife, Peggy, and is an independent real estate broker. He has three grown children and several grandchildren.

ILIFF LAVERN TATE, was born Feb. 28, 1928 in Rogersville, AL. After completing three years of college at the University of Alabama, he enlisted in the Army on Feb. 24, 1949.

He completed basic training and potential leadership school at Ft. Chaffee, AR. He was then assigned to Hq. & Hq. Co., 31st Inf. Reg., 7th Div., located in Sappora, Japan. In September 1950, he participated in the Inchon Invasion. His unit pushed south to Pusan. He made the invasion at Iwon and went on to the Chosin Reservoir. He was with Col. MacLean's advance CP and joined up with Col. Faith's troops in their fight back to the 3rd Bn., 31st Inf. Reg. position. He participated in all the action back to Hungnam. He was evacuated to Pusan.

He received the Army Occupation Medal (Japan) CIB, Korean Service Medal with five Bronze Stars, Presidential Unit Citation, Bronze and Silver Stars.





Tate was discharged on June 14, 1952 as a SFC. He returned to the University of Alabama and received his law degree in 1956. He recently retired after having served over 25 years as the elected District Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

Tate and his wife Sandra reside in Florence, AL. He has two sons and two daughters and four grandchildren. He is active in the American Legion, Gideons, and is currently serving on the board of the Army chapter of the Chosin Few.

RICHARD TEMPLETON, was born May 31, 1929 in Cincinnati, OH. Went through grade to high school. Graduated from high school in June 1948. Enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 25, 1948. Had basic training at Parris Island, SC. Was then assigned to the 6th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. Went overseas in August of 1950 on a Mediterranean cruise; assigned to the Navy's 6th Fleet. In June of 1950 the Korean War had begun. I was reassigned to the 3rd Bn. 7th Marine Reg. under the command of Col. Homer Litzenberg. We sailed through the Suez Canal to Kobe, Japan. After a short briefing, we participated in the Inchon Invasion, capturing and securing Seoul (Sept. 21, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950). Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign (Oct. 28, 1950 to Dec. 11, 1950). Saw action against enemy forces in South and Central Korea (Dec. 14, 1950 to Aug. 9, 1951). Sailed back to San Diego, CA in August and was reassigned to the basic school's detachment at Quantico, VA.

Was honorably discharged in July of 1952 with awards of the Korean Service Medal w/two Stars, P.U.C. w/Star, U.N. Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Navy Occupation Medal w/European Clasp. My rank in Korea was Corporal, and went to Sergeants rank in March of 1952.





Have been married for 34 years. Have three sons and one daughter. Have four grandchildren. After working on the Railroad as a road and yard conductor for the New York Central and Chessie System, I am presently retired on a disability pension with 29 years of railroad service.

DAVE TETER, born Nov. 11, 1930 in Tulsa, OK; graduate of Tulsa Central in 1948; joined the USMCR in 1949; attended reserve training in Camp Pendleton in 1949; placed on active duty with the Marine Corps in July, 1950; was placed in combat retraining at Camp Pendleton; shipped out to Japan in the First Replacement Draft in October, 1950. On arrival at Wonsan, I was assigned to Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. I was with Fox Co. in the Chosin Reservoir, at Toktong Pass. On arrival at Hagaru on the way out, I was involved in bringing a bunch of Army wounded down out of the mountains, north of Hagaru. On December 8, I received a gunshot wound in the left hand and was evacuated from a small air strip at Koto-Ri via Japan to Santa Maragritta Naval Hospital in Camp Pendleton, CA, spending eight months there, mostly due to frostbit-





ten hands, feet and face. I was awarded two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation, United Nations Medal with two Battle Stars. Released from the Marine Corps in 1952.

I have spent the past 35 years in the following manner: Disneyland Ride Operator 1955-58; Fire Service-Fire Chief, Costa Mesa, CA; Fire Chief, Lomalinda, CA; Deputy State Fire Marshal, State of Oregon; Fire Chief, Boeing. I am presently employed at Boeing Petroleum Services, New Orleans, LA. I was married at Camp Pendleton, CA, in 1950 and have been blessed with four children, five step-children and seven grandchildren. I belong to 1st Marine Div. Assn., and the "Chosin Few."

ROBERT J. THOMAS, was born Oct. 30, 1928 in Toledo, OH. He was educated in parochial and public schools. Employed at Willis Overland as a multilith operator. Enlisted in the USMCR June 4, 1947.

Married Stephanie Moskala Apr. 29, 1950, and in August 1950 was called to active duty. He left for Camp Pendleton, and received training on 105 MM Howitzers. Left San Diego with the 2nd Replacement draft on October 15, arriving in Kobe, Japan October 30, and assigned to the 1st Marine Div. in Korea.

Received equipment and training at Camp Otsu in November and ordered to the 11th Marines in Korea. Landed at Wonsan November 12, then on 23rd (Thanksgiving Day) joined I Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Mar. Went on to the Chosin Reservoir, Yudam-Ni and on to the Toktong Pass, after which he became a forward observer attached to the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. Then southward to Hagaru, Koto-Ri, Hamhung and finally Hungnam, after which he was evacuated to Pusan aboard a merchant marine ship.





After joining my unit of the 11th Marines in Masan, became a cook and participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. Promoted to Sergeant Oct. 27, 1951, and rotated back to the States on Nov. 27, 1951, and assigned to Support Bn., 2nd Combat Service Gp. at Camp Lejeune, NC, being discharged on Dec. 15, 1951.

He received the National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with two Battle Stars, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

Returning to civilian life, Sgt. Thomas and his wife, Stephanie, reside in Toledo, OH. They have four grown children; Susan, Daniel, Michael and Janine and six grandchildren.

He now works as an Office Service Supervisor with Doehler - Jarvis/Farley Metals, Inc.

Robert is a member of "The Chosin Few", Life Member of "The 1st Marine Div. Assn." and "Marine Corps Assn." He was Past Commander of the American Legion and a member of its Honor Society - 40/8, and also a member of The Catholic War Veterans.

JOHN T. THOMPSON, born July 16, 1923 at Fairfield, AL and moved to Canton, OH in 1929. He entered the U.S. Coast Guard Mar. 12, 1943; transferred to the U.S. Navy in 1944 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps on Oct. 20, 1945. He graduated from the Second Basic School Class at Quantico.

In December, 1948, he received his B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the Ohio State University. He was recalled to active duty in August, 1950 with "B" Btry., 7th 105 mm Howitzers. Landed in Wonsan with the 2nd Replacement Draft on Nov. 10, 1950 and joined "C" Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines.

Assigned as Forward Observer with "H" Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines during operations at Chosin Reservoir. Later assignments were as artillery LNO to 3rd Bn., 5th Marines and Executive Officer of "C" Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines. He returned to the U.S. in November, 1951 with two Presidential Unit Citations and the Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars.





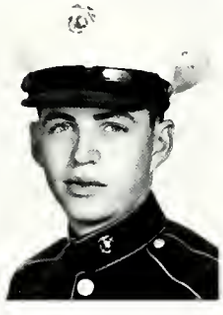
Thompson retired in 1984 as Superintendent of Rolling and Forging with the Timken Co. He resides with his wife, Lillian, at Keowee Key, Salem, SC. They have eight children and eight grandchildren.

Some recollecting...on first night of breakout from Yudam-Ni when "H" Co. was held up on right side of MSR, my feet started to freeze so I decided to change socks. It took a half hour of twisting and pulling to free my frozen socks from inside my shoe pacs, and when finished I put my fingertips inside the toe and my elbow fit into the heel of the sock.

On the windswept perimeter of the air strip at Hagaru was a field kitchen serving only pancakes without syrup and plain macaroni to an endless line of Marines whose morale appeared as low as the temperature. Then the word was passed that Chesty was on his way to open the MRS to the Sea. The mention of Col. Puller's name transformed the men as nothing else could, and soon they were smiling, joking and cussing.

BURL K. TIMMONS, born on Dec. 19, 1929, at Elbert, TX. He enlisted in the Marine Corps at Midland, TX, July 26, 1948. After boot camp at MCRD San Diego, CA, was stationed on Guam with "C" Co., 5th Marines, 1st Provisional Marines Brigade, until February, 1950, at which time was returned stateside to Camp Joseph Pendleton.

Landed at Pusan, Korea on Aug. 2, 1950 with Weapons Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. Saw action at Pusan perimeter, Inchon landing, Seoul and Chosin.





Upon returning stateside with 1st Replacement Draft in February, 1951, was stationed at NAD Fallbrook with M.P. detachment, and was discharged a Sergeant July 26, 1952.

I now reside at Midland, TX with my wife, Martha, being married now for 35 years. We have two sons, Michael N. and Mark K., and two grandsons, Tyler M. and Jacob K. I am also retired from United States Postal Service after 35 years as a letter carrier. The training I received in the Marine Corps has always been helpful to me. I'll never forget the Corps and my many friends I have made. See you on the golf course sometime I hope. God bless all.

EUGENE O. TINSETH, was born Sept. 18, 1929 at Geneseo, ND and educated in the public schools. He worked on the family farm until enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps on Jan. 11, 1949.

After completing basic training at San Diego, CA, he was assigned to Camp Pendleton to the 7th Marines, later to the 5th Marines. Orders were received to F.M.F. PAC, Hawaii effective June 26, 1950. In September, 1950 he participated in the Inchon landing and capture of Seoul with Item Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines; then on to the Chosin Reservoir. Wounded on Dec. 2, 1950, he was evacuated from Hagaru-ri and hospitalized at Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, Oaknoll Naval Hospital and the Great Lakes Naval Hospital. After serving at many Marine Corps installations both in this country and overseas, he retired from the U.S. Marine Corps at MCAS, Yuma, AZ on June 30, 1973.





Eugene Tinseth married Audrey Loraas from Lidgerwood, ND on May 25, 1951. They have two sons, two daughters and six grandchildren. Residing in Yuma, AZ, both are active in church and community affairs. Eugene is a member of the Chosin Few, American Legion, Fleet Reserve Association.

ROBERT G. TOBIN, JR., (Bob) born Mar. 7, 1926 in Manila, P.I. (father stationed there with USN).

Graduated from U.S. Naval Academy in June 1948. Sworn in as 2nd Lieutenant in USMC. A year of basic training at Quantico, VA. From there to Camp Lejeune, NC, and assigned to Art. Co. F-2-11.

Shortly after the Korean War started he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA. Then assigned as Forward Observer to B Co., 1st Bn., 1st Mar. Div. Landed at Inchon with B-1-1 and participated in capture of Seoul. After landing at Hungnam went south with 1st Bn. to protect a supply depot in Kojo (which, as it turned out, did not exist). At that place hit by a strong force of North Koreans. Bob was awarded a Silver Star for his actions.





From Kojo transferred by ship back to Hungnam and by train to Chinghung-ni. Bob went on patrol south of Koto-ri where he encountered a company of Chinese and brought them under artillery fire. He accompanied 1st Bn. in attack on Hill 1081 which controlled the capability of the USMC north to pass through Funchilin Pass to Hungnam. He received the Bronze Star for the Chosin action.

In Spring of 1951 Bob was assigned as F.O. to a South Korean Marine Company which had action against Chinese in central Korea (an unforgettable experience since he did not speak Korean and they did not speak English). Left in June 1951.

Married to Mildred (Millie) Benson in 1952, five children. Resigned USMC, attended Georgetown University Law School (Washington, D.C.). Private practice and County Attorney for Montgomery Co., MD. Now retired in Annapolis, MD.

EDWARD E. TOLAND, was born June 3, 1930 at South Boston, MA. Educated at Gate of Heaven elementary school and Boston College High School. Enlisted in the Marine Corps July 9, 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, SC he was assigned to the

Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head, MD. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was transferred to Camp Pendleton and assigned to A-1-1. Ed participated in the Inchon/Seoul Campaign before going north. He was wounded Dec. 9, 1950 on Hill 1089. He was evacuated to Japan on Dec. 11, 1950 and eventually to the States in January 1951. Ed spent the next nine months at the Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA recovering from his wounds. He was placed on the Fleet Marine Retirement roster on Aug. 31, 1951. Toland returned to South Boston and graduated from Bentley College, earning a degree in accounting and is presently a state auditor for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He married the former Shirley Morris and they have two sons, three daughters and one grandson.



Ed is a Life Member of the 1st Mar. Div. Assn. and President/Treasurer of the So. Boston Social and Athletic Club and also treasurer of the So. Boston Irish American Society.

Ed's younger brother, Cpl. Donald T. Toland, Hq. 3rd Bn., 11th Mar., 1st Mar. Div., also survived the Chosin Campaign only to be KIA May 29, 1951. Cpl. Toland was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously.

FRANK TORRES, was born in New York City, May 20, 1930. He commenced his three year hitch in the "Corps" upon graduation from high school. He was assigned to duty at Barstow, CA from 1948 to 1950 and in June 1950 became a member of the newly formed 1st Provisional Marine Brigade at Camp Pendleton; Brig. Gen. Edward Craig, Commanding. Within approximately one week, they were issued combat gear, innoculated, loaded equipment on trucks, assigned to their respective units, briefed and finally sailed out of San Pedro Harbor. Frank was assigned and remained with A Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marine Reg. throughout his seven month "in country" tour.

Having participated in the amphibious assault at Inchon the 5th Marines, as part of the 1st Marine Div., were assigned Ready Reserve duty at the Chosin Reservoir to relieve the 7th Marine at Yudam-ni. During the evening of Nov. 27, 1950, Hills 1282 and 1240 were attacked by swarms of bugle-blowing, mule-riding, Chinese, but the hills were held by the Marines. Casualties were high, but higher still were those incurred by the Chinese assault units. After the smoke cleared the call went out from "Gunny Millar" gathering his A Co. men and made assignments to a "Platoon" of men that had been, the night before, a "Company" of men. After placing all unnecessary gear and equipment in a very large pile to be burned and destroyed, they commenced their forced march "in a new direction", south toward the port city of Hungnam.





They did their "Yudam-ni Shuffle" with near frozen feet, while at the same time, pulling their share of flank and rear-guard duty through Toktong Pass, Hagaru, Koto-ri, Chinhung-ni, Hamhung and finally Hungnam.

To Frank's surprise he made the first "official" rotation back to the States. His personal awards included the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, U.N. Service Medal and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Frank is married, has four children, Karen, Craig, Kristine and Steven. He made the "Corps" a career, became a Radar-Technician and retired "on 20". After retiring he worked at several sales type jobs and ultimately accepted a position with the U.S. Postal Service in sunny California. In 1992, when fully "retired-retired", he and his wife Fran plan to continue traveling, as they have been doing since their children left the nest.

GUILLERMO H. TOVAR, (Gil) who was born on May 10, 1928 in Los Angeles, CA, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on July 6, 1943 at the age of 15.

After his boot camp training in San Diego, he was shipped to Attu in the Aleutians. He returned to State side duty in November 1944 and went Seagoing on the USS Hahn after two trips to the Philippines and one trip to Japan, he was released from the Corps on Apr. 30, 1945, ten days prior to his 18th birthday with 33 months service.

Gil re-enlisted in the Corps on Nov. 7, 1945 and remained for his required 20 years, retiring as a Gunnery Sergeant on Oct. 31, 1963. He has been employed by the San Mateo County District Attorney's Office in California as an Inspector for the past 24 years and plans his second retirement on Jan. 31, 1989.

Gil was with the Military Police Company 1st Marine Div. during the Korean War, landed at Inchon on Sept. 16, 1950 - at the time his duties consisted of setting up T.C.P.s (Traffic Control Points), guarding Prisoners of War and guarding bridges.





He was part of Operation Drysdale, wounded in the head at Hell Fire Valley on Nov. 28, 1950, and was captured by the Chinese. After five days he escaped with W.O. Donald Meek and Pfc. Richard O. Brien, while escaping and trying to make their way back to Koto-Ri they were pursued by a Chinese Patrol that kept shooting at them. Alerting a team of four U.S. Marine Corsairs - after dropping Napalm, shooting rockets and strafing the three Marines they departed. Gil and his two comrades made it back to Koto-ri just before nightfall. The following day they were flown out of Koto-ri and to Hungnam, then to Japan. After a brief stay at Yokosuka Naval Hospital and Otsu, Gil was flown back to the United States, arriving in Seattle on Jan. 29, 1951.

In April 1951, Gil was assigned to escort war dead out of 100 Harrison Street, San Francisco. After 33 months of escorting, an assignment that Gil calls his proudest duty, Gil was assigned to the 3rd Marine Div. at Gifu, Japan.

Gil is very proud of the fact that it was none other than the late Chesty Puller who promoted him to Sergeant in 1948 while they were at Marine Barrack, Pearl Harbor.

"Gil", who lives in San Carlos, CA, with his wife, Nancy, and their two children, Eric and Amy, can be seen on special occasions and gatherings wearing two miniature medals "of the service awards and campaign medals I received in my 20 years service. I take great pride in wearing my Purple Heart and Prisoner of War Medal. I do this in Honor and in Memory of my fallen comrades."

MAC A TRACY, JR., was born Apr. 19, 1921 in Fort Worth, TX. He attended SMU, and entered the service on Apr. 12, 1941.

He joined the Marine Corps June 20, 1946, and was ordered to extended active duty July 28, 1950. He left for Korea Aug. 15, 1950, arriving in time to participate in the Inchon Landing, and capture of Seoul. He was in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, during which time he was separated from his unit with approximately 40 men. He led an attack to the crest of East Hill, succeeding in securing one of the machine guns; was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V.





After being driven off East Hill, he joined G/3/1, continuing with them from Hagaru-ri to Hungnam; released to his own unit, K/4/11, and was evacuated on June 10, 1951. He received the Korean Service Medal with five Stars, and the PUC with two Stars. He returned to the Marine Corps Reserve, retiring as the Senior First Sergeant May 1, 1980.

Mac and his wife, Jane, reside in Dallas, TX. They have three grown children and seven grandchildren. Mac continues to work in the brokerage business, as a financial consultant.

MARVIN TREADWELL, born Houston, TX in 1932. Joined USMCR in 1949, while at San Jacinto High School in Houston. Called to active duty - August, 1950. Two summer camps - 40 drills - over 18 years old, combat ready.

B-1-7 2nd Platoon, September 1950 Inchon landing Kimpo, Seoul, Uijongbu, North Korea to Wonsan, Hamhung, Sudong, Koto-Ri, Yudam-ni return to Hagaru-ri, first to reach Fox Co. They were in a real mess. We thought we were in bad shape. Evacuation from Hungnam, General Sultan and on to Mason and Pohang. Guerilla action and back to the front at Wonju. Operation killer, Hwachon, Chunchon, Punch Bowl and into Yo-Yo War. Rotation on 11th. Replacement draft on 7th rotation draft August 1951. About last of old original "Baker" Co. men. Discharged Camp Lejeune in March 1952.





Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citations. Graduated from University of Houston 1957. Now residing in Houston with wife, Beverly. Independent Carpet Representative-Agent.

HARLEY J. TRUEBLOOD, born Sept. 11, 1930, Fortville, IN. Enlisted in U.S. Marine Corps Sept. 1, 1948. Recruit training: Parris Island, SC, Platoon 204. Served in Korea with Service Co., 1st Tank Bn., and "D" Co., 1st Tank Bn. Discharged at Camp Lejeune, NC Aug. 1, 1952 with the rank of Staff Sergeant.

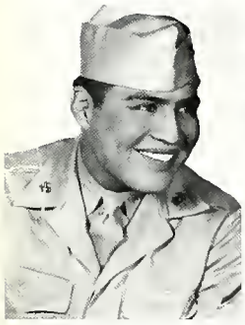


Now residing in Anderson, IN at 343 Redbud Blv. So. 46013. Father of Timothy and Sandra, grandfather of Abby and Molly. Employed at Fisher Guide Div. of General Motors.

VERNON TSOODLE, as a native American and a member of the Kiowa Tribe, retired Master Gunnery Sgt. Vernon Tsoodle, being a member of the Kiowa Gourd Clan by lineage, membership composed of the strong and able-bodied men who protected the Kiowas as hunters, warriors and camp policemen. Tsoodle remembers being taught via the stories the words and actions for courage by tribal elders, when tribal warriors mounted on horseback were closing with the enemy their War Chiefs would shout "COURAGE, COURAGE", this same feeling was with Tsoodle at Hagaru-ri during the Chosin Reservoir Operation.

Tsoodle enlisted in the Marine Corps in September 1949. Deployed with the 1st Provisional Brigade to Korea during July, 1950. Participated in the defense of Korea during the "Pusan Perimeter" phase of the war. The Brigade was absorbed into the 1st Marine Div. for the amphibious assault of Inchon and the subsequent Seoul Korea liberation (September 1950). Deployed with the Division to the Hungnam/Hamhung area for further deployment to the "Chosin" Reservoir area. He was a member of Signal Co., 1st Signal Bn.

Decorations are as follows: Bronze Star Medal (with Combat "V"), Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential/Unit Citation (four awards), Navy Unit Commendation, Good Conduct Medal (awarded seven times), National Defense Medal (two awards), Korean Service Medal (with four Campaign Stars), Vietnam Service Medal (with four Campaign Stars) (Tsoodle in Vietnam in 1966-67 and 69 and 70), United Nations Medal (for service in Korea), Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry (with Palm), Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal (with Device, 1960), Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation, Civil Actions (Color, (first class) with palm).





Master Gunnery Sergeant Tsoodle retired from the Marine Corps on May 31, 1973.

Vernon Tsoodle is presently employed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior as Area Supply Management Officer, Anadarko Area Office, Anadarko, OK. Vernon and his wife, Jimmie Leah, reside in the Meers Oklahoma Community.

BYRON CRAIG TURNER, was born Jan. 12, 1921 in Faulkton, SD. He was educated in the public schools there, Severn Preparatory School and the U.S. Naval Academy. Upon graduation in 1943 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. Following basic school in Quantico he was ordered to sea duty aboard the USS Montpelier, a light cruiser, where he served for two years primarily in the South Pacific. After the end of WWII he was assigned to recruiting duty in Phoenix and San Francisco.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1945 and to Captain in August of 1949.

Upon completion of Photogrammetry and Photo Interpretation schools in Washington, D.C., he was ordered to the 2nd Marine Div. for duty with the Topographic Co. While at Camp Lejeune he formed the nucleus of a combat engineer company and took it to Camp Pendleton where the company minus joined the 1st Engineer Bn. They were ordered to Korea, participated in the Inchon landing and his company was attached to the 7th Marines for the Seoul and Uijongbu operations for which he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V.

Still attached to the 7th RCT, he made the North Korean invasion and the Chosin Reservoir campaign. While at Hagaru-ri, his now reinforced company was assigned the mission of constructing an airstrip to be used for resupply and the evacuation of wounded. For this operation he was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat V. Also was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations and the Korean Service Medal with four Stars and others. He was a part of the "attack in a different direction" to Hungnam and was evacuated to Masan pending the second invasion of North Korea. He was rotated back to the States in June of 1951. In the mid 1950s, he served as Executive Officer of the 3rd Engineer Bn. on Okinawa. In 1960-61 he commanded the 1st Pioneer Bn. at Camp Pendleton. His final tour of duty was at HQMC before voluntary retirement in August of 1964.

Moving to the high country of northern Colorado, he owned a small motor lodge and later worked at the Winter Park ski area.

Col. Turner and his wife Trish are now fully retired in Green Valley, AZ.

JAMES P. UMPLESY, Pfc, USMCR, Dallas, TX, is married; belonged to the Austin, TX MCR; awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart. Reserve unit activated in June, 1950; 1st Replacement Draft to the 1st Marine Div., Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines as a B.A.R. man in October, 1950.



Made the Wonsan landing and Fox Co. moved just north of Hagaru on a hill on November 27; establishing an out post on the road between Hagaru and Yudam-ni. On November 27, just after Thanksgiving dinner, the Chinese struck, blowing bugles, then whistles. They came in several waves. Umplesy was wounded by four different grenades that hit at different times and got hit in the legs. Although wounded, Umplesy and others in the company fought on for five days before being rescued by the 5th and 7th Regs. While Fox Co. was isolated and fighting for its existence, Umplesy inflicted heavy cross fire from Chinese weapons he captured. The B.A.R. froze up and would fire only occasionally when used. Out of 194 men, 75 were left mostly wounded. Piled up bodies of dead Chinese were used to protect foxholes.

Jim lives in Dallas, TX with his wife and has four grown sons.

RONALD URBAN, was born in St. Paul, MN on Oct. 1, 1932. He enlisted in the Army, Mar. 25, 1950 and trained at Ft. Riley, KS. Port of embarkation to Japan in August, 1950 was Ft. Lewis, WA. He trained with 7th Div. on Mt. Fuji. He took part in the Inchon invasion and capture of Seoul in September 1950. Went north to the Yalu River and back to the Chosin Reservoir. He served with the 7th Div., 1st Bn., 32nd Reg. Co. D. He was wounded at Hagaru on Dec. 1, 1950 and captured by the Chinese, rescued and sent to Osaka General, then back to Camp Carson, CO.

He received the Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars. United Nations Service Medal and Army Occupation Medal (Japan) and the Presidential Unit Citation. He was medically retired on Jan. 31, 1955 from Ft. Knox, KY.





He married Clara Young from Litchfield, IL. They had two children. One daughter and one son (deceased) and have five grandchildren. He resides in Cottage Grove, MN and belongs to the American Legion, V.F.W., D.A.V. and Chosin Few. He is currently working for the Postal Service.

GORDON URQUHART, enlisted in the Marine Corps in June of 1944. After completing basic training in San Diego and advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton. He served with E Co., 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Marine Div. He participated in the battle for Okinawa and later moved into China where he was stationed at Peking and other locations.

In August of 1950 he was recalled to active duty and was assigned as a platoon sergeant to George Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. In September of 1950 he participated in the landing at Inchon, Korea, the capture of Seoul and the march to the 38th parallel.

He was involved in the landing at Wonsan, North Korea and the advance to the Chosin Reservoir. He was wounded on December 7th, evacuated from Hungnam to U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan.





He returned to the U.S. in December of 1950 and was assigned to U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, CA and subsequently to the Marine Barracks, Bremerton Naval Shipyard, where he was discharged in August 1951. He received the Silver Star, Purple Heart, three Battle Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations and others.

Gordon and his wife Laurie reside in Seattle, WA. They have three children and four grandchildren.

WILLIAM E. VAN BUSKIRK, (Bill) was born July 26, 1910 in upstate New York. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Ithaca College (with a B.S. degree) in 1935.

His first contact with the Military Service was in 1927 with the Old Citizens Military Training Camps. He completed four summers of Army Infantry training.

He entered active Military service in April 1943. He completed basic training and served as cadre at the Military Police training center Ft. Custer, MI. In December 1943 he graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant from the Military Police OCS.

During the remaining time of WWII he served in the Persian Gulf Command on the Lend Lease Supply Route to Russia. His principal duty here was

Provost Marshal of the U.S. Army Air Corps air base at Abadan Iran.

In September 1950 he participated in the Inchon invasion and the capture of Seoul with elements of the X Corps. During the Chosin Reservoir campaign he was in charge of traffic control on the mountain pass leading to Hagaru-ri. He remained in Korea for 14 months. He received the Korean Service Medal with six Battle Stars and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Later assignments were Provost Marshall of Yukon Command and Ft. Wainwright, AK in 1960-62 and Provost Marshal of the U.S. Army Terminal at Oakland, CA from where he retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1964 as Deputy Post Commander.

Col. Van Buskirk lives in retirement at 22809 Upland Way Hayward, CA.

JOHN PHILLIP VAN DEUSEN, (Jack) was born Oct. 31, 1929 at Niles, MI. He enlisted in the Marine Corps at Indianapolis, IN on Dec. 30, 1947. After basic training at Parris Island and radio operator training at Camp Pendleton in 1948, Mr. Van Deusen served at Guam, Vieques Island, Puerto Rico and with the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines (Reinforced) on a Mediterranean Cruise which was cut short on Aug. 18, 1950 by events on the Korean Peninsula. Reassigned to the 7th Marines, a piecemeal unit from every theater of command, he arrived at Inchon on D+5, Sept. 21, 1950, and participated in the capture and securing of Seoul where he was wounded. On Oct. 28, 1950 his unit was moved North for participation in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign. On Nov. 27, 1950, during the desperate fighting associated with the Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri link-up of 1st Div. units, Cpl. Van Deusen was wounded again and on Dec. 11, 1950 was evacuated, probably from Hagaru-ri. After recovering from his wounds he served in operations against the enemy in South and Central Korea until Feb. 16, 1951. He was apparently wounded again during this period.





After the war Jack Van Deusen combined a career in the Michigan State Police with many years of service in the Corps active reserve attaining the rank of CWO3. His awards included: Navy Occupation Medal with European Clasp; Purple Heart with Stars; Good Conduct Medal; Korean Service Ribbon with three Stars; Presidential Unit Citation; U.N. Service Ribbon.

Jack Van Deusen died on Oct. 3, 1987, leaving his widow, Ginger M. Van Deusen, and eight children surviving. Three of his children have served in the U.S. Marines and two in the U.S. Army.

HENRY VANNELLI, (Hank) born Dec. 15, 1924 Philadelphia, PA. He enlisted in the Marines in April 1943 and sent to Parris Island for basic training. After P.I. was sent to New River to artillery school. Sent to Pearl Harbor with the 33rd Replacement Bn. in October 1943. He participated in the capture of Tinian Island and assigned to the 17th A.A. Bn. until his release from active duty at the end of WWII.

Upon returning to Philadelphia he enlisted in the 6th Inf. Bn. reserves with his buddy John T. Stritch at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He later was appointed to the Philadelphia Police Bureau as a Patrolman. When his unit was activated in July 1950 Stritch and he were sent to Korea with Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Reg. He was wounded at Sudong and was pulled to safety by Stritch, who was later killed in action. Partially blinded and lying in the ditch of the M.S.R. was given a privately owned .45 from a buddy, stating that I was the least wounded of several other





wounded, to try and defend himself and the others if I heard Chinese voices. Later taken to an aid station he was told that they were trapped and could not be taken to the rear and the 1st Medical Hospital. Later he heard the voice of a sergeant giving orders to make up a convoy to attempt to take the wounded to the rear at darkness. Safely arriving at the field hospital where he was treated and later evacuated to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka Japan. Upon returning to Korea in February 1951 he was assigned to Able Co., 1st Bn., 1st Reg. He was reassigned in April to M.P. Co. until his release from active duty in July 1951. He returned to Philadelphia and the Police Bureau. About a year later while on duty near a Marine Recruiting Station he overheard a Marine talking and recognizing the voice as being that of Master Sgt. Dombrowski from the aid station at Sudong. Finally meeting the sergeant whom he only knew as a friendly voice. In 1987 he retired from the Police after 37 years of service. He is a Life Member in Chosin Few, D.A.V. Marine Historical Society.

NORMAN VAN VALKENBURGH, was born Dec. 28, 1930, at West Kill, NY. He grew up on the family farm and, after graduation from high school, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Aug. 2, 1948.

Following boot camp at Parris Island and training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, he was assigned as a communications wireman to Camp Lejeune. He was part of the transfer to the west coast where his unit was redesignated as H&S Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines, on its way to Inchon at the beginning of the Korean War. He was rotated back to the United States just one year after the Inchon landing wearing the Bronze Star with Combat "V", six Battle Stars on his Korean Service Medal, and three Presidential Unit Citations.





Following his discharge in 1952 as a Staff Sergeant and education at the University of Maine, Norm began a 32 year career with the New York State Conservation Department, rising to the position of Director of the Division of Lands and Forests and carrying the title of State Forester. Norm is a licensed Land Surveyor in New York and South Carolina. He has published three books and numerous magazine articles on the history of the Adirondack and Catskill mountain areas of New York State.

Norm and his wife, Dorothy Cross, reside in Kingston, NY. They have two grown children, Airilee and Russell, and one granddaughter, Airron.

MARV VERKUILEN, born July 7, 1930 in Appleton, WI. Enlisted in United States Marines Aug. 8, 1948.

Completed boot camp Parris Island - shipped to Camp Lejeune and assigned to B Co., 2nd Engineers, 2nd Div. FMF.

September 1950 landed at Inchon and on into Seoul. Participated in the great boat ride off the North Korean coast, landing finally at Wonsan. Proceeded to Hungham, North Korea, up into the Chosin Reservoir, Koto-Ri, Hagaru-Ri, Yudam-Ni and back. Evacuated to Pusan compliments of the United States Merchant Marine. Rotated back to States October 1951.



Served out enlistment at Camp Lejeune - discharged 1953. In 1954 moved to New Jersey from Appleton, WI. Met and married Maureen Kapp in 1957. Have five children - three sons and four daughters (two are daughters-in-law) and two grandsons. Son Mark was in USMC four years. Residing now in Rockaway, NJ. Active in community affairs, VFW Past Commander, Knights of Columbus, etc. Employed by New Jersey Bell Telephone Company - Manager - Installation/Repair - 35 years.

WILLIS G. VIA, born June 24, 1927 in Charleston, WV. Enlisted U.S. Army Feb. 21, 1948, Camp Lee, VA. Completed basic training, Ft. Jackson, SC. Shipped to FEC and assigned 5th Cavalry, 1st Div.

Assigned Co. "A", 32nd Inf. Reg., 7th Inf., Camp Hogan Japan. Participated in infantry tactics receiving promotion to Corporal Light Infantry Weapons.

Hospitalized July. Rejoined Co. "A" on ship at Pusan in October. Went to North Korea invasion Co. "A", 3rd platoon. Afterwards went on to Chosin Reservoir. Wounded, Dec. 1, 1950 on hill 1221 on breakout of reservoir in action along road south to Hagaru-ri with truck convoy to Hundong-hi. Walked to 1st Marine Div. Evacuated Hagaru-ri to USS Constellation Hospital Ship in Hungnam Harbor to 155 Station Hospital, Japan.





May 1951 became platoon Sergeant 1st Platoon. Remained until September 1951. Medals received: Korean Service Medal (five Bronze Stars); Purple Heart; Combat Infantry Badge; Presidential Unit Citation; R.O.K.; U.N. Medal; Occupational Medal of Japan.

Rotated back to States 1951. Sergeant 1st Class, served out enlistment at Ft. Jackson, SC. Discharged and returned to place of employment as truck-driver.

Married to Betty Jane. Two sons, three daughters, six grandchildren. Resides in Alum Creek, WV. Attends Nazarene Church and is an active church member. Member of 7th Inf. Div. - Chosin Few.

Let us never forget the brave men who lie where they fell at the Chosin.

DONALD G. VILLERS, was born Oct. 7, 1931 at Wick, WV. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on July 19, 1949, and went to boot camp at Parris Island. He was assigned to the 1st Bn., 11th Marines in 1950, 1st Prov. Marine Brigade in July, 1950 and landed at Pusan, made Inchon, Seoul and Chosin with the 11th Marines. Was wounded on Nov. 28, 1950 at Yudamni. Evacuated from Hagaru-ri and hospitalized at Yokosuka, Japan and Oakland Naval Hospital. He

was discharged in 1955. He is a Life Member of the V.F.W., a member of the Marine Corps League and the Chosin Few. He is married to Pat and is father of three grown children, Steve, Mark, and Malia and enjoys six grandchildren. He recently retired from El Paso Natural Gas Company after 32 years employment, and is now a deputy sheriff for San Juan Co., NM.

A special thanks to those who helped me make it down that long, cold road and a prayer for all those that did not come home. May God bless you all! The few...the proud...the forgotten...Korea, 1950.

STEVE VISNIC, born Nov. 21, 1929 in Mingo Jct., OH; graduate of Mingo High School in 1948; Ohio University in 1968. He enlisted September, 1948; boot camp in Parris Island; November, 1948 in Camp Lejeune, NC, 2nd Tank Bn. 1950, 1st Div. at Camp Delmar, Dog Co. Tanks; landed at Inchon September 15 to the Chosin. Received Bronze Star at "Hellfire Valley;" returned to States in May, 1951 to Dalgren, VA. Returned to Parris Island as a Drill Instructor where I was discharged in 1952. Returned to Wheeling Pitt Steel Co.



Steve and Clara Visnic have one daughter, Lori. Now medically retired and lives in Steubenville, OH.

C. LEE VIVIANO, born Feb. 5, 1921 in Panama, IL. He entered the service at Peoria, IL in March, 1941.

I graduated from Officers Candidate School, Ft. Benning, GA in November, 1942 and was assigned as an Infantry Officer to a radar school in W. Palm Beach, FL to give military training to the Signal Corps officers. In July, 1944, I was assigned to the 102nd Inf. Div. and landed in Cherbourgh France, two months after "D" Day. I earned the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Infantry Combat Badge and three Battle Stars. The Battle of the Bulge and Rhine Crossing were the two major campaigns. I was with 102nd Div. when we met with the Russians on the Elbe River. In 1950, I joined the 7th Inf. Div. in Hokkando Japan and was assigned as XO Co. H, 31st Inf. Reg. I was with the 7th Div. on the Inchon landing along with the Marines. Later, I was with the same unit when we were surrounded by the Chinese at the Chosin Reservoir. I served as company CO, Co. H, 31st Inf., 7th Inf. Div. during the operation. We were one of the last units out of the Chosin area fighting rear guard. In Korea, I received the second award of Combat Infantry Badge and Bronze Star. The two major campaigns that I participated in were Inchon landing and Chosin Reservoir.





I returned to the States on the first boat of rotatees from Korea and landed in Seattle to a big welcome. I served five years as Commander of Troops at Army Language School. Served another tour in Europe (1955-59).

I transferred from infantry to artillery in 1959 and attended school at Ft. Sill, OK. After graduation from artillery school, I was assigned as instructor for Basic Class Artillery School.

In 1960, I returned to Korea for one year and served as XO and later Commanding Officer, 21st Art., 1st Howitzer Bn. I finished out my military career assigned to XV Corps in San Francisco as ROTC Affairs Officer. I retired in November, 1963 as the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

I retired in Minneapolis, MN and spent 16 years in real estate management before hanging it all up in 1982.

Awards include: Combat Infantry Badge (two awards); Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Purple Heart; Army Commendation Medal; Good Conduct Medal (as enlisted); American Defense Service Medal; European African Middle East Campaign Medal; WWII Victory Medal; Army of Occupation Medal (Guam); Army of Occupation Medal (Japan); Republic Korea Presidential Citation; American Campaign Medal, Presidential Unit Citation (Navy).

ROBERT LEE VOLKMAN, born May 12, 1929, Catonsville, MD. Enlisted USMC Sept. 23, 1947. Sent to MCRD, Parris Island, Plt. 103. Posted to radio school, Camp Del Mar, CA. Assigned to H & S Co., 8th Marines, Camp Lejeune, NC, 1948. Participated in Division maneuvers at Vieques Island, and a Mediterranean cruise on CVB 43 USS Coral Sea. I was a member of the 8th Marines 6th Fleet Championship Basketball Team while in the Med. In 1949 I was assigned to RCT 6th Marines. My duty assignment was control radio operator of the Regimental Command Radio Net. The 7th Marines landed at Inchon - Sept. 23, 1950. (The day I was supposed to be discharged.) I participated in the capture and securing of Seoul. Landed at Wonsan N.K. and drove Lt./Col. Fred Dowsett, Exec. 7th Marines to all advance C.P.'s for 7th Marines, the last being Yudam-ni.

During our withdrawal I drove Col. Litzenberg from Yudam-ni to Fox Co. and then to Hagaru-ri. Drove Lt./Col. Dowsett from Hagaru-ri toward Koto-ri, December 6. The convoy was over run and many of the regimental convoy were KIA and WIA. My radio was knocked out by machine gun fire and Dowsett was wounded. We lost radio contact with 1st Marines, but made it into their perimeter, being met by Col. Puller CO 1st Marine.





Participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. In April 1951, relieved and rotated home. Last duty Station M.B. Annapolis, MD. Discharged Sept. 23, 1951.

I reside in Westminster, MD with my wife Norma Lee. I have two daughters, Laura and Paula Lee, a granddaughter Tara and grandson Ronald Clyde. I am retired from Bell Atlantic Telephone Co. in 1985.

I raise the United States and Marine Corp flag every day. Once A Marine - Always A Marine - Semper Fidelis.

WILLIAM WAGNER, joined the Marines in July, 1946; went to Parris Island and then to Camp Pendleton in California; then down to Camp Elliott; then back to Pendleton where I worked in Rec. and Salvage and later drove mail for supply there and lived in area 24.

In 1948, joined the USMC Reserves in Cleveland and was transferred to the Akron unit. We were activated September, 1950, and sent to Camp Pendleton for training. We went to Korea with P Co., 2nd Replacement Draft and I joined C Co., 7th Motor Transport at Wonsan. I only spent three days in the Chosin, but that was enough for me. I do wonder about the Wagner who was killed? I came home September of 1951 with the rank of Sergeant.



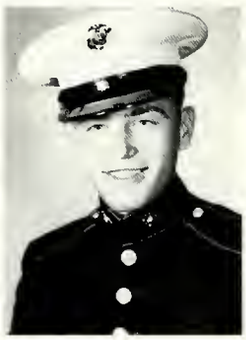
I married my wife in 1949 and have three children and three grandchildren. I worked as a machinist for 30+ years.

In the early 70s, I joined the Coast Guard Reserve and today I am on active duty at Station Harbor Beach, MI as a Machinery Technician Chief until September, when I will be discharged. I doubt if there are many of the Chosin Few still in the reserves or active duty.

FREDERICK JOHN WAHL, was born Oct. 7, 1930, in Belleville, IL, and enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Oct. 1, 1948, in St. Louis, MO. He received basic training at Parris Island and graduated as a member of Honor Platoon 228 and was assigned as a B.A.R. man in 2nd Plt. C Co., 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC.

Wahl made a Mediterranean Cruise in 1949 as part of the Admiral's Honor Guard aboard the USS Juneau CL 119.

He was then assigned as a machine gunner with E Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC, in the 2nd Marine Div.





In late 1949 he was assigned to D Btry., 2nd Bn., 10th Marines Art., and graduated from radio school and served with a forward observer group.

Wahl was selected to the Camp Lejeune All-Star Baseball Team in early 1950 as a pitcher.

Wahl landed with G Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th, 1st Marine Div., in the Inchon-Seoul Campaign and served with the forward observers assigned to the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. He landed at Wonsan in October of 1950, and was with the 7th Marines at Yudam-ni and was part of the rear guard on the attack to Hagaru-ri.

On the attack from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri he manned a machine gun during the famous direct attack on George and How Btrys. on Dec. 7, 1950. Wahl was evacuated from Hungnam and recovered from severe frost-bite at Yokosuka Japan Naval Hospital.

Wahl was discharged as a Corporal, Aug. 15, 1952, at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, VA.

Wahl worked 33-1/2 years for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and retired Oct. 15, 1986, as District Manager Corporate Communications. He and his wife, Rita, reside in St. Charles, MO. They have three grown children, Fred, Jr., Cynthia, and Linda Hull, and four grandchildren, Larry Hull, Jr., Andrew and Timothy Wahl, and Ashley Lynn Wahl.

Wahl is the co-founder and current President of the St. Louis Gateway Chapter of the Chosin Few, a member of the American Legion, V.F.W., 1st Marine Division Association, and SCORE.

He currently is associated with Southmark Financial Services and Illinois Mutual Insurance Co., and serves on the St. Charles, MO, City Personnel Board.

GERALD A. WAIKEL, (Jerry) was born on Jan. 24, 1930 in Huntington, IN. He enlisted in the Marines in 1948. After boot camp at MCRD Parris Island, SC, he was stationed at NAD Crane, IN. At the outbreak of the Korean War he was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. where he served with the 60mm Mortar Section, "I" Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines until December, 1950. After returning to the States he was stationed at H & S Bn. MCRD Parris Island, SC. He was discharged a Sergeant in September, 1952.





He retired from the Indiana State Police in July, 1976 and now resides in Laramie, WY, with his wife Carolyn, where he is with the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Wyoming. They have two grown daughters and two grandchildren.

ROBERT KENNETH WALGREN, born Sept. 15, 1923 in St. Paul, MN. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1942; served in Europe, Asiatic Pacific, Korea and Vietnam. Served with 5th Marine Div. and Special Naval Advanced Gp. 56, Londonderry, North Ireland, along with a unit of the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade in early 1944. After invasion of Normandy, France, transferred to Espirito Santos, New Hebrides for training and ordered to Samar, Philippine Islands and then to Agana, Guam, remaining there until February, 1946. Served with 4th Marine Div. and 2nd Marine Div. Joined 1st Marine Div. in 1950 until August, 1951, serving with H & S Co. and Item Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines. Served three years aboard USS LSM 161 home ported in Kodiak, AK, 1953 to 1956. Provided medical support in 1958 during Lebanon landing; was assigned to 3rd Med Bn., 3rd Marine Div. in 1960, spent six months on Mt. Fuji and 12 months on South China Sea float and on Okinawa. Involved in Medical Support during Cuban Missile crisis in October, 1962. Landed with 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Danang, South Vietnam in March, 1965 and served tour with Charlie Med. Transferred to 1st Marine Div., in 1966 and then to 5th Marine Div. with 13th Motor Transport Bn. 1968 was assigned to Naval Hospital, San Diego to set up security quarters for hostages released from North Korea who were captured aboard USS Pueblo. Retired from USN 1969 when hired by U.S. Secret Service. Was assigned to Presidential Protection Division and provided protection for President Nixon and his family. Departed President Nixon in 1980 and assigned to President Reagan and the first family until 1982. Transferred to Department of Defense as Special Agent in March, 1982 until present time.





Walgren received Bronze Star Medal with Combat V, two Purple Hearts, two Navy Commendation Medals with Combat V, three PUCs, two Navy Unit Citations, Philippine and Korean PUC.

He is married to Betty and they have one child.

JOSEPH HOWARD WASHBURN, was born Nov. 28, 1927 in Little Rock, AR. Enlisted in the U.S. Navy in April 1945 and was Honorably Discharged in August 1946. The Unit was activated July 29, 1950, and was sent to Camp Pendleton August 1, and boarded ship on Aug. 18, 1950.

Participated in the Inchon Landing, the capture of Seoul and the Chosin Res. Campaign. I was a Bazooka Gunner with Wpns. Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines. We received three Presidential Unit Citations.



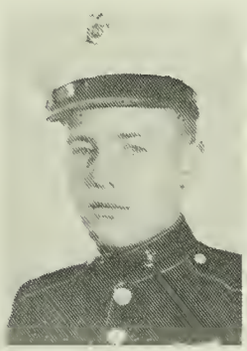


Returned to the U.S. in February 1951, as a Civilian. I was officially discharged July 6, 1950, but not having received a discharge certificate, was informed by the Reserve Unit that discharges were frozen. I returned to the U.S. after my records were clarified, in Mason, that I was actually discharged July 6, 1950.

Married to Eugenia Lois from Hot Springs, AR, who was my childhood sweetheart when I joined the Navy in 1945. Have four very fine step-sons. Have been employed for the past 30 years by E & J Gallo Winery, Modesto, CA as a Mechanic in their Glass Factory.

WAYNE E. WEBB., from Spring Valley, MN (b. Montour, IA, Feb. 1, 1930), Wayne E. Webb enlisted June 2, 1948 and took boot training with Platoon 43, MSMCRD San Diego. He was at Marine Barracks, Kodiak, AK, September 1948-June 1950. At Camp Pendleton in August he was assigned to #6 gun, King Btry., 4th Bn., 11th Marines. The battery landed on Wolmi-do September 16. After Inchon-Seoul, the battery shipped to Wonsan, then went by rail to Hamhung, and was east of Chosin on Thanksgiving. King Btry. set up at Yudam-ni the next day in time to help repel CCF attacks. Three days later, #6 gun's last rounds were fired at Chinese swarming into the valley as rifle companies pulled back.

With a rifle platoon, then back to the howitzer, the skeleton crew joined with Mike Btry. after borrowing a Mike "Cat" when theirs wouldn't run. Two drivers of the "Cat" were wounded during the trek to Hagaru. Webb was evacuated for frostbite, released from Great Lakes hospital in April 1951, and discharged as a sergeant at Quantico in June 1952.





Now in Hemet, CA, he is a community college English instructor. He has journalism degrees from Rochester (MN) Junior College, University of Minnesota, and an English degree from Northern Arizona University. He and Ella (DeGroodt) have six children: Rick, Joe, Jeff, Heather (Black), Cameron, Piper.

JACK L. WEDEMEYER, was born on Sept. 10, 1932 in Columbus, OH. He enlisted in the Marines on Sept. 14, 1949. After basic training at Parris Island he was attached to the 2nd Amphibian Tractor Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC. Later to become the 1st Amphibian Tractor Bn., C Co., 1st Marines.

On Tractor IC20 he participated in the Inchon landing, the capture of Seoul and operations in South and Central Korea. In the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign where the roads were so narrow that their tractors were unable to travel, they were traded for bulldozers with tracted trailers in order to carry supplies to the front lines. They fought off repeated attacks and at times had more of the enemy behind, then in front. Has Tractor Bn. was one of the last to leave the reservoir carrying wounded and supplies.



He was awarded the Korean Service Medal with eight Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations and the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. He was discharged a sergeant from Yorktown, VA on Dec. 19, 1952.

Jack and his wife, Grace resides in Powell, OH. They have six children, Mark, Michael, Matthew, Malinda, Mary and Mitchell.

Jack is a retired engineer from Conrail and when not on a golf course, he can be found aboard his 36' Marine Trader, somewhere between Holiday Point (on the Ohio River) and Clearwater, FL.

ROBERT LOUIS WEISHAN, was born May 8, 1930 in Los Angeles, CA.

In June 1948, after graduating from high school, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, and went thru boot camp at MCRD, San Diego.

He played baseball for MCRD, and the Naval Station in 1949. He was then transferred to 81 mortars, 1st Marine Reg. Camp Pendleton. When 1st Motor Transport Bn. was being formed, he was transferred to Baker Co.

He participated in the landing at Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950, and the push thru Seoul. After landing at Wonsan, he was TAD to the 7th Marines as they moved up to Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri, and Yudam-ni. Having run supplies to the 5th and 7th Regs. at Yudam-ni he was in Hagaru-ri when the Chinese cut the supply route. He was with Col. Olin L. Beal when he led a patrol out onto the Reservoir to rescue survivors of the 7th Inf. Div.

He participated in the Spring Offensive thru Central Korea, and returned home in December 1951.





He earned The Presidential Unit Citation with one Star, the Korean Service Medal with three Stars, the Marine Good Conduct Medal, and others.

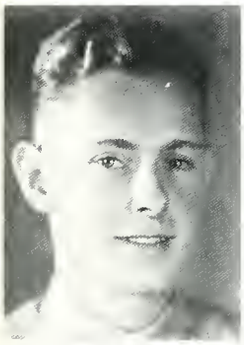
He married Nadine (Fitzgerald) in February 1952, and was discharged, a Sergeant, in June 1952.

Between College, ten years in the Space Industry, and 20 years with AAA, in Claims, they had four children, Mike, Theresa, Patrick, and Kevin. They have seven grandchildren.

They live in El Cajon, CA.

Bob is still active: a high school and college baseball umpire and football referee, a sometimes golfer, his Baker Co., 1st Motor Transport Bn. reunions, and is President of the San Diego Chapter of THE CHOSIN FEW, and a member of the Board of Directors. He also managers the PX for THE CHOSIN FEW.

ROBERT J. WERDER, Capt., USMC (Ret) enlisted in July 1940. After P.I., went to Field Telephone School, 1st Defense Bn., and Telephone Electricians School. Instructed in Signal Battalion schools until 1943. Requested overseas assignment and joined 3rd Amphibious Corps, 155 mm Gun Bn. Went with 105 mm Gun Bn. for the invasion of the Philippines at Leyte. Instructed in Telephone School, then attended Radio Technician School after which he joined the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune. Went to Korea for the Inchon landing and on to Hagaru-ri as NCO in charge of the Signal Co. detachment to repair equipment for the infantry and artillery units in the Chosin area.





Participated in defense of the Hagaru perimeter by night, and kept four radio-jeeps running alternately to keep them from freezing. These jeeps were, it is believed, the only mobile radio units that provided communication within "Domino Train Baker" and air-ground communication with supporting aircraft, throughout the withdrawal to Koto-ri and Hungnam. He was nominated for a field commission and was commissioned upon his return to the States. Was OIC of Field Radio Operators School in San Diego. Attended Electronics Maintenance Officer school at Great Lakes, and Communication Officers School in Quantico before assigned a tour on Okinawa with the 3rd Marine Div. Retired in 1961 as Captain, he spent 13 years as manager of the Raytheon Company Jacksonville, FL, three years as an Electrical Contractor, and nine years as electronics instructor in an Ocala, FL high school.

He and his wife Helen, married in 1942, now live in Ocala near their daughter Sandy. Now fully retired, he restores and reproduces reproductions of Colonial and Early American woodwork.

ROBERT LAVERN WEST, 668753 was born Mar. 16, 1931 in Canastota, NY. On Apr. 8, 1948 he enlisted in the USMC. After boot training at P.I. he was assigned to Motor Transport School in Camp Lejeune, NC. After graduation he was assigned to the 2nd Combat Service Gp. In 1949 he went aboard the APA 36 Cambria to Vieques. Then aboard LST 1041 he returned to Lejeune later in 1949. In spring of 1950 he went aboard LST 603 at Morhead City. Crossed the Atlantic to North Africa with BLT. On Aug. 14, 1950 he boarded the Montique and shipped through the Suez Canal to Kobe, Japan and assigned to the Dog Co., 1st M.T. Bn., and landed at Inchon D-Day Sept. 15, 1950 and on to capture Yon Dong Po, Kimpo and Seoul and North from Seoul on tanks and was one of the first to reach the 38th parallel. He landed at Wonsan, then on to Hamhung, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni. He was hit by sniper at Hagaru-ri and again by shrapnel the first night fighting South out of Hagaru-ri. Participated in the capture of Tagaue, Hoensong and Injiee while fighting North from Masan. He was rotated back to the states in November of 1951 aboard the USS Lenawee APA 195 and was discharged Apr. 7, 1952 from Cherry Point, NC.





He resided in Oneida, NY with his wife Sally and his five grown children. His wife is an officer of the Oneida Savings Bank and he owned R.L. West Construction Company in Oneida, NY. He and his wife attended the Chosin Few Reunion at P.I. in 1987.

PAT N. WESTFALL, was born Sept. 6, 1925 in Aspermont, TX. He was drafted into the Army soon after his 18th birthday in 1943.

He served in Europe during WWII, being with the 106th Inf. Div. during the battle of the Bulge. After the armistice, he was a guard at Dachau Prison Camp at Dachau, Germany.

After a stint as a civilian he re-enlisted in March 1948. In June of 1950, he joined the Heavy Motor Co., 31st Inf., 7th Div. in Japan. He participated in the landing at Inchon and on to Wonsan. He made the withdrawal with the 1st Marine Div. from Koto-Ri to Hungnam in December of 1950. He was awarded the Bronze Star w/V for ground combat near Koto-ri Nov. 30, 1950.





He was awarded a Silver Star and Purple Heart while serving as Platoon Sergeant - acting Platoon Leader with 2nd Platoon, F Co., 31st Inf. in the Spring Offensive in 1951.

Pat retired from the U.S. Army in April 1965. He retired from Texas A&M University as a Horticulture Specialist in 1980. At the present time he is a Rural Mail Carrier for the U.S. Postal Service.

Pat and his wife Rose Ann live in Somerville, TX. They have three gown children and three grandchildren.

JACK E. WHITFIELD, born Apr. 27, 1929 in Altoona, PA. Enlisted in the U.S. Army September 1946 with assignment to the Army Air Corp.

After completing training, was assigned to a heavy bomber (B-29) sdn. in the Strategic Air Command followed by assignment to the Training Command at Mather AFB, CA.

Assignment to the 374th Troop Carrier Gp., 22nd Troop Carrier Sdn. at Tachikawa, Japan, in June 1950 where he participated in 143 air lift missions and over 100 sorties in support of land actions, earning several awards before returning to the Z.I. Thanksgiving Eve, 1951.

Released from active duty February 1953 and resigned from the U.S. Air Force Reserve in 1963.

Jack and his wife, Marty (Margaret F. Johnson) reside in Citrus Heights, CA. They have three children: Christopher, Peter, Kathleen (Mrs. Guy M. Miner) and three grandchildren.

Jack is Manager, Test Facilities Services in Test Operations for Aerojet Techsystems Company, Sacramento, CA.

KERMIT WILHELM, was born Mar. 29, 1930 in Minneapolis, MN. After basic training at the MCRD, San Diego August-October 1948, he was assigned as a machine gunner, Able Co., 5th Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Guam. He returned with the 5th Marine Brigade in the spring of 1950 to Camp Pendleton.

As a machine gunner with George Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marine 1st Provin Marine Brigade, he participated in the fierce fighting at the Pusan Perimeter, South Korea, was in the first wave in the landing on Wolmido Island during the Inchon landing and the capture of Seoul.





During the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, he received wounds from Chinese machine gun fire in the hills around Yudam-ni and was wounded a second time by incoming fire while at an aid station. Kermit rode shotgun on an ambulance jeep part of the way to Hagaru-ri, and was one of the walking wounded who marched into Hagaru-ri. He recovered from his wounds in U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan and returned to fight in central Korea. He received the Purple Heart with a Star, the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. He returned to the U.S. and was assigned the U.S. Naval Air Station, Memphis, TN until his enlistment was up in August, 1952.

Kermit is married with two grown daughters, Chris and Teresa. Kermit worked as a Registered Land Surveyor for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of Interior, for 28 years. He retired in 1986 and is a life member of the DAV, Vice President of the Upper Midwest Chapter of the Chosin Few and is active in the Minnesota Chapter of the 1st Marine Division Association and honorary member of the Kansas City Chapter.

JAMES G. WILKIE, born Dec. 29, 1930. Attended high school in Fresno, CA, Fresno State College and Humphreys School of Law. Joined the Marine Corps Reserves in order to play on the MCR local basketball team in a city league. Called to active duty in August 1950 and landed in Inchon with H & S Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines in September 1950. He had no basic training, however, received on the job training in South Korea. Served with the 7th Marines from Inchon-Seoul-38th parallel in South Korea and also Wonsan-Hungnam-Yudam-ni Chosin campaign in North Korea. Returned to San Francisco on the first rotation in March 1951 due to the fact that he was the only original member of his unit on the line at the time of the rotation.

Jim and his wife Joan, reside in Fresno, CA, have three children and three grandchildren. Jim is a Vice President of Weyerhaeuser Mortgage Company and a member of the California State Bar.

GEORGE JOSEPH WILLIAMS, was born Dec. 28, 1920. He enlisted in the Navy from Goshen, IN, in 1938.

The Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor ended his duty as a Pharmacist Mate in the battleship West Virginia. WWII service included destroyer duty, air-sea rescue flights, and the Leyte landings. In 1945 he received temporary appointment as Warrant Officer.

Williams served in Korea as Chief Hospital Corpsman with the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, having arrived from the Mediterranean by way of Suez.

After the Seoul campaign the battalion deployed at the Chosin Reservoir advancing through Koto-ri to Hagaru and up to Yudam-ni. Movement back ended with evacuation from Hungnam. Chief Williams then bivouacked with the battalion outside Masan

before taking part in the Pohang Guerrilla Hunt and Operation Killer. He rotated out at Hongchon in April 1951.

In 1954 he participated with Naval Beach Group One in Operation Freedom Lift in Vietnam. Awards include Presidential Unit Citations from U.S., Philippines, Korea, and Vietnam. He retired August 1958 at Chelsea, MA.

Williams graduated with high honors from the University of Florida in 1961 and remained for a masters degree and to teach. He lives with his wife Miriam in Gainesville, FL. There are four grown children and nine grandchildren.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, born Mar. 9, 1933 in Paynes, MS. In March, 1950, he enlisted in the Army; basic training was at Ft. Knox, KY. In July, 1950, he was assigned to the 7th Div., 31st Reg., I Co., at Camp Crawford, Japan.

After advanced infantry training, John participated in the Inchon landing and Chosin Reservoir campaign. He received a gun shot wound and frost bite at the Chosin.

John was awarded the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge.





He made it back to Hagaru-Ri Dec. 2, 1950, and was flown out on one of the last planes to leave that air strip.

John and his wife, Margaret, live in Jackson, MS. They have two children, Mike and Teresa (Mrs. Mark) Brooks, two grandchildren, Christopher and Addie Brooks.

John works as a research machinist in the Physiology Department at the University of Mississippi Medical Center.

ROBERT ELLIS WILLIAMS, born Apr. 9, 1930, in Grenada, MS. He enlisted in the USMC in September, 1948. Following boot camp at Parris Island, he was assigned to the Battalion Landing Team, Camp Witek, Guam, M.I. When a typhoon destroyed the camp in November, 1949, he was reassigned to Marine Barracks, NAS Barber's Point, Oahu.

As a B.A.R. man in H Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, he participated in the Inchon landing, capture of Seoul, the Wonsan landing, and the Chosin Reservoir "Coldpaign."





As a member of the Point Platoon leading the breakout, he was hit in both legs by mortar shell fragments. The following day up in the mountains on the right flank, he was hit in the face by small arms fire, and the next day was hit in the leg by small arms fire and Capt. Williamson, USMCR, placed him in command of the 17 remaining members of his 42-man platoon. He arrived at Hagaru-ri with 11 of them still alive. He was air evacuated from the makeshift runaway, the aircraft taking hits as it lifted off.

He resides in Wythe Co., VA, where he teaches high school biology. He has three children: Mike, Dianne, and Sequoiah, and four grandchildren, Zachary, Karen, Beth and John Ross.

CURTIS M. WILLIS, was born May 28, 1932 in St. Charles, VA. He joined the Army Apr. 28, 1949. After basic training at Ft. Knox, KY he went to Japan. He was with 7th Inf. Div., 32nd Inf. Reg. Medical Co. In September 1950 he participated in the invasion of Inchon and Seoul. At that time he was with the 3rd Platoon L Co. as an Aidman. He was also with the Invasion Forces in North Korea. They fought North to Yalu River and also fought at the Chosin Reservoir. He was part of the Rear Guard while the ships were being loaded in Hungnam.





He now lives with his wife 'Hilda' in Indianapolis, IN. They have three daughters and seven grandchildren.

OLLIE J. WILSON, S/Sgt. U.S. Army (ret.) born in Wilmington, NC on May 30, 1927. He entered in U.S. Army from New York City in 1946.

After basic training at Ft. Eustis, VA, he was shipped to the Far East for occupation duty in Japan and Korea. He returned to Korea in 1950 with the 7th Div. and later supported the U.S. Marines in the Chosin Reservoir.





For Korean service, he was awarded the Korean Service Medal with five Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy), the Presidential Unit Citation of South Korea and the United Nations Service Medal. He was discharged as a Staff Sergeant.

He retired in 1987 as an Administrative Associate with the City of New York. He resides in the Bronx with his wife, Vivian Pearl, a Rehabilitation Counselor with the State of New York.

PEARL A. WILSON, was born on May 14, 1931 at Oblong, IL, and enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on May 20, 1948.

He arrived in Korea in October 1950 to join the 1st MarDiv., where he was assigned to Hq. Co., Hq. Bn., 7th MarDiv., as a second gunner on 4.2mm mortars. He left Korea in November 1951 to serve out the remainder of his enlistment at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, VA.

After a brief break in service, he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves and later returned to active duty. He retrained as Helo Mechanic and served with HMM-161 and HMM-263 in Vietnam earning 12 Air Medals and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry w/ Palm. After his return from Vietnam, he served at HMX-1, Quantico, VA and MAG-36 in Futema, Okinawa. He retired from active duty in January 1976 with the rank of Master Sergeant.





Pearl is currently employed as a Field Service Representative for Sikorsky Aircraft. In that capacity, he spent three and one-half years supporting the 8th U.S. Army in Korea. He is currently assigned to the VH-60 Program at NADC Warminster, PA.

He is married to the former Marianne Bruner of Martinsville, IL.

ROBERT C. WILSON, born in Titusville, PA on June 18, 1921. Bob was always the first over Pearl Harbor (20 yrs. old), six years reg. Navy and again the first in Korea with the Air Force. He also has four honorable discharges since he was 15 years old. First discharge CMTC at Ft. Niagra, NY. Eighteen years enlisted in the Navy (second discharge); married with two sons when he went back, from the Reserves (third discharge); to Korea in the Air Force (fourth discharge) with a total of seven years overseas in war time action out of eight years of service. And at 49 years of age, retired on disability from J.P.L., Col. Tech., Pasa., CA. He had 35 years of government service. Also was Civil Service for Naval Ordnance Test Sta. (Pasa., CA). Ft. Ord, too. He perfected the mid space maneuver on the first Ranger to the moon. It was in Time magazine. His picture was in L.A. Times, full page, to sell war savings bonds when he was on a B26 in Korea. Clete Roberts also made a movie of the B26 story in Korea and someone should look for it as Clete never got it out in the theatre before he died in L.A. (He was a newscaster).

Bob and Marian have been married for 44 years and have two sons, Bob, Jr. (41) with six children; and also have Robert the III (one and one-half yrs. old); four girls (21 down to six years) and two boys. Allen is two mos. We lost our youngest son, Daniel Bradley Wilson, at the age of 31 years old. He had rheumatoid arthritis in 1981.

Bob was disabled in Korea and was in the hospital in Osaka, Japan. He was shot down in the Pacific. He captured Nazi's in a submarine coming from Panama Canal in 1940-41 to New Orleans. He was in plain clothes. He's always carried a Q clearance and 4-0 record. Was in the Pentagon with Gen. Sweetzer (from Glendale, CA) in 1950 before they left Long Beach and went to Victorville and then to Korea in September, 1950. He also went to night school to get his degree from 1951 to 1963 when he had his first heart attack and the doctor made him give up school just short of one unit to get his B.A. Degree. He was in air conditioning and refrigeration and a mechanic on cars, airplanes. He was flight engineer. He went to the first Jet School in Memphis, TN in 1945.

Bob is presently in the VAMC at Sepulveda, CA.

JAMES A. WINDHAM, was born in Troy, AL on Aug. 23, 1930. Joined the USMC Aug. 24, 1948; landed at Inchon, September, 1950 with my unit (Wire Section, Comm Platoon, H & S Co., 7th Marines), position: wireman, PFC. Awards include: Letter of Commendation Medal with Combat V, Good Conduct Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with two Stars, Korean Service Medal with four Stars, United Nations Medal, and Korean Presidential Unit Citation, National Defense Service Medal.

Personal interest story: My wire team consisting of A Team leader, Sgt. Hamphues, PFC Lemons, PFC Dotson and myself were assigned the mission of laying a telephone line from the 7th Marines CP to Fox Co. holding the mountain pass between Yudam-Ni and Hagaru-Ri near midnight on Nov. 27, 1950. Minutes after we left Fox Co., the Chinese attacked Fox Co. up the main road that we had laid the telephone line. The noise from the DR-4 mounted on the jeep reverberated through the mountains on that very cold night, and I have often wondered why the

Chinese let us pass through them twice that night, when they could have easily disposed of us without giving the alarm of the pending attack on Fox Co.





Jim married Dorothy M. Allen of Nevada, IA on July 2, 1960. They have two daughters: Carolyn A. Nichols and Virginia A. Windham. His present occupation is Pershing Missile Systems Engineer, Pershing Project Office, U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL.

JACK M. WITTER, was born Apr. 11, 1930 at Alpena, MI. Enlisted in USMC in August 1948 and completed basic training at Parris Island. Was then assigned to Baker Co., 1st Bn., 2nd Marines at Camp Lejeune, NC. Baker Co. was redesignated as Weapons Co. before elements of the 2nd Marine Div. were shipped to Camp Pendleton in July 1950 and there redesignated as units of the 1st Marine Div. in preparation for shipment to Korea.

He participated in the Inchon Landing on Sept. 15, 1950 and other campaigns of the 1st Marine Div. until mid-August 1951. Served as a radio operator, rifleman, fire-team leader, and squad leader as the Anti Tank platoon of Wpns./1/1 was eventually formed into a rifle platoon on the line. Was promoted to Corporal in Korea.

Upon return to the States, was assigned to Inspector-Instructor Staff of a 155mm howitzer battalion, USMCR, Philadelphia, PA. Eighteen months later was transferred to Recruiting Duty at the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Philadelphia. Was discharged from USMC in March 1956 as a Staff Sergeant.

After a break in service, he reenlisted in the Air Force, served overseas in France and Morocco, and at several stateside locations. He retired from 24 years active military service in May 1972 as a Senior Master Sergeant.

He and his wife, Dot, reside in Oscoda, MI. They have five grown children, four of whom are married, and three grandchildren. He presently works part-time as the Executive Director of the local United Way.





An incident that stands out in my mind that happened during the withdrawal of the troops from Yudam-ni, Hagaru and Koto-ri, took place on the road below hill 1081 where we had moved to northward above Chinhung-ni. Someone found a frozen, dried out loaf of homemade white bread that was dirty, hard as a rock and may have had some mold on it. Nevertheless, it was broken apart and shared to the delight of everyone who received a piece of it. With some effort, it was chewed soft and swallowed as thought it were just taken fresh from the oven. I cannot remember eating any other food or drink on that road other than that portion of the loaf of bread. We were just south of where the bridge repair was made for the division vehicles to cross and come through.

I spoke with a few friends from other units who came past us down the road, one of whom told me how bad it had been for them further north. I told him that he had it made now because when they got to the bottom of the hill, about seven miles, that vehicles were waiting to take them to Hungnam. The next day, I saw his body in the road where he had been killed in the last ambush near Sudong. My last words to him proved to be wrong.

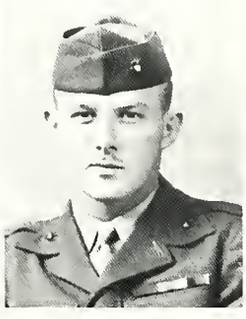
HENRY JOHN WOESSNER, born Dec. 4, 1920, in Ann Arbor, MI. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in December, 1941. In 1942 and 1943, he served in the 2nd and 8th Def. Bns. in Samoa and Wallis Islands; in 1944 and 1945, he commanded the Marine Detachment on the USS Baltimore. In 1950, he was CO, Weapons Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Mar. with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean when the battalion was ordered to Japan via the Suez Canal. Redesignated 3rd Bn., 7th Mar., 1st Marine Div., the battalion landed at Inchon, and Woessner was reassigned as S-3, 7th Marines. He served as S-3 until he returned to the U.S. in June, 1951. In 1958-1959, he was back in the 1st Mar. Div. as CO, 1st Recon Bn. In 1960-61, he returned to Korea as advisor to the G-2 and G-3 of the Korean Marine Corps. After graduating from the National War College in 1965, he served as G-3 FMFPAC in Hawaii until 1967 when he reported to Vietnam as C/S, 1st Mar. Div.





On retirement from the Marine Corps in July, 1968, Col. Woessner settled in Oceanside and became a teacher at Fallbrook High School. He became Assistant Principal in 1973 and Principal in 1977. He earned a doctoral degree in 1978, and retired after ten years as principal in July, 1987. He and his wife, Grace, have seven children and 12 grandchildren.

FRANCIS T. WOLFE, born on Nov. 19, 1929, in Mishanako, IN, the sixth of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Elery E. Wolfe. He enlisted in the Marines on his 17th birthday for three years and upon completion of recruit training at Parris Island, SC, was transferred to Camp Del Mar, CA, where he completed the field radio operator's course. Transferred to the 16th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC. As a radio operator he participated in landings at Vieques and Newfoundland and in early 1949 was transferred to the 8th Marines. There he completed a Med. cruise and shortly after return to the States he was discharged a Sergeant.





In August, 1950, he re-enlisted, this time in a reserve outfit that had received orders to Camp Pendleton, CA. There, after temporary duty as a Plt. Sergeant undergoing infantry training, he was assigned to the 2nd Replacement Draft which landed at Wonsan, North Korea on Nov. 12, 1950. Traveling by rail and truck, he arrived in Hagaru-Ri November 15 and rejoined Communications Platoon, H & S Co. 2/7 under the same Lieutenant who he had served with the previous year when it was 2-6, 2nd Marine Div. During the balance of the campaign, Sgt. Wolfe provided communication services to the Battalion such as radio relays on East Hill and S.W. of the airstrip at Hagaru-Ri, and as radio operator for the Battalion C.P. On December 6, on the movement southward from Hagaru-Ri, he served as radio operator for the Battalion E.X. and on the 7th performed the same duty for the Battalion commander group when they returned part way back to Hagaru-Ri to assist other units and civilian refugees in the southward bound column.

Ted completed his Korean tour in August, 1951 and upon return to the States was released from active duty in October, 1952. He remained in the reserves, receiving reserve commission in 1959. He served a one-year tour in RVN June, 1969 to June, 1970 as an ammunition officer for Force Logistics Command of III MAF and in 1984 was retired from the Reserves as a Lieutenant Colonel. Ted is a graduate of Indiana University with a B.A. in Geography and M.S. in Audio Visual Ed. and is a retired U.S. Park Ranger. He was married in June of 1953 to Constance R. Weisman of Ft. Wayne, IN, and they have three grown sons: David, Mark and Kurt, and one granddaughter.

Awards include: two Navy Commendation Medals with V for service in Korea and RVN and a Purple Heart.

WILLIAM T. WOLFE, was born July 16, 1928 in Paducah, KY; enlisted in United States Marine Corps Mar. 16, 1945. After basic training at Parris Island, SC and Tent Camp I, Camp Lejeune, NC, Wolfe joined Replacement Draft to the Island of Guam, then to Fleet Marine Force Pacific where he served with Special Forces recovering by-passed Japanese Military Personnel in The Marianas Islands, then to Headquarters Photographic Section, 5th Field Depot; returning to Continental United States 1948.

Wolfe served with 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC, attached to Special Unit Office of Naval Intelligence, Persian Gulf area 1948-1949; Photographic Section 2nd Marine Div. 1949; 13th Infantry Bn. USMCR, Los Angeles, CA.

Wolfe returned to active duty August 1950 and reported to Photographic Section, 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA for departure to Korea, where he participated in Inchon Landing with 1st Marine Reg., under the command of Col. Louis B. "Chesty" Puller. Wolfe saw action in Seoul, Wonsan, Kojo, and The Chosin Reservoir. Following The Chosin Reservoir, he participated in Pohang Guerilla Hunt, 1st Marine Reg., Spring 1951. Many of his photographs of The Korean War received National Publication. Returning to the States for duty at Marine Barracks, Key West, FL, later joining I & I Staff, Los Angeles, CA and 100 Harrison Street, San Francisco, CA.





Wolfe continued his Marine Corps Career in Photographic Units, Photo Recon. Sdns., including Japan and Vietnam, and as Instructor in Naval Schools of Photography, Pensacola, FL. He was selected for Warrant Officer just prior to his retirement in March 1968.

Bill spent the following 14 years on the Faculty of Ohio University, Athens, OH, retiring in 1983 as Assistant Director of The School of Art. He and his wife, Clemie reside in Jensen Beach, FL. They have one son, Lt. Gary L. Wolfe, presently serving with The United States Navy in The Far East.

BOB WOLFENSTEIN, born New York, NY on Dec. 18, 1928. Enlisted February 1948 USMCR. Joined 1st Marine Div., August 1950 "G" Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Marine Reg.

The date was Nov. 28, 1950. The 3rd Bn., 11th Marine Reg. was positioned in a valley just outside of Udam-ni surrounded by hills. The 3rd Bn., 7th Marines were dug in on these hills.

On the night of Nov. 28, 1950, the 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Reg. was hit by insurmountable communist Chinese soldiers. Despite heavy losses the 3rd Bn. held their ground thus protecting our artillery from being overrun.

On the morning of November 29th it was a clear day but bitter cold as the temperature was about -35°. Around 0700 our executive officer 1st Lt. Willis "Wild Bill" Gore passed through the gun sections and asked how many men would volunteer for the infantry. There were about five men who volunteered. I learned a long time ago not to be a volunteer. About an hour later Lt. Gore returned and informed a few more men including (yours truly) that we were part of George Patrol.

The day before intelligence reported that the Chinese were planning an attack on the hill near our position. George Patrol consisted of 33 men armed with one 30 cal. light machine gun, two bars and one 619 telephone. The objective of George Patrol was a defensive action to dig in on the hill top and hold at all costs. Fortunately there must have been a change in plans. All through the night things were silent with the exception of a few rounds going off here and there. At daybreak our patrol was relieved by a company of infantry and we reported back to our position.

ROBERT B. WOOD, born May 2, 1931, Los Angeles, CA. Enlisted into U.S. Marine Corps October 1948 with "Boot" in San Diego, followed by Communications School at Camp Del Mar. Assigned to the 3rd Marines after their return from China and prior their becoming 2nd Bn., 5th Marines.

Went to Korea with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. (2nd Bn., 5th Marines).

Was with them in the Pusan Perimeter, first and second battles of the Natktong River, (also recalling Dysentery Flat, Masan), Inchon Landing, Kimpo Air Strip, and Seoul. Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri, Yudam-ni and back.

Received the Bronze Star with Combat "V". Discharged as Staff Sergeant, September 1952.

Retired as a Detective Sergeant from Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept. with many of his 27 years of service spent in the Homicide Bureau.

Currently married with three natural and two step children, all of which are grown and scattered about the U.S. with their children. Lives with wife Cecile in Colfax, CA.

CHARLES WOODMAN, (Chuck) was born Apr. 8, 1931 at Portland, ME moving to Massachusetts in 1941.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps Aug. 8, 1949 from Amherst, MA. After boot camp at Parris Island (Plt. 64) he was assigned to Camp Pendleton and attended Field Telephone Class #54 at Camp Del Mar, CA. The class was transferred to M.C.R.D. San Diego in January 1950.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 2nd Marine Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC in May 1950. In July 1950 he was transferred to the 1st Marine Div. at Camp Pendleton. Sailing from San Diego aboard the USNS Marine Phoenix, he arrived in Kobe, Japan on Sept. 2, 1950.





On Sept. 15, 1950 he landed with Fox Btry., 2nd Bn., 11th Marines at Wolmi-do (Inchon) Korea. In December 1950 he volunteered for a Forward Observer Team and was assigned to Charlie Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marines where he called artillery fire, and was promoted to Corporal in April 1951.

He also was attached to a Korean Marine Corps Infantry Company as a Forward Observer for two months in 1951.

When he returned to the U.S. in October 1951 he was assigned to Force Troops FMF Atlantic Camp Lejeune, NC (Tent Camp) where he was promoted to Sergeant.

He received the Korean Service Medal with six Stars, three Presidential Unit Citations, two Korean Presidential Citations, Good Conduct and others. After receiving his Honorable Discharge he moved to California in 1955 after corresponding with his Marine Corps buddy, Jack Gruber of Rialto, CA.

In 1960 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of San Bernardino Co., CA. Upon his retirement as a detective with the Central Detective Division he obtained his Private Investigator's License and opened his own Investigative Service in 1982.

"Chuck" Woodman and his wife Marie have two grown daughters and reside in Highland, CA.

In 1986 he founded the Inland Empire Chapter of Southern California Chosin Few and served as President of that chapter until 1988.

JOSEPH L. WOSSER, JR., was born in Mill Valley, CA in April, 1923 and joined the Naval Aviation Cadet Program as a transfer from the NROTC program at the University of California at Berkeley in 1943 and became a Marine 2nd Lieutenant in early 1944.

He is currently a private consultant in Engineering and Management Planning with special emphasis on materials planning and sourcing, conceptual designs, plant staffing and manpower requirements, budgeting for R & D and overall small company financial planning. He has worked in the private sector for the past 25 years after 21 years as a Marine Corps officer.

He joined VMF-323 at El Toro in June, 1950 and sailed for Korea on the USS Badoeng Strait the following month. He participated in the defense of and the break-out of the Pusan Perimeter in August, the Inchon Landing in September, the push to the Yalu River in October and November and the Chosin Reservoir Battle in November-December, 1950. Following his return to the states, he flew for three years with the Marine Corps demonstration team at Quantico, then attended the U.S. Navy Postgraduate School, MIT and subsequently spent five years with the Office of Naval Research in Washington, D.C.





Since his Marine Corps retirement he has founded and operated several small companies and presently assists others in doing so by teaching commercialization planning for the U.S. Dept. of Energy. He was Assistant Vice President, Engineering for Bell Aerosystems Co., a Textron subsidiary in Buffalo, NY and then moved west where he built and operated Viking Metallurgical Corporation in Reno, NV. He founded and was President of Titanium West, an exotic metals producer which was later sold to Whittaker Corp. He founded and was President of Silver State Silver, a jewelry manufacturing company, Nevapro Corporation, an SBIC, Wosser-Laster Enterprises, an Engineering/General Contracting firm and has been instrumental in several other start-up operations.

Mr. Wosser has extensive education background in advanced mathematics, aerodynamics, propulsion systems, high temperature metallurgy and naval architecture. He holds BS degrees from the University of Maryland and the Navy Postgraduate School, an MSAE from MIT and an Engineering Management Diploma from the University of Minnesota.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, Col., USMCR (ret.) joined the Marines as a PFC in 1938. He was commissioned to 2nd Lieutenant in 1941 and called to active duty Feb. 1, 1942.

Landed with 1st Reg. and served through Guadalcanal campaign. Commanded infantry platoon of I Co., 3rd Bn., 1st, which defended mouth of Matanikau. When Japanese launched a night attack led by nine tanks on Oct. 22, 1942. Silver Star was awarded for action two days later in aid of 2nd Bn., 7th Marines.

Served as Executive Officer of I Co. through the Cape Gloucester New Britain operation. As Company Commander of MP Co., 3rd Amphibious Corps, commanded ceremonial troops for surrender of Japanese at Trensen, China in 1945.

While serving as Company Commander of A Co., 5th Inf. Bn., Washington, D.C., was called to active duty to join 1st Bn., 7th Marines. Made landing at Inchon and participated in clearing right side of road from Seoul to Vijongfu. Assigned duty as S4 when S4 was severely wounded. Awarded Letter of Commendation with Combat V. As the lead Battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Raymond G. Davis, attacking north was cut off at Sudong by the 124 CCF Div. on December 2. An airdrop was called to deliver essential supplies. A Chinese tank broke through defensive lines but was hit and forced to retreat. The first three Chinese soldiers were captured on November 3. The enemy Chinese suffered their first decisive defeat in this engagement.

Evacuated from Hagaru-Ri November 25. Wright retired from federal service after 40 years service and now resides with his wife, Ann, in Arlington Co., VA.

WILLIAM B. WYDA, born on Jan. 8, 1930, in Miners Mill, PA. He went to public schools in the Wilkes-Barre area. I worked on farms before entering the U.S. Marine Corps. After completing boot camp at Parris Island, SC, I was assigned duty at Camp Lejeune, NC, as a machine gunner.

We left for Camp Pendleton, CA, when the Korean War started in 1950. I was assigned to HCO 3rd Bn., 1st Mar., 1st Marine Div. I am proud to have served in Chesty Puller's Regiment. We made the Inchon landing on through to Seoul. At the Chosin Reservoir, we were at Hagaru-Ri. There, I got frostbite on my hands and feet.

I was sent to Taegu to an army hospital. I was there for two weeks. I returned to the front until my rotation came up. My enlistment was four years and I was discharged as a Sergeant.





I am proud to have served in the U.S. Marine Corps. I also take pride in the fact that my brothers and my four years total 98 military years and all branches of the Armed Forces are represented. They are as follows: Master Sgt. Joe Wyda, Army, USA, 35 years; Master Sgt. Robert Wyda, Navy, USAF, 25 years; Master Sgt. Ronald Wyda, USAF, 20 years; E-7 Edward Wyda, U.S.A. Army, 14 years; and William Wyda, U.S. Marine Corps, four years.

William is a member of the Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, American Legion, and he is on the color guard of the VFW. He is married and has four children: Kathy, William Jr., David and Patty. He also has seven grandchildren.

BOBBY DALE YOUNG, born Dec. 7, 1931, at

Tulsa, OK. He graduated Central School in 1949. Joined Marine Corps Res. November, 1948 and went on active duty in June, 1950. After completing combat training at Camp Pendleton with the replacement draft, was shipped to Korea and joined the 2nd Bn., 7th Marines in October, 1950.

He was wounded Nov. 29, 1950 while attacking the west hill out of Hagaru-Ri. Then was flown to Japan and spent two months in the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. He then returned to 1st Marine Div., February, 1951 and rejoined the Marine Gun Section H & S Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. He participated in the push north through Central Korea to the 38th parallel.





Bob was rotated home November, 1951. He was awarded Presidential Unit Citation, UN Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars and the Purple Heart.

He is now working for McDonnell Douglas. He is married to Joanne and has two daughters, two sons and four grandchildren. He is living in Tulsa.

JOHN LEONARD YOUNG, JR., was born on Apr. 2, 1932 at Norfolk, VA. After graduation from high school, he enlisted in the USMC in July, 1949. He received his basic training at Parris Island and was subsequently assigned to "A" Co., 2nd Tank Bn., 2nd Mar. Div.

The Korean War erupted while he was serving with the 3rd Bn., 6th Marines in the Med. He was shipped through the Suez Canal and Indian Ocean to Kobe, Japan where he joined "D" Co., 1st Tank Bn., 1st Mar. Div. prior to making the Inchon Landing.

He served as a tank driver in the 1st Plt., "D" Co. until May, 1951 when he returned to the U.S. with the 5th Rotation Draft. From 1951 to 1961, he served in a variety of assignments such as Marine Barracks, Inspector-Instructor Staff, and Drill Instructor.





In 1962, he attended the U.S. Army Counterintelligence School, Ft. Holabird, MD and served in CI assignments throughout the remainder of his career. While serving as an advisor with MACV in 1966, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He retired as a Major in November 1980 after 31 years service.

He married Bettie J. Morris of Norfolk, VA. They have four children and three grandchildren, and make their home in Newport News, VA. He is employed by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Ft. Monroe, VA.

GEORGE A. ZETTLER, was born Oct. 28, 1927 and lived in Savannah, GA until Mar. 1, 1945 when he enlisted in the Marine Corps. He received basic training at Parris Island and Combat Training at Camp Lejeune, NC. He was stationed at Marine Barracks, Naval Air Station, Trinidad, B.W.I. for three years. Upon return to the states, he was assigned to 2nd Bn., 2nd Mar., 2nd Mar. Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC until outbreak of Korean War when his Battalion was transferred to 1st Mar. Div. and redesignated as 2nd Bn., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. He participated in the assault on Inchon, the capture of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin campaign in North Korea and in later operations in South and Central Korea.

He was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action in Koto-ri, three Presidential Unit Citations, and the Korean Service Medal with six Stars.

He continued to serve with the Corps attaining the rank of Master Sergeant in 1957, appointed as a Warrant Officer in 1960, and retired in the rank of Captain in 1971 after 26 years of Service.

He now resides in Savannah, GA with his wife Esteen. They have two children, both now married, and one grandchild.

After retirement, he attended Armstrong State College and John Marshall Law School. He is now a practicing Attorney. In 1982 he was elected to the City Council of Savannah, GA and continues to serve as an Alderman having been re-elected in 1986.

GEORGE H. ZIEGLER, was born Nov. 25, 1929 in San Diego. After graduating high school in Atascadero, CA June 3, 1948 he joined the U.S. Marines.

He transferred from 5th Marines, Guam, to 1st Marine Div. Recon. Co. in time to fly out from Camp Pendleton, CA to meet Gen. Craig's 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in Korea. There this select group of 35 Recon. Marines and Navy UDT men participated in amphibious raids from the USS Horace A. Bass against North Korean shore installations and engagements in amphibious reconnaissance missions which were for Gen. MacArthur's Inchon landing.

Recon. Co. then led the Marine Division into NE Korea. George celebrated his 21st birthday being entertained by the full fury of the Chinese assault in the Changjin Reservoir area. A very maturing experience he recalls.





George marched and fought with Ernie Hargett's rear guard of the division and was wounded in the fight at Funchilin Pass Dec. 10, 1950. Med-evac'd stateside he arrived there Christmas Eve 1950.

George's subsequent career led to training and commissioning as an armored cavalry officer serving Europe, SEA and many posts in the U.S. His military decorations include the Silver Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal w/"V", Purple Heart w/Stars, USMC Good Conduct Medal.

George and his wife, Jan, also a retired military officer reside in Western Massachusetts.

JOHN ZITZELBERGER, was born Oct. 14, 1932 in Milwaukee, WI; he grew up in Oshkosh, WI. He enlisted in the Army May 1948 and was assigned to occupation duty in Sapporo, Japan prior to the Korean War.

September 1950 he participated in the Inchon Landing. November-December 1950 he was assigned as a combat medic in Chosin.

After the Chosin, he was evacuated from Hamhung to Pusan. From there he returned to duty in January 1951. He was wounded a second time in June 1951 after which he again returned to duty. August 1951 he rotated to the United States where he continued his military career in the reserves until 1960 when returned to active duty as a 1st Lieutenant.

He retired with the rank of Colonel in January 1987. Col. Zitzelberger resides with his wife and three children in El Paso, TX where he works as an Anesthetist. He is also a Vietnam Veteran.





W.F. PETE ZOCH, was born May 3, 1927, on a farm near Thorndale, TX; moved to Austin in 1940 and was educated in Austin public school. He enlisted in the Maritime Service on June 14, 1945, in Port Arthur; trained Sheepshead Bay, NY; sailed for three years; served in Texas National Guard from June 22, 1948 to Feb. 23, 1949. He joined the Marine Reserve in Austin on Feb. 24, 1949. Assigned to extended active duty July 28, 1950. Sent to Camp Pendleton for training at Tent Camp 2. He left San Diego in the 2nd Replacement Draft to Japan; leaving Japan to land in Wonsan Nov. 12, 1950. Joined Item Co. 3-1 Rocket Squad. Traveled to Hagaru-Ri Nov. 26, 1950; guarded northwest side of airstrip; wounded Dec. 2, 1950; evacuated to Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. Later returning to Camp Lejeune.





Pete and his wife, Angie, reside in Bridge City, TX. Their children are: Paul, Marla, Fred and Bonnie.





George Hersey



Robert Attenburger

Chosin Few Second Edition Biographies

HOWARD C. ADERHOLD, was born in Cogan Station, PA on May 1, 1929. He joined the Marine Corps in July 1948, and was trained in radio communications. With the 1st Marine Division, he landed at Inchon, Korea in September 1950; landed at Wonsan in October 1950; suffered mild frostbite during the move from Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri and returned to the States in October 1951.





During most of his tour of duty in Korea, he was on detached duty from the 1st Signal Bn. and served as liaison radio operator with flanking units. In the South he was with the Special Operations Company, an Army Recon unit which included a squad of Royal Marines from the 41st Commando. One of his many memorable experiences in Korea was meeting members of that same Royal Marine squad on the trek from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri

Aderhold was honorably discharged in July 1952 with the rank of staff sergeant. He married Florence Curry Jan. 29, 1953 and has a son, two daughters, and six grandchildren. He now resides with his wife in Ithaca, NY where he is operations manager of the Cornell University Nuclear Reactor Facility.

JAMES A. ADKINS, was born in Yeager, KY March 27, 1929. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps March 1946 and took basic training at Wichita Falls, TX. He served with the 9th Air Corps, Greenville, SC and was discharged February 1947.

Jim re-enlisted in the Army September 1948 at Ft. Knox, KY and was assigned to HQ Co. 7th Regt., 1st Cav. Div. at Camp Drake, Japan November 1948. He was assigned to Heavy Mortar Co., 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Div. July 1949 at Camp Crawford, Japan. Later he was assigned to Service Company, 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Div. October 1949.





He landed with the 7th Div., Inchon, South Korea in September 1950. He boarded a ship in Pusan, South Korea November 1950 and landed at Ewon, North Korea where he was surrounded for several days near the Chosin Reservoir by the Chinese Communist. He was attached to the 1st Marine Div. and at this time was evacuated to Hungnam, North Korea December 1950, where he was picked up by the *Gen. H.B. Freeman,* the same ship he sailed on to Japan in 1948. He was discharged June 1952 as a staff sergeant.

Jim married Betty J. Edmonds in May 1952 and has two sons and two grandsons. He and his wife reside in Richmond, VA.

His awards include the World War II Victory Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, Army of Occupation Medal Japan, Korean Service Medal with five Bronze Campaign Stars, Republic of Korean Presidential Unit Citation, National Defense Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

FRANK F. ALBANO, was born Sept. 22, 1929 in Independence, LA, one of nine children. In 1939 his family moved to New Orleans, LA where he attended school, and graduated from Fortier High School.

He entered the Marine Corps on July 28, 1948 and took his boot training at San Diego, CA. During 1949 and 1950, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA. Due to his father's death, he was on leave when the 1st Brigade left for Korea, but returned in time to join Charlie Company (C-C-1) as a bar man with the 3rd Platoon.

In September 1950, he made the landing at Inchon, was engaged in the fight for Hills 80-85, and he participated in the fight for Seoul Train Station. After the capture of Seoul, he made the landing at Wonsan and was immediately sent to Kojo with C-1-1, and participated in the attack on the 1st Bn. by the North Koreans.





He saw action during the Chosin Campaign of November and December 1950. After the company regrouped at Mason, he took part in the Guerrilla hunt around Uisong, Operation Killer, including the Hoensong Patrol, Operation Ripper, and was present during the Battle at Horseshoe Ridge, April 23-24, 1951. After leaving Korea in July 1951, he saw duty at the Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL and Jacksonville, FL.

He was discharged in June of 1953 as a staff sergeant. His citations and medals included the Good Conduct Medal, Korean Medal with six stars, Presidential Unit Citation and several other medals issued for his time in Korea.

He is retired from the Carpenters Local Union and the Operating Engineers Local after 31 years. At the present time he works two to three days per week at his son's plumbing business in Lakewood, CA.

Albano is married to Betty and they have three children and six grandchildren. He is very active in several clubs, loves to go fishing, and enjoys sports with the grandsons.

FREDDIE ALLEN, was born Sept. 26, 1931 in Elmore County, AL. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Oct. 1, 1948. After graduating from boot camp in December 1948, he was stationed at the Naval Station at Sangley Point, Philippine Islands.





In September 1950, he volunteered to join C/1/5 in time to participate in the Inchon-Seoul-Chosin Reservoir operations. Was wounded Dec. 7, 1950 at Hagaru, Korea.

Was in Osaka Army Hospital, then Otsu, Japan until April 1951. Sent from there to Naval Station, Key West, FL and departed there for the Panama Canal Zone from November 1952 to March 1955. From there to Camp Lejeune, NC, A/1/8/2nd Div.

Went to Army Intelligence School at Ft. Holabird, MD from January to May and graduated as aerial photo interpreter. Was assigned to HQs, 8th Marines until January 1959, then sent to Kaneohe Bay, HI with the 2nd Bn., 4th Mar., 1st Prov. Brig. Was discharged in March 1960.

Worked as a concrete technician in Shreveport, LA until August 1980. He suffered a heart attack in 1980 and retired in 1981. Enjoying retirement with his family and is catching up on reading western history, gardening, and taking part in various organizations.

OSCAR HENRY ANDERSON (HANK), was born in Rockford, IL on Nov. 11, 1931. He joined the Marine Reserve in 1949; mobilized in 1950; and placed in first replacement draft for further combat training at Camp Pendleton.

Deployed to Japan in September 1950, then to Korea, making Wonsan landing November 1950. Took part in Chosin Campaign as BARman with 3rd Platoon Able Company 1/1. Evacuated to Pusan December 1950. Took part in spring offensive against Chinese in North Korea 1951.





Promoted to sergeant and squad leader, he returned to the States in December 1951 and received an honorable discharge at Camp Lejeune in February 1952.

He has five daughters, three step-daughters and three grandchildren. He and his wife Anne live in Loves Park, IL. He is active in the Marine Corps League and is presently the commandant of the Rockford Detachment. He was awarded Marine of the Year in 1990.

CHARLES L. ANGER, was born Dec. 15, 1927 in Evanston, IL. After service in the Navy V5 Program and General Navy Service from June 1945 to September 1947, he was discharged from the Naval Reserve and enlisted in the Marine Reserve to join the 9th Inf. Bn. of Evanston, IL, then commanded by Lt. Col. Raymond Davis.

Activated Aug. 1, 1950 and assigned to the Machine Gun Platoon of A/1/7 at Camp Pendleton. Embarked on the USS *Okanagan* on Aug. 31, 1950 and landed at Inchon via Kobe, Japan on Sept. 18, 1950.

Moved through Inchon to Ujanghu, landed at Wonsan, then on to Chosin. Evacuated from Koto-ri on the return trip to Hungnam. Spent two and a half years in various hospitals as a result of frostbite and grenade wounds which resulted in amputation of his leg and retirement in 1953.

Returned to the Prudential Insurance Company from which he retired in 1988 after 40 years of service as a vice-president of marketing.

Married with eight children and 17 grandchildren. They maintain homes in Kailua-Kona, HI and Las Vegas, NV.

PAUL S. ARMAS, was born Nov. 2, 1928 in Taylor Springs, IL. He joined the USMC on Nov. 5, 1948; stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC; 1st Prov. Marine Brigade, 1st Marine Div., Weapons 2/5 assigned to F/2/5 as F.O. for 81mm mortars.





He was discharged Jan. 10, 1953 with the rank of staff sergeant. Married to Betty Jane Cooper and they have two children and five grandchildren. Was letter carrier with the U.S. Postal Service and retired Feb. 28, 1988.

EDWARD R. ARNEY, was born Jan. 12, 1931 in Watertown, NY and educated in public schools until he enlisted in the U.S. Army Nov. 14, 1949 for three years service.

After basic training at Ft. Knox, KY, he arrived in Japan May 1, 1950 and was assigned to G Co., 31st Inf. Regt. (Polar Bears), 7th Div. for 30 months of occupation duty.

Then when the Korean War started, Cpl. Arney stayed with G Co. and, in September, entered combat at Inchon and Osan. He was a gunner on the new 3.5 rocket launcher and was also in Chosin and Koto-ri area.

He remembers going up the hills with patrols and exchanging fire with snipers. He did not get frostbite because he had the proper clothes and decided to walk to avoid it. They were evacuated by the Navy to Pusan, and he was rotated July 1, 1951. He returned to the States on the troop ship, *Gen. William Weigel,* July 21, 1951 and was assigned to Ft. Drum, NY, eight miles from Watertown until his discharge. He worked in a local paper mill for 26 years until retirement.

He was awarded the Japanese Occupation Medal, the Combat Infantry Badge and a Silver Star on his Korean Campaign Medal plus other medals. He and his wife Kathryn have three grown daughters: Annalee, Bonnie, and Charlene, and eight grandchildren.

Ed is a life member of the DAV and VFW, also the Army Chapter of "The Chosin Few" and the 31st Infantry Regiment Association.

HOSKEA H. ATENCIO, a native American Navajo Indian was born Sept. 16, 1920 within Counselor Navajo Community, New Mexico. Now a retired civil service annuitant. One of the Chosin Few. He also served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during WWII. Discharged after WWII was over and reenlisted Jan. 5, 1949, Albuquerque, NM, in the USMC after four years in civilian life.

After completion of Marine recruit boot training at San Diego, CA, he was assigned to 1st Marine Div. for further training. Served in South and North Korea as Marine Corps auto maintenance man and driver in Company 1st Motor Transport Bn., 1st Marine Div. Arriving in Korea on Sept. 15, 1950, landing with the 1st Mar. Div. at Inchon Harbor, South Korea.

Marine Corps Service (sea, foreign battles, engagement, expeditions): assaults and seizure of Inchon, Korea Sept. 15-16, 1950; capture and securing of Seoul, Korea, Sept. 17-Oct. 7, 1950; participated in the Wonsan, Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, Northern Korea, Oct. 26-Dec. 12, 1950; participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea Dec. 15, 1950-Nov. 4, 1951.

World War II summary of military occupations: medical corpsman (657). Trained in administering first aid treatment to sick, injured, or wounded. Treated minor injuries and wounds such as cuts, blisters, and lacerations. Made arm and leg splints. Trained in proper technique of handling and carrying wounded on litter and from ambulance. Took temperatures, pulse readings, bathed patients, fed patients, made beds, and assisted in sterilizing instruments.

After completion of Marine Corps boot training at San Diego, CA, he was assigned to 1st Mar. Div. for further training.

Came home with the 10th Rotation Draft. Served one more year on the East Coast at Portsmouth, VA. At completion of enlistment, was discharged. His awards/decorations for World War II, U.S. Army Service include the American Theater Ribbon, American Defense Ribbon, and the Army Good Conduct Medal.

He is married and has four sons, two daughters, three granddaughters, and three grandsons.

ROBERT P. AUDIBERT, was born Oct. 22, 1931 at Camden, NJ. He joined the USMC Dec. 1, 1948, served with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Marine Divs., recruiting duty.

He participated in landing at Inchon with 1st Marines (Anglico); later transferred and flown into Hagaru-ri as a replacement with the 5th Marines. He joined How Company machine guns and marched out with this unit to the sea. He was then transferred to H&S Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines and spent the remainder of first Korean tour with that unit.



Returned home in October 1951, then went back to Korea in November 1953 until March 1955. Graduated from Operational Comm Chiefs School in August 1957. Had recruiting duty at Springfield, OH, September 1965-October 1967; Wilkes Barre, PA, January 1972-October 1973; served 21 months in Vietnam with Hqs., 3rd Marine Amphibious Force.

His memorable experiences include two year tour with Royal Thai Marines from 1969-1971 and Distinguished Marksman (rifle) in 1962.



Railroad Security. (Courtesy of Maurice H. Krug)

Retired Sept. 30, 1975 with the rank master gunnery sergeant. His awards include the Joint Services Commendation Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with V, and the Korean and Vietnam Service Medals.

He married Armond P. Weirich and has four children and 11 grandchildren. Still working at New Cumberland Army Depot (since 1976) in charge of set assembly/disassembly.

ROBERT AYALA, was born July 23, 1930 in Dallas, TX. He joined the Army Dec. 23, 1948, assigned to 32nd Inf., 7th Inf. Div., Dog Battery 15AAA AWSP as gunner on an M19.

Fought from Inchon all the way to Pusan. There they loaded up again on the ship and made a beach landing in Wonsan. From there, they were sent to the Chosin Reservoir in October 1950.

On November 27 and 28 the Chinese attacked in full force, horns blowing, whistles, cymbals, everything. On the 30th, a convoy was formed by Dog Battery 15AAA, the 57th Field Artillery and some Republic of Korea units to get out of the trap. They moved all day and night with six inches of snow and 30 degree below zero temperature until they got to the bridge that was blown up. The major told them they were trapped, and all that could run or walk should keep going south. The rest would have to give themselves up as prisoners. All of the trucks, jeeps, etc. were frozen. The wounded and the dead were left there with the major.

Ayala and a few men ran all night and through the next day. The next afternoon they reached the 1st Marine Div. and were taken to a doctor. His hands and feet were frostbitten. Was flown to the station hospital in Kokura, spent the next two months recuperating, then returned to Korea and received the Purple Heart.

In February was made a sergeant, given an M19 and a squad, and attached to the 17th Inf. Regt. (there were only five survivors of the Dog Battery). Left Korea July 23, 1951.

Shipped back to Ft. Lewis, WA, then Ft. Bliss where he was honorably discharged June 6, 1952.

After the Army, he married Nov. 27, 1954 to Anita Gutierrez. They have nine lovely children and 17 beautiful grandchildren. He is currently an auto body repairman in Dallas, TX and has been self-employed since 1969. He is a life member of the VFW Post #7471, a patriot of the Order of the Purple Heart, and a member of the Chosin Few.

WILLIAM C. BAILEY, was born May 15, 1927 in Olympia, WA. He served as EM 3/c aboard USS *Admiral C.F. Hughes* in the Pacific in 1945. In 1947 Bailey entered Naval flight training and was designated a Naval Aviator Dec. 5, 1949. He was assigned to Attack Sqdn. 115 flying Douglas AD Skyraiders and deployed July 1950 to Korea aboard the USS *Philippine Sea.* Beginning August 6, the squadron flew missions in the Pusan Perimeter and participated in the Inchon Invasion until moving to the Yalu River.

Bailey was shot down Sept. 21, 1950 at Kimpo and again on December 16 while providing close air support to troops fighting their way to Hungnam from the Chosin Reservoir. After crash landing his plane at Yonpo, friendly forces blew it up to prevent capture.





Upon returning to the U.S., he volunteered as a replacement pilot to Attack Sqdn. 923 aboard USS *Bon Homme Richard.* On Oct. 6, 1951, Bailey was shot down for the third time and was rescued by helicopter after ditching off Chongjin.

In 1964 Bailey served as officer-in-charge of

Special Detachment Zulu based at Bien Hoa. He then served Vietnam tours aboard USS *Ranger* in 1965 and 1966. Commander Bailey retired Dec. 1, 1969 as commanding officer Navy Recruiting in Raleigh, NC.

His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal/Silver Star, Purple Heart/Gold Star and Navy Commendation with Combat V.

He is married to the former Elsie C. Gibson of Atlanta and has two sons, Lt. J.G. Bradley Bailey and Seaman Michael C. Bailey. He retired from Eastern Airlines January 1987.

CHARLES B. BALDWIN, was born in Englewood, NJ. He joined the service in May 1944 and retired from the USMC in April 1965; B-1-7, 1950-1951, Korea; E-2-5, 1954-1955, Korea; H-2-3, 1964-1965, Okinawa-Vietnam.



He married Carolyn Hornstra of Hingham, MA in 1953. They have two children Linda and Mark.

JOSEPH J.J. BARESH, was born March 19, 1932 in New York City. He enlisted in the USMC March 1950 with recruit training at Parris Island, SC.

Landed in Inchon Sept. 15, 1950 under the command of Col. Chesty Puller. His campaigns included Inchon, Seoul, and Chosin Reservoir. Wounded in action at Horseshoe Ridge in the Iron Triangle April 24, 1951.





Evacuated to U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. After leaving the hospital, he returned to the States. Served tours in Newport, RI and as a drill instructor in Parris Island, SC.

He received the Purple Heart, Good Conduct, National Defense Service, Korean Service, and the United Nations Service Medals. He is currently living in Brooklyn, NY.

JOHN JAMES BARNES, was born Dec. 21, 1930 in Mt. Carmel, PA. He joined the U.S. Navy Dec. 26, 1947. Boot camp and Hospital Corps School, USNTC, Great Lakes, IL; U.S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, TN; 2nd Marine Div. FMF LANT, 1st Marine Div. FMF PAC, USNTC, Great Lakes, IL; I&I Staff, 2nd Rifle Co., MCRTC, New Rochelle, NY; USS *Mississinewa*, AO 144, Marine Air Group 31, MCAS, Miami, FL; NMS NNMC, Bethesda, MD; Basic Submarine School and Submarine Medicine School, New London, CT; USS *Tusk* (SS426), USS *Halfbeak* (SS352), USNRTC, Bridgeport, CT.

The 3rd Bn. 6th Marines were on occupation duty in the Mediterranean when the Korean Conflict erupted. They were dispersed to Korea via the Suez Canal.

He walked in and out of the Chosin Reservoir with the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 81mm mortars, where every day was a new experience.

Discharged with the rank HMC3 (SS) USN RET 1969. He received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with three Bronze Stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation with cluster, Korean Service with Silver Engagement Star, Good Conduct with four Bronze Stars, Navy Occupation, United Nations, and Navy Expert Rifleman, National Defense with Bronze Star.





Married to M. Arlita Johnson Barnes, formerly of Hornell, NY. They have two daughters Michele and Jacqueline McNary. He is retired and a member of the Chosin Few and DAV.

RICHARD A. BARZ, was born on July 11, 1930 in Mt. Pleasant, MI. He enlisted in the Marines Jan. 14, 1948. After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to the 2nd Bn., 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. He was transferred to the 2nd Bn., 1st Marine Regt., MT Div., 1st Marine Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War. Was a good friend of O.W. Jones (Chesty Pullers driver).

He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, on Sept. 15, 1950; the capture and securing of Seoul; the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.





He was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, the Korean Service Medal with six stars, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and others. He was discharged a staff sergeant on Jan. 13, 1952 and later joined the Marine Corps Reserve at Fling, MI.

Dick resides in Mt. Pleasant, MI with his wife Coleen, who has three grown children, Jana, James, and Aaron Orwig. James served with the U.S. Marine Air Wing, 5th MEB DET W in the Persian Gulf with Operation Desert Storm. Dick is the owner of North American Van Lines. He has three grown children, Rick, Cindy, Melinda, and six grandchildren. He still looks forward to claiming the Michigan Lotto and retiring someday (ha! ha!)

JACK W. BENTLEY, was born June 15, 1927 in Long Beach, CA. He joined the USMC April 12, 1945 to April 11, 1952. Went to boot camp at MCRD, San Diego; infantry training at Camp Pendleton; Sea School at MCRD, San Diego; USS *Essex* CV-9; Marine Barracks Naval Base, Bremerton, WA; Pers. Clfn. School, Parris Island, SC; Marine Barracks, Bremerton, WA; 13 MCRD, Seattle, WA; FMF Camp Pendleton; 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. Korea; 1st Mar. Div. Korea; Camp Pendleton.

Korean Service: Departed with 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. (H/3/5), under the command of Lt. Col. Robert Taplett, July 14, 1950 aboard USS *Pickaway* APA 222. Served at Pusan Perimeter, Wolmi-Do, Seoul, and Chosin Reservoir until transfer to 1st Mar. Div. Hospital/Cas. Co. (frostbite). Returned to San Diego in May 1951.

Father Waldo E. USMC WWI, WWII; brother William E. USMC (12 Mar, 3 Mar. Div.) 1942-1945. Three children Jon Louis, Janice Dai, Jay Robert (born 1958, deceased), and four grandchildren. He is owner and CEO of Western Viewpoint Research, Inc. (public opinion polls) 1964-1986.





Since retirement Jack and his friend of 10 years, Leslie Jennifer Gilpin, have camped extensively, having recently completed a 15,000 mile, four month trip of the USA in their tent trailer. The journey encompassed 32 states and parts of Canada. Semper Fi.

LEE BERGEE, was born in Ft. Madison, IA. He served as a scout-sniper in the Philippines during WWII. Bergee was wounded in action while attached to a guerrilla unit on Luzon.

Bergee was among the first contingent of Leathernecks in Korea 1950 and also fought at Inchon, the recapture of Seoul, Wonsan area and north to the Chosin Reservoir. This Iowa Marine was severely wounded on Dec. 9, 1950 at Koto-ri and evacuated via plane to Hungnam. Bergee spent time in Naval hospitals at Yokosuka, Japan; Oak Knoll, CA; and Philadelphia, PA.





Upon release from the hospital in Philadelphia in May 1951, he was transferred to Parris Island, SC where he served for 39 months as a special instructor in bayonet, knife fighting and also senior drill instructor. In May 1954, he was transferred to recruiting duty in Long Beach, CA. In May 1959, he was medically retired as an infantry unit leader.

Bergee majored in creative writing at the State University of Iowa. He is the author of two books, *Rendezvous With Hell* and *Guest of the Emperor*. He has been a managing editor of a newspaper and a feature writer for two major military magazines. He is now semi-retired.

BERNARD R. BERIAU, joined the USMC. Assigned to Recon Hqs. Bn., 1st Div. as scout and observer. He was with a group of Marines called the "Invaders" who "sneaked up" on Oahu in the USS *Perch* to gather data for the bulk of the invading forces.

Their mission was highly successful! The information they gathered would have saved the lives of many men in the invading forces if this maneuver had been the real Mccoy.

He retired in 1955 with the rank of sergeant. Worked as a postal employee for 35 years and retired in 1984. He lives with his wife Elizabeth in Harwich Port, MA.

WILLIAM J. BLANTON, was born Oct. 30, 1925 at Lumberton, NC. He attended public school in Wilmington, NC; Centre College, Danville, KY; and enlisted in the Army Air Corps in September 1943. He is a graduate of the Air Force Navigator School, the Air Force Pilot School and the Armed Forces Staff College.

During the Korean War, as a pilot in the 61st Troop Carrier Sqdn., 314th TC Gp., he flew 485 combat hours and was awarded the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Korean Service Medal, the ROK Presidential Unit Citation for action over Hagaru-ri at the Chosin Reservoir, and the United

Nations Service Medal. Also flew paratrooper and aerial resupply missions during the airdrop of the 187th RCT of the 11th Airborne Div. at Sukchon-Sunchon, Korea in October 1950, and also at Munsan-ni. Colonel Blanton served in the military from 1943 to 1966, when he retired. Other awards include the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Good Conduct Medal, the Italian Solidarity Star First Degree, and other WWII medals.





Colonel Blanton and his wife Kitty reside in Whiteville, NC. They have three children, Judith (Mrs. William Cronenberg), William Jr., Timothy; and three grandchildren, Anissa Cronenberg, Taylor and Elizabeth Blanton.

JAMES E. BLOHM, was born May 5, 1925 in Neenha, WI. He entered the Army in 1943 at Broderick, CA. Went to basic at Boise Barracks, Boise, ID. Served as a medic in different capacities: hospital med. tech., ambulance driver, medic for different German POW camps in Colorado, and instructor at basic for medical officers at Ft. Sam Houston.

Attended three different medical schools in the service and attended Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, NJ. Went on occupation duty in Japan with 7th Divarty Med. Co., lab tech at Camp Younghans. Served with both 31st, 32nd Regt., 7th Div. as a medic. Was with the 31st Med. Co. from Inchon to evacuation at Hungnam.





Was wounded twice and also had frostbitten hands and feet. Was hospitalized one and a half years. Returned to duty and worked officers club, escort duty, etc. until medical retirement.

Worked as maintenance engineer for different companies and DNR until he retired.

WALTER SCOTT BLOMELEY, CPL, USMCR, was born in Brooklyn, NY on Feb. 6, 1927. He joined the USMC on Dec. 1, 1944 and was assigned to 3rd Platoon Able Co., 1st Bn., 1st Marine Regt., 1st Marine Div. at Wonsan, Korea as a member of the 1st Replacement Draft. He served as assistant squad leader.





Their squad was the final charge to take Hill #1081 at Koto-ri Pass. This successful mission opened up the pass to enable the 5th, 7th, and 11th Marine Regiments to leave the Chosin Reservoir en route to Hungnam.

Their company commander was Capt. Barrows who later became commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. Their reinforced platoon leader was Lt. McClellan.

Blomeley took pictures at #1081 that were taken stateside by one of their wounded men and some of them were published in the April 1951 issue of *Stag Magazine.*

During their effort to take Hill #1081, he lost his BAR man. Blomeley picked up his BAR and ammo and used it extensively mopping up retreating gooks until the BAR jammed and froze. The next morning they were struck by our own Navy air and he lost his fox hole neighbor.

After the division safely passed Koto-ri Pass, they slid down #1081 and were the rear guard on their way to Hamhung. Pinned down by gook ambushes, their 3rd Army bazooka Puerto Rican friends were a big help in blasting their way out.

Sergeant Blomeley is now a retired sheet metal worker of 30 years and currently farm manager for High View Acres Farms in Sullivan and Lovington, IL. He is an active EMT and volunteer fireman.

Participated in Wonsan Invasion, Pusan Perimeter, First and Second Spring Offensive. Two Purple hearts were recommended, Asiatic Pacific Theater, American Theater of Operations, Navy Unit Citations, United Nations Medal, Korean Campaign with four stars, China Service, Japan Occupation, four Presidential Unit Citations, and Syngman Rhee Unit Citation.

Married to Jane and has three daughters, Betty Jane Crockett, Kathryn Ann Cantrall, Cyndi Lee Selby and son Scott Harmon. There are seven grandchildren: Shannon and Blake Crockett; April and Sara Selby; Travis and Mike Blomeley; and Nathan Nielsen.

He is a life member of Sullivan VFW, MOPH and DAV, Decatur, IL and an active member of American Legion. He attended NW Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, WI September 1941 to December 1942; Admiral Farragut Academy, January 1943 to May 1945; Tulane University as a physical education major, September 1948 to May 1950; and Wagner College, September 1951 to December 1952 in business administration.

He is president of Blomeley Engineering Corp.

WILLIAM A. BOBAR, was born in Scranton, PA. He joined the USMC in August 1948 and was stationed at Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor.

Returned to the States with M.C. Pistol Team for the western division matches in April 1950. At Camp Matthews, CA he was a rifle range instructor for recruits from SDRD.

While on leave, the war broke out. He reported to Camp Lejeune, NC, July 1950, 6th Marines, Dog Company. Arrived Camp Pendleton in August 1950. Assigned to 7th Marine, Dog Company, 2nd Bn., 60mm Mortar Section.





Arrived at Inchon Sept. 21, 1950 and went as far north as Hill 1240 Yudam-ni, North Korea. From the late hours of November 27 to daylight November 28, the company engaged in a bitter small arms fire fight at close range for many hours. Only 16 men came off the hill and some of those were wounded.

Arrived at Hagaru on December 4 and was flown out on one of the last flights from the field on December 5 on a Greek Air Force DC2. Was hospitalized at Yokohama Naval Hospital for frostbite and exposure. Then transferred to Guam Marine Barracks for four months.

Returned to Parris Island April 1951. Assigned to 5th Recruit Training Branch as a drill instructor. Put four platoons through training. Returned to Camp Lejeune with the P.I. Rifle Team for the Eastern Division matches. Placed 28th in the M.C. with the rifle.

Discharged August 1952 with the rank of sergeant. He joined the Pennsylvania State Police and was assigned to highway traffic patrol. Poor health and injuries now have him on disability social security. He now lives in Justus with his wife Mary Ann and son William Jr.

DOM J. BOCCANFUSO, was born July 5, 1927. He enlisted USMC and served outside the U.S. with 1st Mar. Div., WWII, June 1944-1946, Korea, July 1950-1951. Main location of unit during the war was supporting the 7th Marines. Inchon, Seoul, Uijongbui, Wonsan, Chosin Reservoir, Hamhung, Iron Triangle, South Central Front.





Discharged 1952 with the rank of corporal. He received the Korean Service Medal, three Presidential Unit Citations, four Battle Stars, and Campaign Service Medals for period September 1950-June 1951.

He is a member of MCA, 1st Division Association, DAV, and Chosin Few. He lives in Elmhurst, NY and has one sister.

JOHN J. BOGDAN, was born Dec. 23, 1931 in Baltimore, MD. He joined 11th Eng. Bn., USMCR April 1949. Trained at Camp Lejeune and Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, MD along with Naval Reserve. Also had a sea detachment and took short week-end training cruises, Philadelphia and Norfolk areas aboard the USS *Roberts* DE.

Activated August 1950, sent to Camp Pendleton, CA 2nd Replacement Draft. Arrived Wonsan, Korea November 1950 and assigned to D-2-1. Went by train to Hamhung then by truck to Koto-ri. They patrolled to the west, tried to get to Hagaru but the convoy was stopped by road blocks. He remembers Col. Puller handing out bandoleers of ammunition. Later in the day they returned to the Perimeter.



The next day G Co. and the British Marines went up to the north. On the way down they stopped at what looked like an ambushed convoy, everything was still burning. They helped push some abandoned vehicles back on the road. Trucks picked them up and took them to a rest area.

Evacuated at Andong in late January 1951 to Pusan, then to Osaka General Hospital, to Yokosuka Naval Hospital, back to Otsu and TAD Kobe on seabag detail.

Came back to States and was stationed at Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, VA until release to inactive duty March 1952.

Married Bernardine and they have two sons, two daughters, and two grandsons. He retired from

AT & T after 30 years. His hobbies are gardening and watching car races.

Memorable experiences were attending the dedication of the Korean Memorial at Baltimore, MD; 40th reunion of the 11th Eng. Bn. USMCR; and the commissioning of the USS *Chosin*.

RAY BOYLAN (BOOT), was born March 20, 1932 in New York City and had his 16th birthday on Parris Island, SC with fellow Marines Sonny Malone and Walt Cole.

Assigned to 2nd Mar. Div. Recon. Co. in June 1948. Toured Labrador and Newfoundland on USS *Randell* (October 1948) and USS *Sea Lion* (September 1949) maneuvers in Carribean on USS *Toroll*, USS *Raton* and USS *Shmitt*, Mediterranean on USS *Salem* with the 6th Marines in April 1949.





In September he traveled to Kobe, Japan through the Suez Canal on USS *Bexar*. In Osaka was assigned to Item Company, 7th Marines, 90% Reserve 50% WWII Vets. Bob Custance taught him the ropes.

Landed Inchon on September 21. Was wounded in Seoul Sept. 27, 1950. Captain R. Sengewald transferred him to combat training Washington, DC. Landed in Wonsan, North Korea in November.
En route to Chosin Reservoir engaged the first Chinese divisions at Sudong and picked up the nickname "Stinky" (Lt. Ray Day and Phil Sessions know why). Also engaged in Chinhung-ni, Funchili Pass, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri and Yudam-ni battles.

Evacuated December 10 to Yokosuka Naval Hospital for frostbite. Eventually assigned to Kobe, Japan to issue uniforms to returning rotation drafts.

Will always remember his buddies, Norman Gautreau, Jim Kenny, Gene Moscicki, Tom Lewis, and Roy Tipton.

Married April 18, 1954 to Barbara. They have two children, Christopher (a doctor) and Karen (a linguist expert). Boylan, former law enforcement and retired college security director, is now pursuing his hobbies of fishing, boating, and military collections.

DANIEL J. BRANDI, was born May 25, 1931 in Queens, NY. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy June 22, 1948 and served on USS *Midway* (Mediterranean) and USS *Saint Paul* (Korea) for three tours for a total of 27 months.

Ship was hit numerous times by shore fire. Lost 39 men (30 of them in turret explosion while firing at the enemy). The *Saint Paul* was last ship to leave Hungnam Dec. 24, 1950.





Discharged June 6, 1954 with the rank of gunners mate 3. He received the Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal with eight Bronze Stars.

He has six children: Danette, Daniel, Darlene, Dennis, Dawne, and Douglas and 10 grandchildren: Christian, Julian, Daniel, Kristen, Machelle, Danny, Linzi, Jackline, Paul, and Amy.

Brandi is a security consultant.

MARVIN BREITHAUPT (ROCKY), was born in Spring Ranch, NE on Feb. 7, 1926 to Paul and Goldie (Schroder) Breithaupt. His father worked for the Burlington Railroad and the family moved around a lot finally settling in the Hastings, NE area. He has two sisters Lela Jones and Velva Overy and their families still living in Hastings, Bluehill, and Pauline, NE.

After graduating from high school at the age of 16, he joined the Merchant Marine taking his training at Sheepshead Bay, NY. He served on freighters, tankers and troopship during WWII. His travels took him around the world during the five years he was in the Merchant Marines.





He joined the U.S. Marines in San Pedro, CA on Nov. 7, 1947. He took his basic training at San Diego, CA. Rocky served as a radio operator in a tactical air control party with the 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. on Guam. He served in the Korean War with the 5th Marine Regt., 1st Div. as sergeant 1/c of Tactical Air Control. He participated in the Inchon landing, capture of Seoul, Chosin Reservoir Campaign and subsequent campaigns in South Korea. His decorations include the Commendation Medal with the Combat V plus Unit Citations.

Was honorably discharged as a sergeant on Nov. 7, 1951. He went to the Dallas, TX area and accepted a position with Magnolia Petroleum Company as a surveyor on a siesmeograph crew. He worked in Texas, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Wyoming. After leaving Magnolia Petroleum, he became involved in learning the construction trade which led to having his own contracting business which lasted about 25 years. At that time he was offered and accepted the position of warranty/quality control manager for one of the leading builders in the Dallas area where he stayed until taking early retirement in 1987.

From his first marriage Rocky has two daughters, Patricia Kay Breithaupt Travers of Tyler, TX and Rhonda Lou Breithaupt of McKinney, TX; and one stepson Michael Richards of Charlotte, NC. He has two grandchildren, Christopher Ryan and Kathryn Blair Travers.

On Aug. 24, 1974, he married Rosemary (Tylock) Lavine and moved to Princeton, TX which is approximately 30 miles northeast of Dallas, TX. They enjoy camping in their 30 foot travel trailer and traveling (belongs to several camping clubs). The past two summers, they managed a park for the handicapped for the corp of engineers. Rocky likes to read and Rosemary likes ceramics, painting T-shirts, etc. They both enjoy spending time with their grandchildren.

JOSEPH F. BUERGER, was born April 13, 1930 in Latrode, PA. He joined the USMCR April 21, 1947 in Cleveland, OH. He loved summer camp at Camp Lejeune so much that he quit the Reserve and joined the Regular on Sept. 2, 1947.

Went to boot camp at Parris Island, SC, Plt. 95; Sea School at Portsmouth, VA; USS *Mississippi* for two years; then back to Camp Lejeune, NC, Able Company, 1st Bn., 2nd Regt. Went on 30 day leave in June 1950 and when he went back in July, the base was empty. Went to Casual Company and was sent to Camp Pendleton. He joined HQ Co., HQ Bn.; went to Japan, landing at Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan; transferred to Wpns. 1/5 at Yudam-ni. He took the scenic mountain top route back to Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri, and Hungnam. Spent the next spring and summer fighting in eastern, central, and western fronts until August 1951.

Was discharged Sept. 1, 1951. He received three Presidential Unit Citations, six Battle Stars, one Purple Heart and others.





Married in 1953 to Signe Ann Polson. They have five wonderful children and eight grandchildren. He is retired from the Ford Motor Company in Brookpark, OH as a maintenance supervisor.

FRED T. BUONO, was born June 11, 1929 in Elizabeth, NJ. He joined the U.S. Navy July 21, 1948; served with 1st Marines Med. Bn., Co. D, 5th Marines, Easy Company, Great Lakes, St. Albans Naval Hospital, and Korea.





Memorable experiences were the Inchon Landing, Wonsan Landing, and advancing out of Koto-ri. He was proud to have worn the Marine uniform.

Discharged July 21, 1952 with the rank hospitalman 2/c. Married 40 years to Lorraine and they have two children and five grandchildren. A machinist, 25 years foreman manager of Methods and Standards. Currently working as manager of special products for a sheltered workshop for the disabled. Plans to retire at the end of the year.

ROBERT P. BURKHARDT, joined the USMC in 1948. His first duty station was Camp Witek, Guam. First assignment was with an anti-tank platoon, practicing with a 37mm gun, which, by the way, was 14 years obsolete at the time. For the next year and a half, he was with the fire department. During that time, Typhoon Allen destroyed three-quarters of the base. After this, he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA. While at Pendleton, the Korean War broke out, and he became part of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade with E/25 as a fire team leader. It had been a year and a half since his rifle training, but the two weeks proved to be adequate.





The friendships and camaraderie he enjoyed with such guys as Barnet, Kelsey, Phillips and others was such a special and meaningful time in his life that he will never forget. Through the battles of Masan, the Naktong (twice), Inchon, Seoul, and the Chosin, where they fought, cried, and laughed together. There were tears again when he was forced to leave them at Hagaru. Now 43 years later, he's hoping to see his buddies again. The eight years since joining the Chosin Few have been very therapeutic as he continues his mission.

Was discharged from the Corps in 1952, and soon after he went into the moving and storage business with his brother (a former Marine), starting Burkhardt Brothers, Inc.

STANLEY H. CARPENTER, was born Jan. 21, 1926 in Hattiesburg, MS. He enlisted January 1944 in the Navy and received a commission (2nd Lt., USMC) and BS from Tulane in June 1946.

In succession, commanded a rifle platoon (8th Marine), a ship's detachment (USS *Breckinridge*), and amtrac platoon before getting his wings in 1952. He commanded the first assault wave ashore on Blue II at Inchon, and his platoon formed the first waves across the Han River a few days later.





The second Korean tour was an aviator with VMA-251 and VMO-6. At USN Post Grad School, he earned BS in engineering and AeE from Cal Tech. Tours at Edenton, China Lake, MABS-12 (Far East), and as CO, VMA-331 followed. During his two years with 331, they flew over 11,000 accident-free hours, including a 10-month carrier cruise.

He served as aide to the assistant secretary of the Navy (R&D) 1965-68, then back to the Far East as OIC, Chu Lai Air Base, and CO, MWSG-17, and back to the Pentagon as a staff officer in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

Retired as a colonel in 1974 after three years in Development Center at Quantico, and worked as an aeronautical engineer/safety consultant before assuming duties as executive director of the Marine Corps Aviation Association.

DONALD R. CHADWICK, was born Sept. 11, 1930 in Seattle, WA. Joined Marine Corps, November 1947 with 11th Inf. Bn. USMCR. Was activated Aug. 9, 1950, and sent to Camp Pendleton. Trained and attached to WPNS (1/7) 1st Marines. Specialty Anti-Tank Demolition, 3.5 rocket gunner.

Campaigns include Inchon, Wonsan, and north to Yudam-ni. Left Chosin with 7th Regt. Was flown out to Hungnam from Hagaru-ri, Dec. 4, 1950, and on to Japan for initial medical treatment. Completed treatments at Mare Island Naval Hospital and returned to active duty March 1951, Sandpoint Naval Air Station, Seattle with guard detachment. Honorably discharged February 1952.





He received the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, Korean Service Medal with two stars, and the Marine Corps Reserve Ribbons.

Lives in Seattle with his wife. They have three sons and one daughter. Two sons served in the Navy, one on USS *Nimitz* and now in active Reserve and employed at Boeing. The other son is FTGC, career nuclear submarine service, 14th year.

Worked for General Electric Apparatus Service Shop for 16 years. Now in his 22nd year with Otis Elevator Company as field representative, repair service.

GEORGE EDWARD CHEESMAN (CHARLIE), was born in Lewisham, near London Sept. 25, 1931. He joined 557th Sqdn. of the Royal Marines two months before his 18th birthday in July 1949. Recruit training was completed on the 5th of July 1950 at the Commando School, Bickleigh, where George immediately enlisted with the 41st Independent CMO RM for active service in Korea.

After arriving in Japan in August 1950, the 41st was dispatched for raids on Inchon and several other points on the East Coast of Korea. The issue of cold weather clothing at Hungnam in November 1950 gave the boys only an inkling of what was to follow in the coming days. The sub-zero temperatures and the incredibly cruel conditions, coupled with the traumatic reality of the situation, effectively blocked large portions of the battle to Chosin from "Charlies" conscious mind, with some more poignant memories not surfacing for 40 years until a reunion of the RM Commandos and the USMC in America in November 1990.





Wounded twice at Chosin, George was flown out to a U.S. Base Hospital in Japan where he was decorated with the Purple Heart. A proud, but understandably amused George Cheesman held that revered distinction for five full minutes until his British Citizenship was confirmed and the medal revoked.

After further convalescence in a British Hospital in Kure, George returned to active service, with further raids on the East Coast until embarking for England in January 1952 on the troopship *Orwell*.

George married Betty Arger in 1954, and now lives in Melbourne, Australia, with his three proud children and six grandchildren living close by.

ROBERT WILEY CHESTER, was born Aug. 2, 1927. He enlisted in the USMCR Aug. 1, 1945 to Oct. 3, 1947, USS *Princeton* CV-37, Caribbean and Pacific Ocean. Re-enlisted July 23, 1950 to July 12, 1951, with 1st Marines, B/1/11, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Chosin.

Discharged in 1951 with the rank private first class. Was wounded in action. He is a member of the Chosin Few Association.

Lives in Boise, ID and has 10 children: Bob Jr., Judy, Charles, David, Mackency, Chelsea, Ted, Jeff, Ben, and Abigail.

JAMES M. CHIRICO, was born May 12, 1929 in Crugers, NY. He joined the USMCR in 1947. Called to active duty Sept. 21, 1948, went to boot camp at Parris Island with Platoon 222. After three months went to Camp Lejeune, Baker Company, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines. He attended Supply School, then returned to Weapons Company, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines.





Sent to Camp Pendleton to join the 1st Div. Was part of the Invasion of Inchon Sept. 15-16, 1950. Captured and secured Seoul on Sept. 17 to Oct. 7, 1950, Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaigns and operations against enemy forces until May 10, 1951.

He received the following medals: Korean Service Medal with five stars, United Nations Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with star, Letter of Commendation with V, and the Good Conduct Medal.

Reported to Lake Hurst, NJ and received his discharge Aug. 15, 1952 with the rank of sergeant. He joined IBM Corp. in Poughkeepsie, NY. He is now retired and living in Winterhaven, FL and Fishkill, NY.

HARRY CLIFTON (CLIFF), was born Jan. 11, 1930 in Hickman County, KY. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy on Dec. 9, 1947 and completed boot camp at San Diego, CA and also Hospital Corps School at which time he was transferred to the naval hospital at Bethesda, MD.

In February 1949 he was transferred to Fleet Marine Force, Camp Lejeune, NC. After advance training at both Parris Island, SC and Little Creek, VA, he attended Malaria Control School at Camp Lejeune. Although assigned to B Co., 1st Med. Bn., 2nd Mar. Div., he was TAD to the Malaria Control Unit.





One day in June 1950, while chasing mosquitoes, he was notified to return to his unit, as North Korea had invaded South Korea. With the 2nd Div., he was transferred to Camp Pendleton and assigned to D Co., 1st Med. Bn. From there aboard the USS *Noble* to Inchon, Korea, he landed with the 1st Bn. 1st Regt., 1st Mar. Div. as a collection unit. After the recapture of Seoul, back aboard an LST to Wonsan and on to Koto-ri. He remained with the division in the Spring Offensive and left Korea in May 1951.

He was transferred to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL. Was discharged Dec. 6, 1951. Harry returned to Kentucky and later to Detroit, MI where he joined the Detroit Police Department in 1954. He served with the department, attending Wayne State University part-time and attained the rank of executive lieutenant. He retired in 1981 after 27 and a half years.

He married Lee Yates in June 1953 and they have a son Christopher and one granddaughter Alaina.

After retiring from the police department, Harry and Lee returned to the Kentucky-Tennessee area where he became engaged in farming 1,500 acres.

While in Korea he earned the awards and medals of the division and several medals and awards while serving with the Detroit Police Department. Only by the grace of God and the superb leadership of the Marine Corps, is Harry able to farm the land he dearly loves.

KENNETH D. CLOTHIER (K.D.), was born an "Army Brat" and the only son of Bird Colonel, U.S. Army, Detroit, MI on Nov. 14, 1931. Moved to Florida in 1946.





He enlisted in the USMC at the age of 17 on Aug. 19, 1949 after graduation from St. Petersburg Florida

High School. Boot camp at Parris Island, Radio School at Oceanside, CA and MCRD San Diego. Class immediately assimilated into 1st Marine Brigade, June 30, 1950. Member of 1st Bn., 11th Marines, Brigade (Pusan), Inchon, Chosin, Operation Killer.

Returned stateside April 8, 1951 and after leave, Brig Guard, Marine Barracks, NAS, Jax, FL, then 2nd Signal Bn. Camp Lejeune for Puerto Rican Maneuvers.

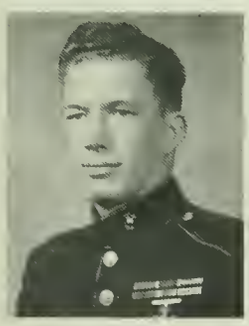
Helped organize, set up and was instructor at Division Radio School, Lejeune, discharged Nov. 28, 1952. Enlisted Marine Corps Reserve (non-obligated). Transferred to Air Force Reserve 1956. Comm chief, ground radio operations supervisor, mobile communications, MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL.

Was private first class, turned 19 at Chosin, and ultimately buck sergeant, Marine Corps and Reserve. Ceased Reserve 1970 as Air Force tech sergeant E-6. In 1953 joined St. Petersburg, FL Fire Department, retiring after 20 years in 1973. Since then works in the boating industry doing manufacturing and repair.

Divorced and has four children, six grandchildren and six cats. He is a member of American Legion, VFW, KWVA, Chosin Few, NRA, BASS Federal Firearms Dealer. Hobbies include hunting, fishing, and photography. Plans to retire in 1993.

CHARLES E. COLLINS, was born in Columbia, MS on June 12, 1930. He enlisted in USMC on Feb. 25, 1946 while only 15 years old. He went through boot camp at Parris Island, SC and served at MCAS, Cherry Point, NC and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard until early 1949. Transferred to Fleet Marine Force, Camp Lejeune, NC and Charlie Company, 8th Marines.

Following Med. cruise with Charlie, he transferred to Able Company, 1st Bn., 6th Marines for another Med cruise, then back to Camp Lejeune until July 1950. Moved to Camp Pendleton, CA in July 1950 with 6th Marines to be redesignated the 1st Marines. A Co. 6th became G-3-1 and shipped out to Japan to prepare for Inchon Landing.





Landed at Inchon over Blue Beach in first wave LVTP5s. Stayed with George Company through the Inchon, Seoul, Majan-ni, Chosin and the beginning of movement from Masan to Operation Killer in early 1951, then returned to the U.S. on first rotation draft in March 1951.

He was wounded in action just south of Hagaru-ri on Nov. 29, 1950 while breaking through the Chinese forces in "Hell Fire Alley" from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri, but stayed with George Company to take and hold East Hill at Hagaru-ri until the 1st Marine Div. made their "advance to the sea."

After short tours at Pensacola NAS and Parris Island, SC (for Recruiter's School), he did two years recruiting duty in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, OK. Was selected for Officer Candidate Screening course in 1953 and commissioned second lieutenant on June 27, 1953.

Joined 1st Bn., 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Div. at South Camp Fuji, Japan and served as company commander, A Co. until May 1955. Served in various command and staff billets through the years 1955-1980 in the USMC and USMCR (organized).

He was promoted to colonel July 1, 1976 and retired after over 33 years service on Sept. 1, 1980. During his reserve service, he received his master of science degree in mechanical engineering and joined AT&T (then Western Electric Company). He is now retired from At&T after 28 years of service.

He and his wife have made their home in Oklahoma City and have two married daughters, a grandson and a granddaughter.

EDMON A. COLLINS JR., was born Aug. 3, 1929. He enlisted in the USMC in September 1946. Served outside of the U.S. with 4th Marines and 1st Marines, B Co. 1st Mar. Regt.

Went to Korea in late November 1950 as a replacement for the 1st Marines who were holding Hagaru-ri at the time so that the 5th and 7th Marines could break-out from the Chosin Reservoir.

His brother James was on the lines at Chosin with A Co. and Edmon wanted to be with him so he went AWOL from the 1st Marines. James took him to his lieutenant and told him, "Here is my brother who is AWOL from the 1st Marines." The lieutenant replied, "Good, we need every man we can get." This was about December 2.

The two brothers were together constantly until they took a couple of guys down to the convoy to an ambulance and some lieutenant volunteered James to help knock out a roadblock. He never saw Edmon again. A couple of days later, James was told Edmon was killed on Dec. 4. He doesn't know if he was included in 1st Marine casualties or the 7th Marine. He doesn't know if Edmon's CO in B Co., 1st ever knew what happened to him. When this is printed, maybe the men Edmon came over with will know what happened, cause he had to be missing from company muster.

His medals include the Asiatic-Pacific, American Defense, China Service, United Nations, Korean Campaign, U.S. Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and the Purple Heart. His rank was private first class.

He is survived by sisters: Otha Konig, Charlene Bodily, Barbara Collins; and brothers Billy Ray Collins, Larry M. Collins, and James G. Collins.

JAMES G. COLLINS (RIP), was born April 30, 1927. He joined the USMC in August 1945 to April 1947. Re-enlisted Feb. 8, 1948 to July 11, 1951. Served with FMF, 1st Mar. Div., A Co., 1st Bn., 7th Mar., 1st Div. during WWII and Korea. Main location during the war was Inchon, Seoul, Uijongbu, Hagaru-ri, Chosin Reservoir, and Koto-ri.

Was wounded in action Dec. 8, 1950. Discharged July 11, 1951 with the rank of sergeant. His medals include the Asiatic Pacific, Victory Medal, American Defense, Purple Heart, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, and the United Nations Service Medal.

He is a member of the Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, and the Military Order of Purple Heart.

He has sisters: Otha Konig, Charlene Bodily, Barbara Collins; and brothers Billy Ray Collins, Larry M. Collins, and Edmon A. Collins Jr. (deceased). He now resides in Nashville, TN.

ROSS L. COMPTON, was born July 7, 1919 in Keensburg, IL. Joined the USMC Oct. 29, 1943 and the Reserve on July 21, 1949.

Participated in action against the enemy at Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, Feb. 19, 1945 to March 16, 1945; occupation of Japan Sept. 22, 1945 to April 24, 1946; combat operations against North Korean Forces Sept. 27, 1950 to Oct. 4, 1950; capture and securing of Seoul, Korea Sept. 27, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950; operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea Dec. 15, 1950 to Aug. 28, 1951.





Discharged March 21, 1951 with the rank of sergeant. He has two children, five grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. He resides in Evansville, IN.

JOHN W. CONNORS, was born in Worcestor, MA on April 20, 1931. He grew up in Webster, MA and graduated from Bartlett High School in 1949. He enlisted in the USMC on Aug. 8, 1949.





He attended Communication School in Camp Pendleton and San Diego. Upon completion he was assigned to Signal Bn., 2nd Marines, Camp Lejeune. On Aug. 7, 1950, joined the 1st Sig. Bn., HQ Co., 1st Mar. Div. in California. He sailed aboard the *Phoenix* to Kobe and then landed at Inchon with the first wave. As a wireman he was assigned at various times to support the 1st, 5th, and 7th Regiments. At the Reservoir he was assigned to the 1st Marines at Koto-ri and was evacuated from Hungnam. After a brief relief, they returned to combat in early January.

He spent two weeks in the field hospital as the result of a battle injury in February and returned home in August to finish his career at the Hingham, MA Naval Depot. During his duty at Hingham, he met his wife Connie. They have been married 37 years and have eight children and three grandchildren. He spent 30 years working for Western Electric Company (AT&T) retiring in 1986 as manager of Public Relations and Public Affairs.

One of the great stories during his 12 months in Korea was a mission he was sent on with a fellow Marine, O.P. O'Neil. Their job was to locate a break in a telephone line. It was early morning before sunrise when they started out. After several miles of walking through a somewhat wooded area and daybreak having brought the morning aroma out, they came upon a number of signs stating "Heavily Mined, Keep Out." There were some Army engineers working in the low lands to their left. After a lot of yelling, they finally got their attention, "We need to get through, can any of you tell us if there's any safe track through this mine field?" A young lieutenant came up half-way to meet them and gave them the answer they were looking for. "There must be, corporal. You're leaving the mine field; the two of you just walked through two miles of mines."

EUGENE R. COOKUS, was born April 27, 1928 in Crete, NE. He served in the Philippines 1946 to 1948 in the 738 MPs. He joined the Reserve and was called back into service Sept. 29, 1950 and six weeks later was in North Korea, MacArthur said they would be home for Xmas.

Went from Wonsan to Hagaru-ri where they spent the night of November 28-29 on East Hill. They lost about 2/3 of the company, but did not lose the hill. He still has in his possession a pair of rifleman's mittens that were "air dropped" to them on about December 1 or 2. Imagine being sent to Chosen with no winter gear. What they did have was overrun while they were on East Hill. Being a survivor, he soon had what he needed to keep from freezing.





Surviving the break through to Hamhung, they left Hungnam December 24. They then went from Pusan to the Iron Triangle where in July of 1951 he had enough points to rotate home.

Eugene and his wife Ann have one son, two

daughters, and one granddaughter. He teaches carpentry at a community college in Hastings, NE.

JOHN CORZAN, was born in Joliet, IL on July 26, 1930 and joined the USMC February 1948. With B Co., 1st Bn., 6th Marines, Camp Lejeune when the war broke out in Korea. Was sent to Camp Pendleton to form H Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Mar.(3rd Plt. Machine Gun).

From California to Japan to Inchon, Seoul. Landed at Wonsan, to Majon-ni "Ambush Alley," to Hamhung, to the Chosin. Arrived at Hagaru-ri November 27 early in the morning.

The 3rd Plt. went on patrol and ran into the Chinese. Two fire teams were shot-up. Their air cover dropped a note reporting that about 300 Chinese were massing to attack them. Lieutenant Endsley turned them around to go back. They got back well after dark with no chow and tired. No one dug them in and it was 38° and starting to snow. The Chinese hit and over ran their lines. The 3rd Plt. caught the worst, but Corzan's gun crew held out the night.

Left Hagaru-ri to Hungnam on ships to Masan for R&R. Then participated in Operation Killer, then home.

He earned two Commendation Medals with Combat V. Left the Corps at Boston Naval Yard in 1952. Went back to Joliet and married three times. He has one son and one daughter. His wife Beverly is a truck driver (36 years).

WILLIAM LLOYD COWARD SR., was born Sept. 17, 1925. Enlisted May 12, 1942 in USMC, served outside the U.S. with Marines in South Pacific, Far East, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

He remembers leaving Hagaru-ri with five other men and going toward Koto-ri when a machine gun opened up and hit two of them. With bullets hitting the snow all around him, Coward dragged the two men to a ditch, one at a time, and called for a corpsman to treat them. He heard a plane overhead and the pilot dropped a napalm bomb on the machine gun nest. They then continued on to Koto-ri.





Coward's feet were so swollen, he couldn't walk anymore. He was loaded on a truck and rode down the mountain to Hungnam. They cut off his boots and his feet were black. He was put aboard a hospital ship, then on a plane to Japan, to Hawaii, and then to San Francisco. There Jack Benny and his band came aboard the plane and sang songs on Christmas Eve. They then flew to Great Lakes Navy Hospital and he was there for six months. They wanted to cut off his feet, but he wouldn't sign the papers.

Discharged Aug. 31, 1971. He has a wife Gladys and son William L. Coward Jr.

WATSON A. CRUMBIE, was born Aug. 13, 1925 in Dallas, TX. He enlisted in the Marines July 1943 at the age 17. After boot camp at San Diego, CA and machine gun training at Camp Pendleton, he joined the 2nd Marine Div. December 1943.





Invasion of Saipan June 15, 1944, C Co., 1st Bn., 29th Marines, which became nebulous of 6th Marine Div. formed on Guadalcanal October 1944 (only division formed and disbanded overseas). Invasion of Okinawa April 1, 1945. Occupation of China October 1945.

Discharged with the rank of corporal in February 1946. He remained in the Reserve, married Belva Hope July 21, 1950, 10 days before being called to active duty.

Landed with 1st Marine Div. Sept. 15, 1950, Inchon, sergeant L/4/11 (155mm howitzers), remained with division through Chosin (Yudam-ni), Pusan and back to the 39th Parallel. Discharged with the rank of staff sergeant in July 1951.

Blessed with three children and three grandchildren. He retired August 1989 in Dallas, TX, now enjoying the "Golden Years."

ALEX ALBERT CSISZAR, was born in Cleveland, OH on Aug. 15, 1930. He joined the USMC in August 1948 under a one year enlistment with a reserve obligation. He was discharged in August of 1949, and returned to Cleveland, OH.

When the Korean War broke out, he was recalled to active duty and left on Labor Day of 1950. He was trained as a machine gunner and with Am Tracks. He arrived with the first replacement draft being assigned to Flame Tanks and later on to Able Company, 1st Tank Bn.





He returned to the States as a sergeant in December 1951, and was discharged in March 1952.

He has seven children (five daughters, two sons) and nine grandchildren. He and his wife, Marge, live in Parma Heights, OH and during the winter months reside in New Port Richey, FL.

JOSEPH L. DAIGLE, was born Nov. 17, 1931, son of a potato farmer in Ft. Kent, ME the fourth in a family of 10 sons and three daughters. The oldest served in the Air Force in WWll, one served in the Army, and eight enlisted in the Marine Corps. One was KIA while serving with the 3rd Marine Div. in Vietnam.

Daigle graduated from Platoon 15, Parris Island, SC in April 1950, assigned to 2nd Amphibious Tractor Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC as a crewmen MOS 1833.





In June 1950 he was transferred to 1st Am. Trac. A Co. and boarded ship for Japan. Participated in capture of Kimpo Air Field; Seoul, Korea; Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaign, North Korea, Inchon Landing, and many places in South and Central Korea that he can't remember the names of.

After Korea he was assigned to Marine Barracks at a naval base in New Hampshire. Received medical discharge for hearing impairment received while serving in Korea.

His oldest son Terrance was also in the Corps and married (you guessed it) a woman Marine. At family reunions, the Marine Corps is well represented.

RAYMOND G. DAVIS, was born Jan. 13, 1915 in Fitzgerald, GA. He attended Georgia School of Technology and earned his BS degree in 1938. A member of the ROTC unit while attending college, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army to accept appointment as a Marine second lieutenant on June 27, 1938.

During WWII, he took part in combat on Guadalcanal, New Guinea and Cape Gloucester, becoming commanding officer of the 1st Bn., 1st Marines while there. While commanding the 1st Bn. at Peleliu, he earned the Navy Cross and Purple Heart. Following his return to the U.S. in November 1944, he saw duty at Quantico, VA, on Guam and with the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Inf. Bn. in Chicago, IL. During the Korean Conflict, Lt. Col. Davis commanded the 1st Bn., 7th Marines where he twice earned the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with Combat V, and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism during his battalion's historic breakout from the Chosin Reservoir. Later, as the executive officer, 7th Marines, he was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V.



Upon his return to the U.S. in June 1951, he served at HQs Marine Corps, and in April 1953 became the head of the Operations and Training Branch, G-3 Div. In June 1955 he completed the Amphibious Warfare School, Senior Course, then served consecutively as assistant director and later director of the Senior School. In October 1957, he was again transferred to HQs Marine Corps for duty.

The following June after completing the National War College, he was assigned to HQs, U.S. European Command, Paris, France. Following his tour and while en route to the States, he was promoted to brigadier general on July 1, 1963. General Davis' next assignments were assistant division commander, 3rd Marine Div., Okinawa, and then assistant chief of staff, G-1, HQs Marine Corps. For service in the latter capacity, he was awarded his second Legion of Merit. He was promoted to major general on Aug. 4, 1966. Following duty at HQs Marine Corps, Gen. Davis was ordered to the Republic of Vietnam, initially as deputy commanding general, Provisional Corps, and then as commanding general, 3rd Mar. Div. For his service in that capacity, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Upon his return to the States, was assigned as the deputy for Education/Director, Education Center, Quantico, VA. Following his promotion to lieutenant general on July 1, 1970, he became commanding general, Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico.

On March 12, 1971, Gen. Davis was promoted to Four Star Rank upon assuming duties as assistant commandant of the Marine Corps. He retired from active duty on March 31, 1972.

He and his wife, the former Willa K. Heafner of Lincolnton, NC have three children: Raymond G. Jr., Gordon M.(captain in the Marine Corps Reserve), and Willa Kay. He served on Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board (appointed by Pres. Reagan in 1988 and re-appointed by Pres. Bush in 1990.
His decorations include the Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal (Navy), Silver Star with Gold Star in lieu of second award, Legion of Merit with Combat V and Gold Star, Bronze Star with Combat V, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with three stars, Navy Unit Commendation with one star, American Defense with Fleet Clasp, American Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign with five Campaign Stars, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense with one Campaign Star, Korean

Service with four Campaign Stars, Vietnamese Service with three Campaign Stars, National Order of Vietnam/4th Class, National Order of Vietnam/5th Class, Cross of Gallantry with three Palms for subsequent, Republic of Vietnam Army Distinguished Service Order, Vietnam Public Health Service Medal/1st Class, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

HERBERT G. DEWITT, was born Feb. 16, 1930 in Richmond, VA. He joined the USMC March 27, 1947; Camp Lejeune, NC; Camp Pendleton, CA; Japan; Inchon, Korea, Chosin (March 7, 1950); Korea 1951, 1st Marine Regt.; 1952 Korea with 5th Marine Regt. (pulled three tours of duty in Korea between September 1950 and October 1954).

Discharged April 1, 1960 with the rank of staff sergeant. He attended the Las Vegas Reunion in October 1989 and joined the Chosin Few in 1989.





He is married to Jewel Joan Lancaster, no children. He was an owner/operator most of his 28 years of trucking coast to coast with Watkins Motor Lines, Lakeland, FL, Western Express, Austell, GA and finally with ICCC, Salt Lake City, UT. In October 1988 he was hurt in a wreck in Erie, PA and suffered lung and leg injury and was placed on disability status.

JAMES W. DONAHUE, was born in River Rouge, MI on Feb. 12, 1930. He joined the USMC in August 1948. He went through 13 weeks of boot camp at Parris Island, SC. He went on to Camp Lejeune to join H&S Company, 21st Marine, 2nd Marine. Div.

He left in September 1949 on USS *Leyte* air craft carrier for six months duty in the Mediterranean. He left Camp Lejeune with the division for Camp Pendelton to form H&S Company. 1st Bn., 1st Mar. Div., then was transferred to Fuel Platoon Service Battalion Division Headquarters, 1st Mar. Div.





From Sept. 15, 1950 to Oct. 7, 1950 he participated in the Inchon, Korea Landing and the capture and securing of Seoul, Korea. From Oct. 26, 1950 through Dec. 12, 1950, participated in the Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaign, North Korea; Dec. 15, 1950 through July 12, 1951, participated in operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

He returned to Camp Lejeune and rejoined the Fuel Platoon, Hqs. Bn., 2nd Mar. Div. Was discharged August 1952 with the rank of staff sergeant.

Married May 1953 to Jeannette Liphardt. They are the parents of seven daughters: Karen, Maureen, Mary, Colleen, Terese, Ann Kathleen (deceased), Julie; three sons: James Michael, Patrick, Michael; and 13 grandchildren (soon to be 14). He retired after 32 years in sales with Sears Roebuck. He and his wife still reside in the town they were both born and raised in.

MATTHEW R. DUBECK, joined the Marines on Jan. 4, 1948 at Parris Island. He was an engineer in Korea and his jobs included clearing mine fields and putting them in.

A memorable experience was when he was aboard ship before the Inchon landing and they asked for volunteers to blow a hole in the sea wall so half tracs could move from the water to land with troops. Four men, including Dubeck, blew a hole so big and so deep that they had to fill it partially with rocks.





Dubek was discharged in January 1951. He was hit with shrapnel from a land mine a tank ran over in Seoul on Sept. 26, 1950.

He was married on Feb. 4, 1950 and has nine children, 23 grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

ERNEST K. DUNAHOO SR., was born June 6, 1922 in New Albany, Union County, MS. He joined the USMC on Oct. 4, 1940. Following graduation from boot camp in San Diego, CA and a 30 year career in the USMC, he retired on Nov. 30, 1970.

His first assignment, Security Forces, Kodiak, AK until November 1942. Assigned to 2nd Marine Div. during WWII and participated in the capture of Tarawa and Saipan. While attached to the 4th Marine Div., he participated in the capture of Tinian, MI and also participated in the capture of Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands and in the Occupation of Kyushu, Japan.





He served tours of duty at Camp Lejeune, NC; Tsingtao, China and Camp Pendleton, CA from 1946-1950. While attached to the 11th Marine Arty. Regt., 1st Mar. Div., he was assigned to 1st Mar. Brig. and deployed to Korea on July 13, 1950. Arrived at Pusan Perimeter on Aug. 2, 1950.

Duty and action in Korea involved action against North Korean Forces, participation in assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea, Wonsan-Hungnam, Chosin Reservoir Campaign (Oct. 26-Dec. 12, 1950) and operations against enemy forces in South Korea (Dec. 15, 1950-March 5, 1951).

He returned to the USA in April 1951 and was assigned to Support Arms Training Regiment, T&R Command, M.B. Camp Delmar, CA as an instructor until reassignment to 11th Marine in 1953.

After the Korean War, tours of duty included 1st Mar. Div, 3rd Mar. Div., Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces, Cuba (1962), U.S. Naval Base (Marine Barracks) Yokosuka, Japan and the 1st Marine Air Wing Support Group for the Vietnam area. Highest rank achieved was sergeant major.

His medals and ribbons include the Bronze Star, Combat-V, Presidential Unit Citation (5 awards), Good Conduct Medal (7 awards), American Defense with star, Asiatic Pacific Campaign (4 awards), China Service, Asia Occupation Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Korean Service Medal (4 awards), American Forces Expeditionary Service Medal, United Nations Medal, and Korean Presidential Citation.

He belongs to the Marine Corps Association, Fleet Reserve, Chosin Few, and the American Legion.

Married to a Navy nurse, Iladean Mullenix Dunahoo during the Korean War. They have a son Ernest K. Dunahoo Jr., a daughter Cynthia Dunahoo Warn, and two grandchildren, Alaric F. and Jana Kara Warn.

JAMES C. DUNCAN, entered the service in November 1947. He had basic training at Ft. Knox, KY. While on leave in Letcher County, he was notified to report to D Btry., 15th AAA Bn. at Ft. Lewis, WA.

They landed in Japan and were assigned to the 7th Inf. Div., then progressed to Inchon, Korea. They were sent to Pusan where they loaded up on a ship for Iwon landing in North Korea.





It was 45 degrees below zero when D Btry. arrived at the Chosin Reservoir. Hode, Duncan, Ed Estepp, Joe Duffy, Gene Wilson, Sgt. Hensley and Gomez (to name only a few) set up a large perimeter. Duncan was wounded in the foot. Hode was hit very hard and his gunner was KIA. They joined Capt. McClymont inside the perimeter and continued fighting. This is where Gomez was killed.

They began to pull back and withdraw since their unit no longer existed. Duncan lost contact with Hode, Estepp, Wilson, and Duffy. He made his way to a farm house where a North Korean couple loaded him into a cart and took him to the mountains. Within two days he was captured.

He was marched into Manchuria and brought back across Yalu into North Korea to a camp housing about 400 people. He spent 33 months there and lost his foot. Those were the worst months of his life, he lost 100 pounds the first nine months. It was a difficult life, one day at a time until repatriation.

After returning home, Duncan and Hode renewed their friendship and have kept in touch for 39 years. Duncan says he wouldn't be here, were it not for his good friend Hode and Capt. James McClymont.

Duncan has been married to Fairy Mae for 38 years. They have one son, Keith (a carpenter). Duncan was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

THOMAS E. DUNCAN, was born May 18, 1932 in Roanoke, VA. He enlisted in the USMCR March 1949 and called to active duty in August 1950. He was assigned to Charlie Company, 1st Bn., 7th Marines at Tent Camp 2, Camp Pendleton, CA.





Participated in Inchon Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, and East Central Front Campaigns, seeing his first combat on the outskirts of Seoul. Evacuated from Yudam-ni with frostbite to Hamhung 1st Div. hospital. Returned to unit when they arrived back at Hamhung. Rotated back to States in March 1951 during Operation Killer.

Assigned to duty at Marine Barracks, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, VA. Released from active duty March 1952, and rejoined reserve unit in 1953. Returned to active duty in 1954 and served on I&I staff, Roanoke, VA. Returned to reserve unit in 1955 and retired in 1970 as gunny sergeant.

Married to former Nancy Moss of Roanoke, VA and they have three children and four grandchildren. He retired in 1987 from Norfolk Southern Railway as shift manager, Computer Center.

RICHARD EBERLE, was born May 6, 1926 in Quincy, IL and went into the USMC in 1943. Received boot training at San Diego, Platoon 520 and basic training at Camp Pendleton, CA.

Went overseas Aug. 25, 1943 and served at Kaneohe Bay Naval Air Station. Then on to Midway Island with the 6th Defense Bn. Was machine gunner with SL4. He then went to Saipan with the 6th MP Bn. attached to the 2nd Mar. Div. Did mop-up operation in Northern Marianas. While in these areas, he boxed in Smokers.





He returned to Saipan where the news came stating the war was declared over. He was sent stateside Dec. 25, 1945 and discharged Jan. 4, 1946 at Great Lakes.

After returning home to Quincy, IL, he went to visit his brother in Newburgh, IN where he met and married Bonnie Barclay. They have a son and daughter.

He joined the Marine Corps Reserve, 16th Inf. Bn. in Evansville, IN. Was called to active duty Aug. 28, 1950 and upon arriving in Camp Pendleton, CA, he was flown to Korea where he was in Hqs. Bn., MP Co. at Seoul Prison. Later made the Wonsan landing, then on to Hamhung where he was assigned security guard to Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith for about a month.

Transferred out of MPs to D/2/5 as a replacement when the Chinese surrounded them in the Chosin Reservoir. He stayed with D/2/5 until he was discharged in October 1951. He has worked in construction for about 40 years before retiring in 1987.

ROBERT EDMISTEN SR., was in reserve status November 1950, C Co., 1st Tank Bn., 1st Mar. Div. quartered in an old silk worm factory and awaiting assignment. They were advised of a possible attack by Chinese troops at any time and the odds were in their favor.

Standing guard in a farmers corn field each night, he came very close to shooting a cow when she startled him from inside the barn. They began foot patrols out into the hills surrounding their area looking for Chinese troops.



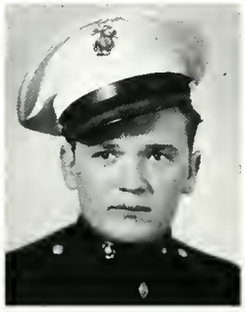


One afternoon they approached a little mountain village and walked down through it on the main pathway. He noticed there were no women or children in sight, but seven or eight oriental men mingling about the huts. They were all dressed in dirty, grey quilted clothing. One looked at Edmisten, nodded his head as if to say "hello." Edmisten did likewise as he walked past him. He doesn't recall anyone saying one word during this brief passing. At a distance down the path, they all looked at each other and voiced their suspicions about who those guys were. They realized how lucky they had been and got the hell out of there. Apparently they had walked into a group of Chinese troops in hiding and awaiting assignment as they were.

He was with the division from Inchon September 1950-November 1951. He completed his enlistment in a tank company at Camp Lejeune, NC.

He and his wife have six children and nine grandchildren at present (1991). If all goes well, he will retire from the local fire department shortly with 25 years of service.

BILL ELQUIST, was very proud to have been a Marine (1945-1952).





Okinawa six months; two years in Yokosuka, Japan; three months in China; 14 months in Korea with D Co., 1st Eng. Bn., 1st Mar. Div.; and two years Reno, NV, Reserve Company.

JOHN C. EVERTS, CPL, USMC, was born March 4, 1931 in Brooklyn, NY. He joined the USMC June 25, 1948 and was discharged June 24, 1952. After boot camp was stationed at 8th and I Streets, Washington, DC where the commandant resided.

In August 1950, was re-assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA for reformation of 1st Mar. Div. and September 1950 made Inchon Landing. After one week in field hospital due to mortar shell fragment, he participated in liberation of Seoul. Boarded ship for landing at Wonsan (Bob Hope landed before Marines due to harbor being mined and ROK troops liberating Wonsan by land first).





After Thanksgiving dinner in November and looking forward to Christmas in the States, moved up to Koto-ri, the "rear" forward base of division. Woke up surrounded by Chinese.

Memories: 1) 20,000 to 30,000 North Koreans following division out of Koto-ri, rejecting Communism under horrible conditions (weather 20-30 degrees below zero). Most of them were saved in Hamhung by U.S. Navy, ROK, Navy and U.S. Merchant Marines. 2) U.S. Navy Corpsmen—Unbelievable! A Marine shot! The cry "Corpsman, Corpsman!" And they responded! Often getting killed since they responded where the enemy was zeroed in.

John and his wife Jean reside on Staten Island, NY. They have four grown children and two grandchildren. He is a retired New York City police officer.

J. LOUIS FEINHOR, was born in Cincinnati, OH Oct. 7, 1930. His brother Marvin was with the 4th Mar. Div. and was wounded on Iwo Jima. His brother Joe was stationed at Marine Barracks USN Base, Norfolk, VA. He enlisted in the USMCR at age 17 in 1947 and was activated to the regular Marines and went to boot camp at Parris Island in May 1948 in Plt. 80.

Went to Camp Lejeune, 2nd Mar. Div., then went to Headquarters Marine Corp., Henderson Hall, Arlington, VA. When the Korean War broke out, he was sent to Camp Pendleton for training. He was attached to 1-3-7, 3rd Bn., 7th Marines and then put in H-3-7 Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines.





They landed in Inchon September 1950. He was the assistant BAR man and rifleman and participated in the Inchon Seoul Campaign. He was wounded by shrapnel at Suicide Saddle Hill on September 27 and then taken to Aid Station and returned to duty.

They then advanced to the 38th Parallel, then went to Wonson and from there to Hungnam. They had many fire fights going up to the Chosin Reservoir and many of their company was killed, wounded or frostbitten. He can remember capturing two Chinese soldiers at Hagaru-ri and taking them to the division MPs. He can also remember when they got a gung-ho speech from Maj. Roach and Lt. Al Thomas saying that they were going to fight their way out of there as Marines.

The one incident that sticks in his mind was in the early morning of December 8. In thick fog, with no air support power, the Chinese bugles were blasting, the flares were up in the sky, and they knew the Gooks were coming. They had put on their bayonets and he was so scared and cold that he couldn't move. This big ox of a Marine came up to him and said, "Let's move." Feinhor heard him but he just stayed there. The Marine saw that Feinhor was in trouble and picked him up and started running with him to get him motivated. To this day Feinhor does not know his name, but if anyone reads this and remembers him, he sure would like to meet the Marine and thank him for saving his life.

They then came down off of the mountain, regrouped at Kotori, and marched out singing the Marine Corp Hymn. The men of the Chosin are a special group. They boarded a ship and went to Mason for a rest. They then went to fight in many other areas.

He was in Operation Killer and Ripper. Soon after that he was relived and sent back to the good old USA. He went home on liberty and then to Norfolk Naval Base where he stayed until his discharge.

His awards include the Presidential Unit Citation with Ribbon Bar and two Bronze Stars, Navy Unit Commendation, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation with Ribbon Bar and two Bronze Stars.

He has a great wife, Vicki Koch Feinhor. After 15 wonderful years, they just renewed their marriage vows. He has three children from a previous marriage. They are Debbie, Stuart, and Jodi. He owns a furniture store called Lou's Furniture World.

The Chosin Few Reunion was the most rememberable part of his life. To see fellow Marines from his company, to be able to talk to them on the same level, was something he was not able to do until the reunion. Thanks to all who made the reunion his therapy.

He is a member of the Chosin Few and on the committee for the Korean War Memorial. He is a life member of the DAV and 1st Marine Division.

MELVIN L. FERRIS, was born Nov. 10, 1931 near Burlington, KS. He grew up on a farm and worked there until enlisting in the Army March 14, 1950. He took basic training at Ft. Riley, KS then to Japan in August. Was assigned to the 7th Div., 1st Bn., 32nd Inf.

In September he participated in the Inchon

Invasion, then on to Kunpajang, Tunjon-ni and Tukta and the capture of Seoul. Back to Pusan when the division was loaded on a ship and taken to Iwon then on to the Chosin Reservoir. He was wounded November 30 and was air evacuated to Japan the next day.




Was reassigned to the 7th Div. on Jan. 24, 1951 and remained in Korea until he was rotated back to the States in May 1951. He served out his enlistment at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin.

Since leaving the service Mel has been engaged in road construction. Melvin and his wife, Rosie, reside in Riley, KS. They have two sons, a daughter, and six grandchildren.

Melvin is a member of the 7th Infantry Division Association, Chosin Few, Army Chapter of the Chosin Few, American Legion, and a life member of the DAV. He enjoys planting, gardening, and has established a park adjacent to his home acreage.

JOHN M. FIELDING, was born Oct. 12, 1928, Everett, MA. Enlisted in the USMC July 1946. During June 1950, Sgt. Fielding was detached from the 1st Eng. Bn., 1st Mar. Div. to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, cutting firebreaks in the hills.

When the Korean action started, he was ordered back to the 1st Eng. Bn. then transferred to the 5th Marines. Reason given, the 5th was short of NCOs. He joined Maj. Russell's Company, Weapons Company, 1st Bn., 5th Mar., 81 Mortar Section. The Marine Corps saying that all Marines regardless of MOS are infantry, proved only too true.



He participated in the Pusan Perimeter Naktong Ridge and the Inchon Landing Operation and then the Frozen Chosin. Fielding was evacuated with frostbite from the bean patch and later rejoined the engineer units and did two tours in Vietnam.

Retired as a master sergeant on Oct. 30, 1970 and then served 20 years in the U.S. Customs Service.

FRED E. FLETCHER, was born in Logan, WV on Feb. 11, 1930. He attended school where he lived in Oceana, WV until he joined the USMC in July 1948. After completion of boot camp and leave, he left the States in November 1948 for duty in Subic Bay, Philippines.




In September 1950 he left Subic Bay for Korea where he joined D Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines. He was wounded on December 3 during the breakout from Yudam-ni and was evacuated by air from Hagaru-ri on Dec. 7, 1950.

After four months in Japan he returned to the States on the USS *General A.E. Anderson* arriving in San Francisco on April 13, 1951. After leave he reported to 8th and Eye, Washington, DC for duty with the Ceremonial Guard. After a short tour at 8th and Eye, he was assigned the duty as driver for the commandant of the Potomac River Naval Command.

During his career he served in various duties overseas as well as stateside, including drill instructor and recruiting duty. He was commissioned in 1966 and served on tour of duty in Vietnam. He retired in 1970 with the rank of captain.

He married the former Catherine Hankins of Oceana, WV in 1951. They have one son, who is a career officer in the USMC; one daughter; and five grandchildren. Fred and Catherine built their retirement home where they reside in Jacksonville, NC.

GERALD EDWARD FOLEY, was born Sept. 13, 1926 in Seattle, WA. With Army Transportation Service, 1942-1946 with rank fireman in engine room. Coal burner General Gorgis, troop transport, Cherikoff. Assistant loader on five inch gun. Trained to fire 20mm anti-aircraft gun. Later attached to the Naval Reserve. Service in Aleutian and South Pacific. Torpedoed in Aleutian and towed to Alaskan port. Aircraft action in Aleutian and South Pacific.

Army 1946-1948, rank corporal, 340th Eng. Bn. Water purification technician, Korean Occupational Force for 18 months. Played baseball with Special Forces while in Korea Marine Corps 1950-1952, rank of sergeant.




Joined USMC to play baseball, 1st Marine Div., 1/3/7. Shipped to Korea for Inchon Landing, Seoul takeover, and Chosin Reservoir (Sept. 15, 1950 to Dec. 11, 1950). Wounded and had frozen hands and feet. Received the Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, and two Presidential Unit Citations.

FRED FONTENOT, was born Oct. 21, 1931 in Louisiana, moved to Orange, TX at age four. He enlisted in the USMC July 3, 1949. After boot camp, he was assigned to 4.2 Mortar Company at Camp Lejeune, NC.

He landed at Inchon, Korea Sept. 15, 1950 with 4.2 Mortar Company, 1st Marines, moved in to Seoul, returned to Inchon and boarded ship for Wonsan. Moved to Hamhung for Thanksgiving, then on to Koto-ri. Stayed with 4.2 Mortars, 1st Marines until July 1951. Rotated to Camp Lejeune, NC, base communications.




Met and married former Lois Andrews of Trenton, NC in June 1952. They have two sons, both graduates of Texas A&M University.

He was honorably discharged in April 1959 as tech sergeant after nine years of service. Retired in 1986 from U.S. Postal Service as superintendent, Postal Operations, Orange, TX.

HARLAND ELLIS FORELL, enlisted in the U.S. Navy Sept. 8, 1943 as an HA 2/c. In May 1944 he joined the 3rd Mar. Div. in Guadalcanal. Assigned to A/1/9 for Guam, A/1/3 for Iwo Jima invasions.

Re-enlisted May 1950. Ordered to D Med, 1st Mar. Div. June 27, 1950. Participated in the Invasion of Inchon, walked out from Chosin and left Korea in July 1951.

Retired as HMC April 1, 1963. Spent total of eight and a half years attached to Marine Infantry line units. He received three Purple Hearts for wounds received in Guam and Korea.

Started working for the state of California July 1963. Retired as field office manager in June 1986. Assignments with the state included section supervisor of speciality programs in five field offices; supervisor, cost analysis section; assistant manager, four field offices; and field office manager.

He has a daughter Lynn and two sons, Bruce and Dwight. His experience for relocation, learned from the U.S. Navy, resulted in his assignment to 14 separate sites throughout California in his 23 years of service.

ROBERT L. GAINES




GLENN ANTHONY GALTERE, was born in Patterson, NJ. He joined the Marine Corps in October of 1946. He went to Seas School in San Diego, went to Camp Pendleton, then to Guam for 19 months. In 1950 he left the U.S. with B/1/7 of the 1st Marine Div. He was with B/1/7 until he was flown out of Hagaru to the hospital in Japan on December 6. He left the hospital in March of 1951, returning to the U.S. where he finished out his five years in the Corps at Quantico.




He worked as a commercial pilot until 1961 when he prepared for the ministry of the Methodist Church. He served appointments in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. He went overseas in 1976 to the Caribbean. He was involved in evangelistic and teaching outreaches. He served for a period in the Caribbean as a first mate, then the captain of a mission ship. In 1987 he and his wife Deborah answered a call to the mission field in Southern Africa. They live and work with the Tswana tribe on the edge of the Kalahari.

He received his BS degree from Livingston State University, a Master of Divinity from Emory University, and a Doctor of Theology from the International Seminary.

He has three sons, Glenn, Geoffrey, Gavin and two grandchildren.

RICHARD M. GAMBLE, was born July 9, 1931 in Akron, OH. He joined the USMC Dec. 9, 1948; D

Co., 7th Inf. Bn., USMCR, Akron, OH; E/2/1, Korea; naval gun factory, Washington, DC.

His memorable experience was arriving in San Diego, September 1951, and all those beautiful girls in speedboats that came out to meet their troop ship.

Discharged Dec. 8, 1951 with the rank of buck sergeant. He received the Purple Heart and Commendation Medal Pendant with Combat V.

Married Lorraine D. Curran and they have three children and two grandchildren. He attended college and lived in Los Angeles until transferring to Florida in 1975. Still working as air traffic controller, Melbourne Air Traffic Control Tower, Melbourne, FL.

GILBERTO C. GARCIA, was born in Premont, TX on July 30, 1929 to Oswaldo Garcia (deceased) and Maria Canales Garcia. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1947 MCRD San Diego, CA. After 10 days leave, he went overseas to Guam with A-1-5 FMF and to Shanghai, North China, 1948-1949. Went to Korea, August 1950, with B-1-7 Capt. Willcox and Col. Davis, all the way to Chosin.

Wounded twice, once on April 25, 1951 and again on May 1, 1951. Was sent to Japan Hospital, then back to Korea shortly thereafter. Was discharged Aug. 15, 1954.





Married July 11, 1952 to Dila Pena and now has two daughters, Grace and Lisa; son Gilbert; and grandsons, Brian and Derek.

Retired from the Navy with 31 years civil service, but still remains active. He studied to be an industrial arts teacher and now does carpentry and woodwork as a hobby. He donates items for church and fund raising. Since one of his professions is barbering, he sometimes cuts hair for shut-in people.

He is a life member of Marine Corps League, 1st Marine Division, DAV, and a member of the Chosin Few. In the Marine Corps League, they have two miles of highway that they clean up and collect "Toys for Tots." They give scholarships to the sons and daughters of former Marines. "We keep our stars and stripes flying. God bless our Corps forever! Let's don't forget our men that didn't come back, God bless their souls. Amen, Amen."

DAVID C. GASKIN, was born July 24, 1930 in Lykesland, SC. He joined the USMC Sept. 1, 1948 and after boot camp at Parris Island, was assigned to 2nd Marine Div. Recon Co. at Camp Lejeune, NC.

In August 1950 he was reassigned to the 1st Mar. Div. Recon Co. and participated in the Inchon Landing and the liberation of Seoul. After that, off to the Wonsan/Hamhung area and on to Koto-ri where Recon was assigned duties in support of the 1st Marines. Was a member of Ernie Hargett's 1st Platoon Recon bringing up the division's rear guard, the last unit down Funchilon Pass and out of the Chosin.





Featured as "typical fighting man of the year" by Edward R. Murrow on ABC radio in January 1951. Was with the first unit (recon again) to make a helicopter combat insert on Sept. 21, 1951. Awarded the Bronze Star for action during combat patrols into the Punchbowl area in August 1951.

Left Korea in November 1951 with the last draft of veterans of the Inchon Landing just in time for Christmas 1951 after spending 14 months in country with no R&R.

Served as intell chief of Force Troops G-2 during the Cuban Crisis November-December 1962. Intell chief with HMM 261 in Vietnam from May 1965-May 1966. Was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V for work with HMM-261 and MAG-36 Intell (S-2) Sections.

Retired from MARTCOM G-2 Intell Chief, NAS Glenview, IL on July 25, 1968 as gunny sergeant after being selected for master sergeant. Spent the following 20 years in Federal Law Enforcement as a postal inspector until mandatory retirement on Oct. 30, 1989.

Married Irini Ricu while stationed at MCAS Miami, FL in September 1956. Presently resides in Exton, PA when not visiting an only daughter Teresa, her husband Nick, and children David and Stephanie.

ROBERT G. GATES, enlisted in the USMCR on Jan. 15, 1945. His training was at Parris Island and then sent to Camp Lejeune (tent city), SC. Their unit travelled to Camp Pendleton, CA, where they were later divided up into groups that either went overseas or to Seattle. He was in the latter group and was made a guard at the facility that was at Pier 91.

In November of 1945, he met Barbara Wade and they married in July of 1946. That same month he was discharged and they went back to his home town of Plattsburgh, NY. After several trips back and forth, they settled down in November 1949 in Seattle. They had two daughters at that time, and it was difficult to find work in those days.





By Spring of 1950, the rumblings of the Korean Conflict led him to go to the Marine Corps Reserve meetings. He finally signed up, with the expert urging of his boot camp buddy, Donald Sipe, who passed away a few years ago. The 11th Inf. Bn. was "called up" less than a month later, in June, and they were off to Camp Pendleton to become DIs, so they thought.

In Pendleton, the 3rd Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Dif. was formed. He was in Item Company, 3rd Machine Gun Platoon, assigned to the 1st Platoon. They landed at the Inchon Battle and went on to Seoul. Back aboard ship and on to Wonsan and up to the Chosin Reservoir. Luckily, he came out in one piece and was discharged in 1951.

It was his good fortune to have made some good contacts during the brief months he had worked in Seattle. It led to a job at the University of Washington, which lasted for almost 30 years. He retired as electrical estimator. By then, he had his own company well established, and to this day, he continues to engage in the electrical contracting business.

They have enjoyed 45 years of marriage, three daughters and one son. All have been married and they have 11 beautiful grandchildren. That is what life is all about, really.

Life has been good to him and he has enjoyed outside interests, such as his membership in the Chosin Few and other service connected groups. Hunting with his dog and traveling (has a fifth wheel) are some of the hobbies he enjoys.

JOSEPH J. GATZ, was born in Chicago, IL on June 16, 1930. He joined the USMC Aug. 28, 1948. He volunteered for the 2nd Mar. Div. Recon. Co. as an intelligence scout.

His memories of Korea include being with the most capable men in combat. They were a team and they were good. Also being the rear guard and the last platoon out of the Chosin area.





Later transferred to the S-Z Section, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines and was with them on the assault of Hill 812 (something he will always remember).

Received honorable discharge as a corporal, went to school, and has worked for the postal service over 35 years. Plans on retiring soon and doing some fishing and traveling. He and Lolly have been married 35 years.

AUBREY EDWARD GENTLE, was born March 2, 1931 in Limrock, AL. He enlisted in the USMC March 4, 1948 with duty stations at Parris Island, Camp Lejeune, Korea, Wolmi Island, Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan, Majon-ni, Hagaru-ri, and Hungnam. Participated in spring and summer operations of 1951, then rotated in August.

One unforgettable memory of Hagaru-ri was the night of November 29 when his sergeants nervously informed them of their possible annihilation and that the 5th and 7th Marines were heavily engaged with the enemy at Yudam-ni.





At approximately 2200 hours, the sound of bugles, clanging of cymbals and the shrill pitch of whistles pierced the bitter cold night. Star shells lit the sky over what seemed to be an oncoming sea of humanity. As they surged forward the Marines lowered their howitzers. They kept coming and ran toward the command post and mess tent; but thanks to a few good men that quickly formed a secondary line, they eventually took care of that situation. When the 5th and 7th Marines entered their perimeter, words cannot express their feelings. They were proud to be called "Gyrenes." That feeling will probably stay with him all his remaining days.

He married Goldie Reed Dec. 20, 1952. They have four sons, Bruce, Marty (former Marine), Gary, Wayne, and six grandchildren.

JIMMY D. GIBBS, was born on April 9, 1930 in Gainesville, GA. He enlisted in the USMC June 1948. After basic training at Parris Island, he was assigned to A Co., 2nd Engr. Bn. at Camp Lejeune, NC. He was transferred to the 1st Mar. Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War.





He participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and fought against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

He was awarded the USMC Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with three Stars, United Nations Service Medal, the Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon with one Star, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation and the Purple Heart. He was discharged a sergeant in June of 1952.

J.D. resides in Gainesville, GA with his wife Helen. They have three children, Vickie (Mrs. Richard White), Douglas, Scott, and three grandsons. J.D. is self-employed in the grading and hauling business.

ADOLPH GIRMUS, was born Jan. 21, 1932 in Geneva, NE. He enlisted in the USMC on Dec. 1, 1949. Boot camp training took place at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. He was shipped overseas at the outbreak of the Korean War where he served with MTACS-2 attached to the 1st Marine Division.

He participated in an amphibious landing at Inchon, Korea and neutralization of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul, Korea. Also an amphibious landing at Wonsan, North Korea. Engagements and defense of Hagaru at Chosin Reservoir and final breakthrough from Hungnam, North Korea.

He was rotated back to the States on April 8, 1951. He served his remaining time with MP Detachment at MSMCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, CA. He was honorably discharged as a corporal on Feb. 27, 1953.

He is currently employed as an over-the-road truck driver with Consolidated Freightway out of Lincoln, NE.

GOLDIE J. GIVENS (DUTCH), was born in Louisville, KY on April 7, 1931. Enlisted in the USMC on Sept. 11, 1947 at the age of 16. After boot camp at Parris Island, SC, he was stationed at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba for two years. Then went to the 2nd Mar. Div. in Camp Lejeune, D Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines as a BAR man.

When the Korean War broke out, he and many other Marines had their enlistment extended for one year. He was sent to Camp Pendleton to be part of the reactivated 1st Mar. Div., D Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines.

Landed at Inchon on Sept. 21, 1950 and participated in the fight to capture Seoul. He was wounded in Seoul but did not receive a Purple Heart for that because the Corpsman tag was destroyed when the Corpsman was killed by a mortar blast.

At Sudong he participated in the 7th Marines first engagement against the Chinese.

Was honorably discharged from the Corps on Sept. 10, 1951. Was awarded the Purple Heart (should have been two), Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, Good Conduct, Korean Service with three Battle Stars, United Nations, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

He is very proud of his service in the Corps and what he did, along with Lt. Seeburger, Cpl. Brennan, and Pfc. Lance, at the Chosin Reservoir. But, he is ashamed that the Corps saw fit, to this day, not to recognize the valor of other Marines on Hill 1240.

GEORGE EDWARD GOEBEL, was born Sept. 22, 1931 in Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. American at birth through his parents, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Sept. 23, 1948 at Detroit, MI.





After basic training and Cook School in Ft. Knox, KY, he left San Francisco in March 1949 for assignment with the 7th Recon. in Sapporo, Japan, as a rifleman. Later assigned to the 77th Heavy Tank Bn. as a cook. Promoted to corporal in 1950, his company was renamed Tank Company, 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Inf. Div.

He participated in the invasion of Inchon and the liberation of Seoul, and within a short time made another invasion on the East Coast of North Korea and the push to the Yalu River. After the Chinese intervention his company was attached to the 1st Marine Div. at East Hill in Hagaru-ri at the Chosin Reservoir. He participated in the fight and long march back to Hungnam and the evacuation at that port.

He received the Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, the South Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal and others.

He rotated back to the States in the Spring of 1951 and later spent one year in Army hospitals for polio that he had contacted in Korea. Put on the Army permanent disability retirement list, he retired on Feb. 28, 1953.

He resides with his wife Solange (Sally) in Windsor (Walkerville), Ontario and is a truck driver for Canada Post Office. He has one son (George), four daughters and six grandchildren.

He is a charter member of the Korean Veterans Association of Canada, life member of DAV and the 1st Marine Division Association.

HOWARD C. GORDY, was a corpsman in the 5th Marines. On Thanksgiving Day, November 1950, there was hot food and news that they would be home for Christmas. That night was mass confusion and hell. The next day he rode shot gun to 3rd Bn. and they said the aid station had changed hands twice the night before. One guy said he guessed they were sharing it. He remembers firing 4.2 mortars which were sand bagged but kept moving on the frozen ground. Gordy asked the guy handing him the shells, "How do we know where they are landing?" He said, "What's the difference they are all around us." The 155s fired all night. He was told they were expending the ammo they could not carry.

The wounded were propped up on stretchers so they could shoot, the dead put in dump trucks. They cleared the ridge one at a time. He remembers them calling for three companies to come forward and take a ridge. The lieutenant said, "My God, there are less than 40 of you." Most everyone, including Gordy, had feet that were frozen and black.

They fought with whatever outfit was around. Only in Hagaru did he find his outfit. Again he lost track of them getting out of Hagaru. He fell in with British Marines and came out of Hamhung on an LST with a Japanese crew. He was numb, frozen, and hurt all over. One of the British said, "My God man, you have been shot." Gordy didn't even know it. He had to look at his parker, it had gone clear through his shoulder.

He remembers riding a train all night to the 121st Evac Hospital and laying on a wooden floor. He must have slept for a week. He asked a guard who he was and he said he was an Army Cadrea. Gordy asked what day it was and he said Christmas Eve. He woke up again about a week later. He was in a bed, it was warm and he knew there was no hope of being home by Christmas.

He later saw his picture sitting on a Korean porch (in Margaret Higgins book) with a yard full of dead and only 17 of them left from the company he was with. There was no one else around, they were the tail end going into Hagaru.

A. RICHARD GRAHAM, was born Nov. 22, 1919 in Philadelphia, PA. He enlisted in USMC Aug. 12, 1940. He served with Co. A, 1st Parachute Bn. in Solomon Islands Campaigns during WWII. Night Fighter Training and designation as Radar Observer 1946. Flew 46 combat missions in Korea from Kimpo, Wonsan, and YonPo Airfields.

Korean memories include flying along Yalu River at night, seeing MIGs on airfield at Antung in Manchuria, and trucks crossing bridges into Korea. Flying support missions at Chosin Reservoir expending all ordnance and still seeing a host of Chinese troops.

Retired as sergeant major, 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing June 30, 1960. His awards include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Bronze Star and all the usual Korean and World War II Campaign Medals with stars.





Civilian life, airport management, 1960-1989. Was awarded Accredited Airport Executive Emeritus status by the American Association of Airport Executives.

Has wife Mary, son Scott, and daughter Jeanne.

HARRY C. GRAHAM JR., was born in Lancaster County, PA. He joined the Army in July 1948 and went overseas November 1948. They became the 5th Cav., 12th Cav. Regt.; 7th Div. moved out of Korea in 1949; 5th Cav. moved to the States; then they became 7th Div. He was in 1st Bn., Co. B, 32nd Regt.

They trained at the base of Mt. Fugi and from there they landed at Inchon. Fought way to Seoul, and south to airport. Moved by convoy to Pusan and got on ship and set in harbor for a week. Then they sailed and landed at Iwon, North Korea. From Iwon they moved north to the Reservoir.





Was wounded Dec. 1, 1950. They made their break the next day, that's when all hell broke out. He was one of 20 that escaped that night. They followed the rail tracks south and were shot at once. They arrived on a highway and came upon 55 gal. drums. Someone said, "Halt, you are standing in minefields." We said, "We're part of 7th Div." They said, "don't move, we will help you through the minefields." We were happy to see them.

MARION GRAHAM, was born July 3, 1921 in Princeton, IN. He went through boot camp at Parris Island and then was sent to Camp Lejeune for infantry training. While at Lejeune, he was selected for OCS and sent to Quantico. After being commissioned, he was sent to Camp Pendleton and to 37mm anti-tank training which was declared obsolete after about four weeks training. He was then sent to the Pacific in the 37th Replacement Draft. Was assigned to FMF Pacific Hqs. and spent the rest of the war involved in mop-up patrols throughout the Mariannas Islands.



After WWII, he returned to and finished college at Indiana State in Terre Haute, IN. After graduation, he began teaching and coaching at Central High School in Evansville, IN.

In 1948 he took Joan Cromwell of Terre Haute as his bride. He joined "C" Co. of 16th Inf. Bn. which was in Evansville and left with this unit in August 1950. Three weeks later he landed at Kimpo Airfield in Korea and joined the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines. While in Korea he served as liaison officer between battalion and regiment and also as executive officer of Weapons Company. Was all over Korea including the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. He was promoted to captain on July 12, 1951. Was rotated back to the States and reported to Quantico, VA on Oct. 5, 1951. From there he was released from active duty Feb. 15, 1952 and returned to Evansville and coaching.

While in Korea a daughter Susan was born and after returning two sons, Steven and Mike. He has seven grandchildren and has retired in Evansville, IN.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY, was born Aug. 24, 1925 at Cleveland, NC. He enlisted in the USMC on Aug. 20, 1943 and during WWII served in the Marine Detachment, USS *Maryland* as anti-aircraft gunner for five campaigns in the Pacific, including the Battle of the Straits of Surigao between the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Southern Task Force of the Japanese Fleet.

After return from WWII and finishing college, he was commissioned in the Army as a regular second lieutenant of Infantry on June 15, 1949; and thereafter served in many diverse command, management, instructor, and staff positions, including combat service in the Korean War and the Vietnam War, during which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, four Legion of Merit, Bronze Star for Valor, Army Commendation Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and four Purple Hearts.





He holds a BS degree from Davidson College, an MBA degree from Syracuse University, and an MS degree from American University. He is also a graduate from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

Gray retired from the Army on Aug. 1, 1974 as a colonel, and has since been self-employed as a truck transportation executive. He and his wife of 43 years currently reside at Mount Ulla, NC.

ROBERT FORD GREENE, was born May 20, 1931 in New York City, NY. He entered the USMC in 1950 and joined the 1st Marine Div. in November 1950 at Wonsan, North Korea. He volunteered for front line duty as forward air observer on TACP team of 3rd Bn., 1st Marine Regt. He saw first combat action in Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Participated in night assault on Hagaru-ri Hill and helped torch the town as one of the last units to leave.





He then participated in battle for Central Korea, and with elements of his unit, led by Maj. Edward Simmons, advanced forward to fight a delaying action during the Communist May Day Offensive in 1951. He was wounded on June 2, 1951 at Chongni, Korea during the assault on the Hwachon Reservoir, and had earlier suffered frost bitten feet. He was temporarily assigned on special duty with ROK Marines in the mountains of Central Korea.

He was honorably discharged as a private first class from the USMC in 1951. He still carries shrapnel in his body from the war. Military decorations include the Purple Heart.

Afterwards he earned the doctoral degree from UCLA and became a college professor and tennis coach. He advanced to become director of athletics at two colleges. He later became director of tennis at the New York Athletic Club, and now has his own tennis business in Riverdale, NY. He has written two books on tennis. He is married to the former Joan Hope Ewers, of Richmond, VA.

WAYNE GREENE, was born Feb. 3, 1931 in Bakersville, NC. He was educated in the Mitchell County School System. He first enlisted in the USMC and was honorably discharged Aug. 26, 1947 at Parris Island, SC. He then re-enlisted in the U.S. Army in February 1948 at Ft. Meade, MD.

After basic training, he was shipped to Japan for paratrooper jump and glider training with the 11th Airborne Div. Jump School. After completing this training, he was stationed at Sapporo, Japan with the 187th Inf. Regt., Co. D. After an injury there, he was assigned to guard duty at the Sugamo Prison. While there, he was one of the guards of "Tojo." He also participated in the execution of "Tojo" in December 1948.



He shipped out of Japan for Korea in September 1950. He was assigned to the HQ & HQ Co., 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Div. under the command of Col. Allen D. Maclean and Maj. Hugh W. Robbins. He participated in the Inchon Landing, capturing and securing of Suwon-Osan area, and liberation of Seoul. He was wounded in those engagements. His unit then pushed south to Pusan. They boarded the USNS *Simon B. Bunkner* and headed north for the North Korean Invasion. He participated in the invasion at Iwon and pushed north to the Fusen Reservoir near Pungsan, North Korea. From there on to the mountaintop, they could see across the Yalu River into Manchuria. They then advanced to the Chosen Reservoir perimeter. While there, his unit was surrounded and cut off. They managed somehow to breakout and fight their way back through the extreme bitter cold weather to Hamhung. They later boarded ships and moved south again to Pusan. He then participated in operations against enemy forces in Central and South Korea until he rotated back to the U.S. and was discharged March 23, 1953 at Ft. Dix, NJ. He served with the 2nd and 3rd Bn. in Korea.

Among his medals were the Army Occupation Japan, Korean Service Medal with five stars, Purple Heart, and Combat Infantry Badge. After his discharge, he and his wife Elzora (Harrell) operated a family restaurant in York, PA until their untimely death in July 1962. They are survived by two daughters, Phyllis and Lisa, and four grandchildren, Zachary, Jason, Jessica, and Julia Ann. *Submitted by Theodore R. Hileman.*

CARL I. GREENWOOD, was born June 27, 1931 in Havana, IL. He enlisted in the USMC in 1947. Went to boot camp at Parris Island; Patuxent River, MD; Korea; Inchon; Seoul; Wonsan; Kojo; Chosin Reservoir; Andong. Participated in Communist China Spring Offensive.

Sent to Portsmouth, VA; drill instructor Parris Island; back to Korea; recruiting duty Evansville, IN, Camp Pendleton, CA, Camp Lejeune, NC, Okinawa, advisor Vietnam, HQ 9th MCRRD, I&I Danville, IL. Retired.





Discharged in 1968 with the rank gunnery sergeant. He is owner/operator of Tomahawk Archery Company, Springfield, IL and national spokesman for the Por-Line Archery Company, Hastings, MI. He is author of the book *Once Upon a Lifetime* which depicts 22 years of USMC life highlighting the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir. The book was dedicated to the Chosin Few and is loaded with military humor. It will make you laugh, it will make you cry, but most of all it will make you remember the good times and the bad times.

NORMAN W. GROSSMAN, was born Feb. 14, 1930 in Cleveland, OH. He enlisted in the USMCR on Nov. 6, 1947. Was called to active duty with the 7th Inf. Bn. USMCR Aug. 28, 1950. He was assigned to G Co., 2nd Replacement Draft at Camp Pendleton, CA. Arrived at Wonsan, Korea on Nov. 11, 1950 and was assigned to Item Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, Machine Gun Platoon. Moved north to Hagaru with the company. Campaigns included Chosin Reservoir, Operation Killer and Operation Ripper.

He was wounded in action on March 15, 1951. Hospitalized at Great Lakes Naval Hospital, IL before returning to duty August 1951 with the Marine Detachment Naval Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, IN. Released from active duty March 1952 as a sergeant and was honorably discharged November 1953.





He has spent the last 40 years working for various major aircraft, aircraft engine and pump manufacturers. At present he is employed by the Defense Logistics Agency as a quality assurance specialist.

He is married to the former Marjorie Mallock. They were married Sept. 22, 1950 at San Diego, CA. They have a son and a daughter. He and his wife presently reside in Harleysville, PA.

MAX GUERNSEY, was born in Bangor, MI on Sept. 1, 1932. He enlisted in the Army Infantry at South Haven, MI as a recruit on Nov. 3, 1949. Took basic training at Ft. Riley, KS. Arrived on the island of Hokkaido, Japan, in February 1950 and was assigned to F. Co., 2nd Bn., 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Inf. Div.

When the Korean War started, they were placed on alert and told that the war would not last very long. They eventually moved down to Mount Fuji, where they trained with ROK soldiers who were to be assigned to their unit, to bring them up to full strength. While at Mount Fuji, an officer asked another officer, "What are we going to do with Max? He's only 17 years old." The second officer said, "Don't worry, he'll be 18 by the time we get there." The invasion of Inchon was supposed to be secret, but he doesn't know how it could have been—there were ships as far as you could see. They stayed on board ship while the Navy shelled Inchon and Seoul. The

sight of the battleship guns flashing in the night was an awesome sight. The Army and Marines made an amphibious landing at Inchon after the Naval bombardment.



Fighting their way south, down the Korean Peninsula after Inchon and Seoul, the 31st Regt. was involved in several battles. It seemed like they were always on the move. He can remember one strange incident that happened while they were moving south. They were in a fighting lull and were told to dig in and wait for the 1st Cav. Div. coming from the south to link up with them. When he woke up in his foxhole the next morning, there was a big tank setting not too many feet away from his foxhole. He hadn't heard a thing. (The story was told, that the 1st Cav. had made a great achievement for the the distance they had traveled that night.)

They finally headed south again, eventually arriving at Masan or Pusan where they again boarded ships for a journey north. This time, they made an amphibious landing near Wonsan, North Korea. He learned later that the Wonsan Harbor area was very heavily mined. They headed north into North Korea and were eventually supposed to reach the Yalu River and stop their advance there. During their advance north, they came upon some buildings that were thought to be a training camp. There they spent Thanksgiving.

The 31st Inf. Regt. was suppose to make contact with some Marines of the 1st Mar. Div. near the Chosin Reservoir. They walked over several mountains to where some trucks were to give them a ride north. Something had happened, there were no trucks. Sometime later, as they were advancing up a road at night, they were ambushed from the side and rear. A very short time later, a machine gun began firing on them from the front. Someone yelled that it sounded like an American 50 caliber. They had reached the 1st Mar. Div. as they were supposed to do. After getting inside the Marine Perimeter, he was told by a Marine, "You guys just walked into a trap, we're all surrounded." Later, while trying to fight their way out, he received a flesh wound to his ankle and a severe (penetrating) head wound. This place in North Korea called Koto-ri was the end of the war for him.

On his way back to the States, they kept him at Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii for awhile. When he left, they had him on a stretcher which they had laid on the driveway outside the hospital. A bus was backing up to pick him up and the body of the bus was completely over him before somebody yelled to stop. The dual wheel was just inches away from his feet.

He is a life member of the DAV, VFW, the 31st Infantry Regiment Association and a member of the Chosin Few.

He received a retirement discharge for medical reasons on May 31, 1952 from Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, MI. His discharge reads that he was a corporal, but when he applied for his Purple Heart it read, "to sergeant (then corporal) Max Guernsey."

In later years, he was told by a man who helped carry him off the hill, that they laid him down beside a tent and covered him up, because they thought he was nearly dead. Maybe his records were messed up because of that.

He is divorced and has a son Gregory Lee Guernsey (with his mother in St. Joseph, MI) and a daughter Cathy Lynn (Mrs. Richard Casey) in Lodi, CA.

During extensive rehabilitation, he has learned to walk and talk all over again. He returned to visit Korea in August of 1987 on a tour with the Chosin Few. He was amazed to see how everything had been rebuilt. There was very little evidence that there had ever been a war. The Korean people are to be congratulated for their resourcefulness. He found the people to be extremely grateful for our help during the war.

EARL DWAINE HALBERG, was born on Feb. 1, 1928 in Chicago, IL. He was promptly nick-named Buster and was raised in New Carlisle, IN. After high school graduation, he enlisted in the USMC on July 8, 1946, requesting Communication School and China duty. With the luck of the draw, he was sent to Sea School and assigned to the Flag of Admiral Ernest Herman Von Heinberg, aboard the newly commissioned USS *Manchester* out of Boston. In the next year and a half he made calls on some 40 ports in the Caribbean, South Atlantic, and Mediterranean.

Discharged in 1948, he joined the 13th Inf. Bn. USMCR while attending Compton College. Activated on July 29, 1950, he was assigned to C Co., 1st Motor Transport Bn. and left for Korea on Aug. 17, 1950, to participate in the Inchon Landing. He was one of the "Few" to get his feet (and more) wet going ashore at the Wonsan Landing on October 25th. For the next month he hauled troops and supplies to Hamhung, Hungnam, Chinhung-ni, Koto-ri, Hagaru-ri, and finally Yudam-ni, before the Chinese sprung the trap that resulted in them becoming the "Chosin Few." He missed the initial attack by minutes, and returned to the railhead at the foot of Fuchilin Pass and picked up a load of 90mm ammo to deliver the next morning. The Chicoms had a different idea and threw up a roadblock between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. He spent the rest of the Chosin Campaign with Chesty Puller at Koto-ri.





After returning to South Korea, he participated in the first UN Counter Offensive and the Communist Chinese Spring Offensive, giving him a total of five stars on his Korean Service Medal, three stars on his U.S. Presidential Unit Citation, two stars on the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. In addition, the United Nations Service Medal plus the World War II Victory Medal and the Naval Occupation of Europe for his prior service.

After being released to inactive duty as a sergeant in July of 1951, he worked as an electrician for three years and then returned to college in Angola, IN where he graduated with a BSME from Tri-State University in 1957. He spent the next 30 plus years primarily in environmental engineering and was a key reliability engineer on the Apollo Environmental Control systems for 10 years, and then 18 years as an Air Quality Engineer for the Los Angeles South Coast Air Quality Management District. Now semi-retired, he is still available as a consulting professional engineer.

Earl married Barbara in 1949, they have two daughters, a son, and seven grandchildren. Last year they took a return to Korea trip for the 40th anniversary of the Inchon Landing and a three week side trip to China to fulfill that 45 year old dream of walking on the "Great Wall." For the future they just plan to travel the USA in their motorhome, attending veterans reunions, hunting, trap shooting, panning for gold, and whatever else strikes their fancy.

Earl is a life member of the 1st Marine Division Association, DAV, Paralyzed Veterans Association, and four other area chapters of the 1st Marine Division Association, Anahiem Chapter, president for two years and is also a member of the Marine Corps Association and the Chosin Few where he is active within the California Committee in support of the International Korean War Veterans Memorial to be built in San Pedro, CA.

CARL E. HANSON, was born in San Francisco on June 11, 1922. He attended Balboa High School and took ROTC all four years. He went to the Federal Building in August 1942 to join the Army, but the line was very long. He asked his dad what the USMC outfit was because only six men were in that office. He didn't know, so he went in and asked. It meant United States Marine Corps and he joined right then and there. He passed the physical and in a couple of days was in boot camp at MCRD, San Diego, CA.

One week after boot camp, he left for overseas duty with E Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div. He was in Wellington, NZ from Nov. 4, 1942 to Dec. 26, 1942 for training. Was in the Battle for Guadalcanal, BSI from Jan. 4, 1943 to the end. The weather and jungle conditions were very bad.

They sailed for Wellington, NZ and were there from March 1943 to October 1943. During that time he spent two weeks in the hospital with some type of jungle fever and six weeks at Chemical Warfare School where he graduated first in his class. Made squad leader and Chemical Warfare NCO for the company.

Participated in action at Tarawa (November 1943); Saipan (June 1944) and Tinian (July and August 1944), Marianas Islands. Returned to Saipan and everyone went home except Hanson, he volunteered to go to the Battle for Okinawa (April 1945). Was then sent back to Saipan to be sent to the U.S. to go to Officers School. Before finishing school, he became very sick again and was in the hospital when the war ended. Discharged after WWII.

Enlisted in the USMCR in 1947 at Treasure Island, CA. He was at Summer Camp on June 25, 1950 when the North Koreans came down into South Korea. They had 10 days after camp to return to duty. Three days later he was on his way overseas as ABC (Atomic, Biological and Chemical) NCO for 2nd Bn., 1st Marines.

They landed in Kobe, Japan and from September 1950 to July 1951 he participated in battles at Inchon, Korea; Seoul, Korea; Wonsan-Hungnam, Chosin Campaign, Northern Korea; South and Central Korea. President Truman sent them home in August 1951.

Was sergeant major, 7th Inf. Bn., San Bruno, CA March 1952-May 1970; sergeant major, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Div. from May 1970-1976 when he was put on the inactive list. He officially retired from the USMC on June 11, 1980 with the rank senior sergeant major USMCR.

He received the Bronze Star Medal with Combat V, Purple Heart Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with four stars, Asiatic-Pacific Medal with Silver Star (equals five battles), Korean Service Medal with one Silver Star and one Bronze Star (equals six battles), Korean Presidential Unit Citation with one star and others.

His wife's name is Arlene.

JESSIE R. HARPER, was born Jan. 23, 1926 at Manitou, OK. Graduated from Reagan High School, Houston, TX in June 1944. He joined the USMC and trained with the 747th Plt., San Diego, CA in 1944. Went to advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton, then overseas in December 1944.

Joined the 4th Provisional Rocket Plt. in the South Pacific; made the Okinawa Invasion in 1945 against Japan; went to Tientsin, China after WWII as he didn't have enough points to go home. He played basketball, softball, and volleyball with the 11th Marine Regimental team 1945-1946. Discharged from active duty August 1946.





Started school at the University of Houston September 1946 and graduated June 4, 1950. Married Billie J. Harper June 5, 1950. He stayed in the organized Reserve while attending the U. of Houston

and was in a basketball scholarship. The Korean War broke out in June 1950 and the 14th Inf. Bn. was activated in July 1950.

He joined the 1st Mar. Div. October 1950 and was placed in 60mm Mortars, H Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Regimental just after the battle of Seoul. Lots of action until they boarded a ship going to Hamhung, North Korea. He was with 60mm H Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Regt. at the Chosin Reservoir when the Chinese Horde tried to eliminate the 1st Mar. Corps Div. They fired thousands of 60mm rounds during the action.

Memorable experiences: when ordered to open fire on Chinese and none of their automatic weapons would fire (temp was 25° below zero); laying in a foxhole when a clear voice said "Jessie move your head sideways." He looked, but couldn't see anyone. The message was repeated; and as he moved over, a sniper bullet knocked his helmet off. God didn't want him to die. Another night with bullets hitting all around them, the H Co. lieutenant called out to him to fire a 60 mortar round 200 yards at his voice. They did and he called back to bring the next round down 50 yards and 50 yards to the right and make it white phosporus. Harper asked him to repeat this as the 60 wasn't safe to fire under 200 yards. The fire order was repeated and they hit the machine gun nest that was raking the area. It was snowing quite hard at the time. Moved out after that and regrouped at Hagaru-ri, where he met an old buddy Walter Dugan. They have been close ever since.

Almost made it to the big hill when he was wounded by shrapnel and flown out to Japan. He returned to Korea in March 1951 and was discharged in September 1951. Started teaching school in 1951 and taught for 35 years. Now retired and enjoying life. He is a member of the Chosin Few and has made the reunions at Las Vegas and New Orleans.

KENNETH J. HARTY, was born in Superior, WI on Feb. 3, 1929. He left for the Marine Corps on Feb. 3, 1946 (his 17th birthday).

He spent 19 months of his two year enlistment at Tsingtao, China, first with the 6th Div., then with K/3/4, 1st Div. Soon after returning to the States, he received his discharge.





When the Korean War broke out he joined B Co., Duluth Reserve unit which was already activated and joined 2nd Plt., A/1/7 at Camp Pendleton. He stayed with A Co. from Inchon through South Korea, the reservoir and the central highlands in the spring of 1951. He returned to the States on points in the 1st Rotations Draft in April of 1951 and was discharged in August of 1951 with the rank of private first class. He was awarded a Bronze Star during the reservoir campaign.

He and his wife Marilyn live in Hermantown, (Duluth) MN. They have two daughters, Linnae and Marlys, a son Jeffrey, and six grandchildren.

JIM HAUN, was born and raised in Fannin County, TX. When he was 12 they moved to Denison, TX. He joined the USMC in 1945 at the age of 17. He went to boot camp in San Diego, CA; combat training in Camp Pendleton, CA.

Went to Japan for occupation duty; Tsingtao, China (1946); Naval prison in San Pedro, CA (1948). Discharged in 1949 and re-enlisted July 1950 and joined the 7th Regt. Made the landing in Inchon, went past the 38th Parallel, made Wonsan Landing and went as far as Hagaru-ri. He was with the group that led the column from Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri. He went back to the U.S. in August 1951. Served a tour at Parris Island, SC; three years at Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye, Washington, DC; Hawaii two years; back to Camp Pendleton; then Vietnam for 13 months. He retired from the Marines in 1966,





Last place he worked was as operating room assistant in a hospital. He retired from there in 1990 as an E-6.

FRANCIS J. HAWKINS JR. (CPL), was born Aug. 18, 1928 in Pittsburgh, PA. He joined the U.S. Army in February 1946 and spent three years in Europe. At that time he was part of the Constabulary Occupational Police and Light Tank Company. He then returned to Ft. Hood, TX and then on to Ft. Sill, OK where he transferred to the 377th Trans. Bn., Co. B, 10th Corps.





In 1950 he left for Korea attached to the 7th Div. and made a landing at Inchon. There they moved the 121st Evac. Hospital to Pusan, loaded it onto a boat en route to Hungnam. On Thanksgiving Day they moved troops from Hungnam to Chosin Reservoir. Trapped on a mountain top they were attacked nine times that night. He suffered frozen feet and a gunshot wound to his right thigh. The next day he was moved to a field hospital and then transferred to Japan. He arrived back in the States on Christmas Day at Murphy Army Hospital in Waltham, MA.

He received the Purple Heart and Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Stars. After his discharge in 1952, he took up residence in Worcester, MA

He belongs to the Chosin Few, DAV, and American Legion.

FORREST HEISTERMANN (FRITZ), was born Oct. 8, 1926 in San Pedro, CA. He joined the USMC during WWII at the age of 16. Upon completing boot camp at San Diego (where he earned the nick name Fritz), he received advance combat training at Camp Pendleton and was shipped to the South Pacific where he served with the 3rd Marine Div. on Guam and Iwo Jima. At the end of WWII, Fritz was sent to China and Japan to bring back the remains of POWs.

Upon his return to the States in March of 1946, he elected to stay in the USMCR and was assigned to "C" Btry, 2nd 105 Howitzer Bn. in Whittier, CA.





July of 1950 his unit was activated and he was attached to Fox Btry., 2nd Bn., 11th Marines where he made the Inchon Landing and participated in the liberation of Seoul.

During the landing at Wonsan, he was attached to Baker Company, 1st Bn., 1st Marines as a forward observer and remained an FO throughout the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. He was evacuated to the Navy Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan for several months before being returned to his unit in Korea until August of 1951. He was discharged from San Diego as a sergeant in September of 1952.

Fritz and his wife, Jan, reside in Fountain Valley, CA where he is a vice president of a major pipeline construction company and Jan is a flight attendant for United Airlines. Fritz is very active in the Orange County chapter of the Chosin Few.

ELLSWORTH C. HEMS, was born Feb. 9, 1931 in Bristol, PA. He enlisted in the USMC in 1948 and went to Parris Island, SC for basic training. He served aboard the USS *Newport News* and the aircraft carrier *Midway* in the Mediterranean with the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div.

He was transferred to George Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div. He participated in the Inchon Landing in Korea on Sept. 15, 1950 and later in the capture of Seoul. With his twin brother Fred, he served in the Chosin Reservoir where his commanding officer, Capt. Carl L. Sitter was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.





Ellsworth was wounded in Operation Killer in the East Central front in March 1951 and spent three months in a hospital in Japan recuperating from his wounds. He then returned to Korea for several more months. He was awarded the Purple Heart and the Korean Service Medal with six stars. On his return to the States he was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and was discharged a sergeant in April 1952 after serving four years.

He then enlisted in the USAF with service in Vietnam. He received the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Gallantry Cross with the Bronze Star and the Vietnam Service Medal with two stars. He retired from the USAF after 16 years as a tech sergeant. With his family he continues to reside in the Bristol, PA area.

FRED B. HEMS, twin brother to Ellsworth was born Feb. 9, 1931 in Bristol, PA. He enlisted in the USMC in 1948 and after basic training at Parris Island, SC, he served aboard the USS *Newport News* and the aircraft carrier *Midway*.





Having been transferred to George Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div., he participated in the Inchon Landing in Korea on Sept. 15, 1950 and the capture of Seoul where he was awarded the Commendation Medal with Combat V. He was wounded in action in November 1950 and was awarded the Purple Heart. Later served in the Chosin Reser-

voir and was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat V for action at Koto-ri. Fred appeared in the famous photograph taken by the distinguished *Life* photographer, David Douglas Duncan, which graphically depicted the frozen horror of the Korean War and showed him with comrades behind a truck laden with the American dead. The impact of the sight of the legs and boots of the dead and frozen bodies of the Marines in the foreground is jolting indeed. His company commander, Capt. Carl L. Sitter, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at Hagaru-ri, North Korea.

Fred served four years in the Marine Corps, the last 14 months at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was discharged a corporal in August 1952. Later served three years in the U.S. Army's 79th Div. and discharged a sergeant first class in January 1960. Married with five children and six grandchildren, he continues to reside in the Bristol, PA area.

HODAVIAH HENSLEY (HODE), was born Aug. 19, 1932. He entered the U.S. Army on Oct. 5, 1949; basic training at Ft. Knox, KY; 15th AAA Bn (SP), Ft. Lewis, WA; TDY, Hanford, WA, Atomic plant until July 1950; unit assigned 7th Inf. Div., Yokohama, Japan, August 1950.





Landed at Inchon, Korea in late September 1950. In about November 1950 landed at Iwon, North Korea. About Nov. 26, 1950 entered the Chosin Reservoir. Rotated from Korea in August 1950. Discharged from USA in October 1951. Re-entered the USA in 1952 after a brief bout with his health. Assigned to Camp Breckenridge, KY; Jump School at Ft. Benning, GA. Assigned 508th Abn. Sand Hill, Ft. Benning. Assigned 187th Abn. Camp Wood, Japan, September 1952. Assigned 1st Cav. Div. Mezu Mesawa Japan. Assigned 3rd Armd. Dif. Ft. Knox, KY. Deployed to Germany, back to Korea in 1961. There he was badly injured at CP Casey. Later profiled and to this day does not understand why the Army elected to let him stay for 20 years. He is truly indebted to the Army for not throwing him out. This was his first experience with PTSD. Later he returned to CONUS then reassigned to Germany where he was assigned to the 14th Armd. Cav. This was probably his best tour of duty after becoming sick. A short stay at Ft. Hood, TX and then back to Kaiserslautern, Germany until retirement. After retirement, he graduated from West Virginia State College. He tried policing at Kermit, WV which did not work for him. He was recruited to teach school at Kermit High School for a while. This didn't work either. He was finally placed on 100% service connected disability and lives with his wife of 21 years, Bonnie Dotson Hensley, and their daughter Rebecca.

In the last few years he has met with several friends that survived Korea. They are sure that much of their health problems are because of the freezing they underwent during their stay at the Chosen. Since then, none of them have been able to sleep more than two or three hours at a time.

GEORGE P. HENTON JR., was born Jan. 24, 1922 in Decatur, MS. He Joined the USMC on Oct. 20, 1942 and went to boot camp at San Diego Then went up to El Toro for training as an airplane armorer SSN-991. Shipped out in 1943 and was in the Asiatic Pacific area from Aug. 8, 1943 to Jan. 8, 1945.

Participated in the following operations: Wake Island, Marshall Islands, Asiatic Pacific Raids and discharged October 1945.

Re-enlisted May 10, 1950 in USMCR Mobile, AL unit. Was activated July 30, 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton where he was put in B Co., 7th Mt. Bn. From the day he left his civilian job, it was one month and 16 days when they hit Inchon with the 1st Div. Their battalion stayed with the 1st Marines until he was relieved July 5, 1951. Discharged with the rank of staff sergeant from the Mobile Reserve.



Married Della Loper on Dec. 20, 1952. They have two children. Employed as air craft repair foreman he retired Jan. 30, 1977.

JACK HESSMAN, was born in Altoona, PA and attended parochial schools there, then went on to four year in a Catholic seminary in Girard, PA where he studied to become a missionary priest. When his father entered the Navy in WWII his family moved to Washington, DC. There, during a summer vacation from the seminary, Jack discovered girls, then sent the seminary a "Dear Father Rector" letter. Simultaneously, the girl sent Jack a "Dear John."

Jack then signed up for two years in the Marine Corps. The day before he was to be sworn in, his father kept him up all night, convincing him to join the Navy for four years instead, because of better educational opportunities, and "you'll always have a warm bunk and hot chow." He wanted to get into electronics, but all the Navy had open at the time were corpsman slots. He took that when the recruiter said it would be easy to switch on arrival at boot camp. HA HA!

Jack passed the fleet competition and won an appointment to the Naval Academy. Orders in hand, he took one more physical before reporting to Annapolis. The examining doctor flunked him because of flat feet and plantar warts. He was transferred to FMF duty at Camp Lejeune, NC and was winding up his four year enlistment in the 2nd Tank Bn. when the Korean War broke out. Extended a year by President Truman, he was sent to Korea, joining the 1st Prov. Marine Brig. Assigned to G/3/5, he stayed through battles in the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan and Chosin, plus one earlier little fracas between Army MPs and Marines in a privately operated tourist house in Pusan.

Having qualified as a tank crewman at Lejeune as 3/5 was leaving Yudam-ni he offered to staff a lonely abandoned M-26 tank whose crew had disappeared, but was turned down because a new crew was being flown in by chopper to lead the column out. For years he wondered if life would have been different if he had been taken up on his offer. At the Las Vegas reunion he finally met one of the replacement crew members, and listened to the difficulties they had as the 50 ton tank slipped and slid on the icy narrow roadway along the precipice. He was so grateful he wasn't in it.

Evacuated out of Hagaru-ri with frostbite, he was returned to the U.S. where he was discharged after his year extension was up. Enrolled in Catholic University's electronic engineering program, he also held down a succession of full-time and part-time jobs, most as technical writer or engineering technician. His first job as an electronics engineer was with Sprague Electric Company, where he designed AC power controllers for industrial use, and power supplies for the Army's first night vision equipment.

Jack spent 12 years in the Electronic Industries Association, an industry trade association, where he was a professional conference and meeting planner, and later the senior staff executive for the Joint Electron Device Engineering Council, overseeing the work of 50 plus industry engineering committees engaged in semiconductor standardization activities.

For the past 12 years Jack has been with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. During much of this time he has been a freelance writer and editor, and his work has appeared in several prominent publications. His review of Eric Hamill's book *Chosin* in *Seapower* magazine led to his introduction to reader Frank Kerr, another Chosin veteran, by the magazine's editor. Hessman and Kerr spent the rest of the day comparing memories and swapping stories, all the while sipping on liquid refreshments. Before parting company many hours later they had decided to organize a reunion, and The Chosin Few was born. Frank and Jack flipped a coin to see who would be president and who vice-president. Frank lost the toss and became president.

As executive VP, Jack drew on his meeting planner experience and organized and chaired the Washington (Arlington, VA) reunion, and the very successful San Diego reunion. He says that the Chosin Few dominated his life for many years, cost him a promotion at work, and almost got him fired. It has been a source of great stress, but even greater joy. He sees it as a work of love, and would do it again without a moment's hesitation. "These are the greatest bunch of guys in the world."

Jack and Marion have four surviving children (their twins are buried at Arlington National Cemetery), plus seven grandchildren and two more on the way.

LAWRENCE HICKEY SR., was born in St. Louis, MO on May 6, 1931. He began his USMC career at Parris Island in April 1950. He was stationed at Camp Lejeune and later sent to Camp Pendleton. He left San Diego bound for Korea on the USS *Thomas Jefferson* as a member of D/2/7.

Landed at Inchon, participated in the capture and securing of Seoul in the Wonsan-Hungnam Chosin Campaign, and in operations against the enemy in South and Central Korea. He left the Chosin area as a walking wounded. He departed from Korea in February 1951.





Upon his return to the States, he was stationed at the Naval Ammunition Depot in Fallbrook, CA for the remainder of his enlistment.

His awards include the Purple Heart with a star, Korean Service with four stars, Good Conduct Medal, United Service, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, National Defense Ribbon, and Expert Rifle Medal.

In 1951 he married his present wife Betty and has two daughters,a son, and four grandchildren. He presently resides in Collinsville, IL. He is an active member of the following: D/2/7, Gateway Chosin Few of St. Louis, the Chosin Few and the Korean War Veterans Association.

JOHN W. HIGENS, was born April 2, 1932 on the family farm in Adair County, IA. As a youth he moved with his family to San Antonio, TX. He enlisted in the USMC July 7, 1949 after completing high school earlier that year.





He received recruit training at San Diego MCRD and was then assigned to Engineer School CO at

Camp Lejeune NC for training as a Marine engineer. Upon completion of that training, he was assigned to the 2nd Engr. Bn. as a demolition specialist. When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, he was serving with H&S Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marines aboard ships of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. After passing through the Suez Canal, that unit joined the 1st Marine Div. at Kobe Japan, becoming part of the 7th Marines. The engineer platoon was returned to the 1st Engr. Bn. and became the 1st Plt., D Co.

That group of engineers operated in support of the 7th Marines throughout the campaign to liberate Seoul and the subsequent advance north to Ujjongbu. They continued to operate with the 7th Regt. after landing in North Korea and provided engineering services during the Chosin Reservoir Battle, including the erection of the Treadway Bridge at the power plant in Funchili Pass.

He continued serving with D Co. Engrs. until rotated back to CONUS in November 1951, then being assigned to A Co., 8th Engr. Bn. at Camp Gieger, NC and was discharged Nov. 20, 1952 with the grade of sergeant.

In June 1954 he entered civil service with the U.S. Air Force at Kelly AFB, TX as an apprentice aircraft electrician. After a 35 year career including progressively responsible assignments, he retired in June 1989 as a supervisory logistics management specialist. Currently resides with his wife Ruby in Kendall County, TX and is active in community affairs, including the presidency of the 127 year old Boerne Schuetzen Verien.

ROBERT O. HIGHLAND, was born Feb. 23, 1932 in Seattle. Enlisted in USMC at New York City on his birthday 1950. Sent to Parris Island for boot, was assigned 2nd Marine Div. (tent camp) Camp Lejeune and reassigned in June to Camp Pendleton and shipped over to Pusan as a private with the 5th Regt. replacements, and was just in time to sail for Inchon.





His campaigns included Inchon-Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir. Was wounded in action Dec. 2, 1950 at Yudam-ni bringing up the rear guard on the attack to Hagaru-ri. Was air lifted from Hagaru-ri Air Strip. After hospital stay, was re-assigned to 2nd Marine Div., Camp Lejeune and discharged with the rank of sergeant 1954.

Returned to Seattle and married Leticia Santos and had one son. Became owner operator of long haul truck over the 48 states until forced to retire in 1984.

MALCOLM HINE, was born Oct. 1, 1930 at Witley Surrey, England. He enlisted in Royal Marines January 1949. Served with 41 Independent Commando RM at Chosin as BAR man in "Dog" Troop. For his part in the action he was awarded the Military Medal.





Saw further action in Korea carrying out raids from the islands in Wonsan Harbor. On return to England he joined the Special Boat Service and served with the Commando Brigade in Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, Singapore, the Persian Gulf, and Aden.

Completed 22 years service with the Royal marines as sergeant major of the Special Boat Squadron. Married Shirley Ann in Malta and has one son and three daughters. Has worked for civil service for 20 years since leaving Royal Marines and is now looking forward to retirement.

GENE HOLLAND, eternally 20 years of age. He was killed in action between Hagaru-ri and Koto-ri, North Korea on Dec. 7, 1950. Rest well dear friend, you are not forgotten.

"I am a member of the Chosin Few. Gene was my friend and my son is named for him." *Submitted by Richard H. Sharp.*

HEYWARD C. HOSCH JR. (2nd LT), was born Nov. 21, 1927 in Gainesville, GA. Was assigned to Co. H, 325th Inf., 82nd Airborne Div. and later assigned to Co. H, 15th Inf., 3rd Div. In 1960 he was detailed to command the 17th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad while the regular officer was at school and cleared artillery ranges of unexploded shells.

A few weeks later, the Korean War started and all Ft. Benning Ordnance was ordered to Japan as part of the X U.S. Army Corps. Assigned to the 328th Ord. Bn., he helped plan and execute the Inchon Invasion with the 1st Marine Div. Sept. 15, 1950. Following the capture of Seoul, he went to Wonsan, North Korea with the Marine Air Wing.





After the Chinese encirclement at Chosin and fighting retreat to Hungnam, he left on a Japanese ship (LST) on Dec. 23, 1950. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Korean Service Medal, and the United Nations Medal. Participated in seven battles.

Married Marian Martin in 1952. Has two sons, Heyward Carithers and Charles Martin, and two granddaughters. He is president of the Citizens Bank, Gainesville, GA.

C.W. HOSPELHORN, was born Jan. 3, 1921 and raised on a farm near Hudson, IL. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Infantry, March 1942. Was commissioned as an engineer officer 1944 and served in the Pacific. Upon completion of WWII he was honorably discharged. Returned to Illinois State University and received his BS degree. He is a member of the Illinois State Athletic Hall of Fame and is a recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award of that university.

He received a regular Army Commission as an infantry officer in the U.S. Army in 1948. He served in the 11th Airborne Division when the Korean War started.





After several years of service as a paratrooper, he asked and received permission to participate in the parachute dropping of heavy equipment (105 howitzer, 90mm anti-tank guns, two and a half ton trucks, etc.).

He became one of a few experts in parachutes and the dropping of all types of military equipment by parachutes. When Korea became engulfed in war he was ordered to the QM Corps to activate the first military equipment parachute drop company in the U.S. Army. That unit was activated in July 1950 with untrained men who received their training in Korea on the job.

The Aerial Supply Company parachuted thousands of tons of ammunition, rations, gasoline, etc. to the 8th U.S. Army. It rigged and air dropped the equipment for the two airborne assaults of the 187th Abn. Combat Team.

On the night of Dec. 6, 1950 as company commander, he received orders to proceed to Yonpo Air Strip (just outside the Chosin Perimeter) and to airdrop a bridge. Type of bridge at the time unknown. This was to be the first air drop of a bridge by parachute in military history.

On the morning of Dec. 7, 1950 eight sections of M-2 Treadway bridge were successfully dropped. Over this bridge the 1st Marine Div. and elements of the U.S. Army escaped from encirclement in the Chosin Reservoir.

He served as an enlisted man and as an officer for 35 years and retired as a major general U.S. Army in 1977. He has been married 50 years to his high school sweetheart Jane Goddard. They have three daughters, several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He owns and operates a cattle farm in Bon Aqua, TN.

DONALD HUNTER, joined the Army on June 5, 1950 at Ft. Hayes, Columbus, OH. Was sent to Ft. Knox, KY with the 3rd Armd. Div. where he had eight weeks basic training and then sent to Ft. Ord, CA, put on a troop ship Aug. 13, 1950 for Yokohoma, Japan.

Shipped to Korea after three days where assigned to George Company, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div. Fought to Yalu River where Chinese came across. Helped in the capture of Seoul and other operations in North Korea. Served in five major battles; among them, Bloody Buldy and Heartbreak Ridge. Was sent to Hokiada, Japan for ski training with 8th Regt.





Wounded on July 7, 1951. Spent five weeks in hospital in Japan where he received a Purple Heart. Returned to George Company. Spent three years and 10 months in Korea, wounded twice, and had frostbit hands and feet.

Was in the Army four years, four months. Discharged at Ft. Sheridan, IL on Oct. 25, 1954. He received the Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Ribbon with five Bronze Service Stars, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Japan) and Purple Heart.

Now retired on disability from B.F. Goodrich Company. Married and has one step-son and three grandchildren.

JAMES A. HUNTER, was born in Flint, MI on Jan. 5, 1933. He joined the USMC on Jan. 5, 1950 and pulled boot camp at Parris Island, SC before arriving at Camp Lejeune, NC in March 1950.

Left the States in July 1950 to join the 1st Div. in time for the Inchon Landing. Served through the Chosin Campaign at Hagaru, wounded at Rimfire Valley and was flown out on Dec. 8, 1950 from Hamhung.

Released from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia in August 1951 and returned to FMF at Camp Lejeune, NC, serving out the next two years with Ammo Co., 2nd Div.

Discharged Jan. 5, 1954 with the rank staff

sergeant. Had the distinction of changing Marine Corps manual on deployment of ammunitions in a monsoon area and received his staff rating meritoriously.




After four years and one day in the Corps, he returned to Detroit, MI served a tool & die apprenticeship and ended up with Chevrolet Motors, Flint, MI. Made die room supervisor in 1965 and retired in 1988. Still working with Chevrolet as mfg. engineer for a couple more years on a contract basis.

Married his high school sweetheart, June, in 1953. They raised two girls and a boy, Karon Norton, Debby Spencer, and Jim. After 40 years he finally made contact with many of his ole' ammo company comrades and planning a reunion in 1992.

ROBERT F. HUTCHENS, was born in Chicago, IL on May 4, 1931. On May 4, 1948 he joined the USMC. Completed basic training at Parris Island. First duty station was Tsingtao, China, Hqs. 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div., 81mm mortars.

Returned home on USS *Henrico* to Camp Pendleton where they were disbanded. Transferred to 5th Marines, 1st Bn. "Able" Company, 4.2mm Mortars. Korean Conflict intensified and Marine Brigade was formed. To Korea on USS *Henrico* and landed at Pusan.




Went into combat and after a few fights returned to Pusan to board USS *Henrico* for Inchon Landing at seawall. Continued on to Seoul then to Chosin Reservoir, where they ate Thanksgiving dinner. One cold night changed socks, climbed into sleeping bag and Chinese hit about 10:00 p.m. Fought until daybreak in only socks and frozen feet. Made his way back to Hungnam and boarded USS *Hope*. Headed for showers when Navy nurse stopped him and said to take cold shower or lose his feet. He listened and saved his feet.

In the Naval hospital in Japan, they talked of removing right foot. He stayed away from barracks and when he came back they said he could return home. Flew to Midway, Hawaii and Oakland, then to Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

Worked as truck driver, married and had five children. Now has eight grandchildren and lives with his second wife in Brooksville, FL where he is retired.

VINCENT J. IACOPINO, Justice of the Newport District Court, NH, served in Korea with the 2nd Bn., 1st Marines and Division Recon Company.

With the 2nd Bn. he participated in the Inchon and Seoul operations where he was wounded. After hospitalization he joined his original unit, Div. Recon. Company, until he was wounded in central Korea in 1951.

After discharge in 1952 he attended Seton Hall University and Georgetown University Law School. He practiced law in New Jersey until 1976 when he relocated to New Hampshire where he served as exec. director and commissioner of the NH Public Utilities Commission. In 1985 he was appointed chairman of the commission by Gov. John Sununu. In 1989 he was appointed as the Judge of the Newport District Court, NH by Gov. Judd Gregg.

He is married to Lorraine Angwin and has five children and eight grandchildren. He lives on Lake Sunapee, Newbury, NH.

DAN L. JACKMAN (1ST SGT, RET), was born July 12, 1929 in Joseph, UT. He enlisted in the USMC July 12, 1946. Went to boot camp, Sea School, San Diego, CA. Sea duty, Occupation Forces, Europe. Weapons Company, 1st Bn., 5th Marines, Able Company, 1st Bn., 1st Marines. During last months of 1949, 1st Marine Regt. disbanded.

April 1950, Port Chicago, CA. July 1950, returned to 1st Bn., 1st Marines. 1st Marine Regt., Camp Pendleton. Korea, September 1950 through April 26, 1951. Machine gun squad leader, Able Company, 1st Bn., 1st Marines, known as Chesty Puller's boys.




Participated in North Korean Aggression, Inchon Landing, Communist China Aggression (Chosin Reservoir, Hill 1081), assault and securing Hill 1081 which controlled the Fuchilin Pass and Tramway Bridge area, 8-9-10, December 1950 at a cost of 112 of Able Company's 223 Marines. First UN Counter Offensive, Communist China Spring Offensive, 1951 (meritoriously promoted to sergeant).

Air/Med/Evac to U.S., awarded first and second Purple Hearts for wounds received during this campaign with 10 months in USN Hospital, Mare Island, CA. Discharged 1952 as staff sergeant with 40% disability.

In September 1953, he enlisted in the USMC, Reserve EAD, Dec. 12, 1955, requested administrative reduction to sergeant to re-enlist in regular Marine Corps. Promoted to staff sergeant by CMC, Dec. 14, 1955. Was Marine Corps Drill Instructor of the Year 1958.

Vietnam 1965-1966 as company gunnery sergeant M Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines and first sergeant, K Co., 3rd Bn. Participated in amphibious landing in Vietnam as the assault battalion for Operation Double Eagle 1. Participated in Double Eagle II, Utah, Texas, Iowa, Hot Springs, and Wyoming combat operations.

Awarded third and fourth Purple Hearts for wounds received during Operation Utah as Mike Company, gunnery sergeant. Retired in 1968 as first sergeant with 21 years service.

Worked 20 years for the U.S. Postal Service. He resides in Oceanside, CA with wife, Joanna. They have four children, Mike, Vicki, Kathy, Keith, and two grandchildren.

ANDREW B. JACKSON SR., was born Aug. 19, 1930 in Foley, FL. Graduated high school; MCI; junior college, BA and MA. He joined the USMC Aug. 19, 1948 and went to basic training at Parris Island, SC; Camp Lejeune, NC.

Discharged Feb. 24, 1961 with the rank of major. His awards include the Korean Service Medal with seven stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Purple Heart Medal with one star, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, Good Conduct Medal with three stars, National Defense Medal, and the Japanese Occupational Medal.

Was in law enforcement for 32 years. Honors and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Meritorious Service Award, Meritorious Service Ribbon, Medal of Merit, Knight Chevalier, International Order of Michael the Archangel Police Legion. He has numerous law enforcement professional memberships. He retired in August 1991 and lives in Florida.

Married to Laverne and they have nine ch[illegible] and 15 grandchildren.

JERALD W. JACKSON (CAPT, USMC, RET), was born Nov. 20, 1929 in Hammond, IN. He enlisted in the USMC at Phoenix, AZ July 13, 1948. Went to boot camp at MCRD San Diego with Plt. 59. Went on to Radio School at Camp Del Mar, ROC-48 in October 1948, then on to the 11th Marines March 1949. Ordered to 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. July 1950 and on to Korea.

He participated in action on the Pusan Perimeter, landing at Inchon, capture of Seoul, the Chosin Reservoir, and on the central front. Left Korea in April 1951.




He remembers feeling like a sitting duck in a shooting gallery while driving his radio jeep down the mountain and through the passes from Yudam-ni to Hungnam and the radio watches that were "go on and stay on."

He retired July 13, 1969 after participating in Vietnam as a EWO (Russian Linquist) flying 122 missions with VQ1 against SAM Sites.

His second retirement was from Southwestern Bell Telephone Company on Dec. 31, 1990. He resides in Wichita, KS with his wife of 41 years, Millie.

WILLIAM F. JACKSON SR., was born Feb. 19, 1932 in McDonald, PA. He served as a Marine artillery man in the Korean War with "How" Battery, 3rd Bn., 11th Marines. Arrived in Korea in September 1950.

Participated in the Inchon, Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, plus four additional campaigns in 1951. He returned to the States on Sept. 8, 1951. After 10 years of active service, he was honorably discharged with the rank of staff sergeant in November 1959.




Married to the former Helen Parkyn from Palisades Park, NJ. They have three sons, Kenneth, Thomas, and Bill Jr. After settling in the state of Florida, Bill began working in the heavy engineering construction field. He formed West Jackson and Sons Construction Company of Pompano Beach, FL. Fully retired since 1987, he now spends a good bit of his time with his wife Helen traveling in their motorhome throughout the U.S. and Canada.

JOSEPH A. JAGIELLO (STAFF SGT, USMC), was born on Aug. 26, 1924 at the Marine Barracks in Quantico, VA. He was the son of Master Sgt. Anthony Jagiello, USMC and Stephanie Jagiello. His father was born in Suchodol near Krosno, Poland and his mother was from Grudziadz, Poland. Joseph's boyhood was spent primarily in Quantico, VA with the exception of Port-au-Prince, Haiti during the years 1927 to 1929 and 1932 to 1934 when his father was stationed there.

Joseph attended school in Quantico and graduated from high school in 1942. He was active for many years in Boy Scout Troop 121 at Quantico (which,

incidentally is still in existence). He was also an acolyte for the Roman Catholic Services at the post chapel and a member of the American Legion Band of Fredericksburg, VA.



Upon graduation from high school, Joseph attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, VA where he was a member of the Cadet Band. In 1943, he voluntarily enlisted in the USMC. After basic training, he was sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations where he saw action with the 2nd Mar. Div. at Saipan, Guam and Tinian. After the war, he served with his division in the China Theater and eventually returned to Quantico.

At Quantico he was a member of the Rifle and Pistol Range Detachment and was frequently engaged in shooting competitions. During the years 1947 to 1950 he received numerous USMC shooting awards. He was also awarded 88 civilian shooting medals as well as many trophies of various types.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, Joseph was assigned to the 7th Mar., 1st Div. He participated in the amphibious landing at Inchon, Korea and subsequent combat action until Nov. 4, 1950 when he was killed in action at the Chosin Reservoir. After the cessation of hostilities, his remains were recovered and interred in Arlington Cemetery next to his mother.

Staff Sergeant Joseph Anthony Jagiello, USMC is also the recipient of the following decorations and service medals: Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with second Award Clasp, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Battle Stars, World War II Victory Medal, China Service Medal, Marine Corps Expeditionary Campaign Medal, Army of Occupation of Japan Service Medal, Korean Service Campaign Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Distinguished Unit Citation, and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

On May 24, 1987 the Polish Legion of American Veterans, Post 191, Bethesda, MD, named and dedicated their post in honor of S/Sgt. Jagiello at a ceremonial banquet at the Officers' Club, Bethesda, MD. *Submitted by his sister Hedwig J. Witt*

WILMER C. JARUS, was born July 20, 1931 in Cleveland, OH. He enlisted in the USMCR with the 7th Inf. Bn. in Cleveland on July 25, 1949. After graduating from East Technical High School in June of 1950, he was called to active duty on Aug. 30, 1950.

After receiving training at Camp Pendleton, CA, he was sent to Korea arriving at Wonsan Harbor Nov. 11, 1950 with the 2nd Replacement Group. He was assigned to the 4.2 Mortar Company, 5th Marines and first tour of combat duty was at the Chosin Reservoir.





Participated in four battle campaigns and advanced to the rank of corporal. Returned to the U.S. Dec. 20, 1951; reported for duty to Camp Lejeune, NC; and released from active duty on March 14, 1952.

Married after returning from Korea and resides in Cleveland, OH. He has three sons and one daughter. He retired July 1, 1990 after 38 years of service with the local electrical utility company.

IRWIN A. JENKINS (GUS), served with the 1st Marine Div., 2nd Plt., Easy Company, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines. He arrived in Korea November 1950 and leaving Nov. 27, 1951.





In memory of Charles Miller (Baby son), 2nd Plt., E/2/5 and Richard Vento, Weapons Company, 7th Marines. Miller was killed in action June 2, 1951 and Vento died years later. They are gone but not forgotten.

H. WILLIAM JOHNSON, was born July 20, 1925 and graduated from Hudson High School, Hudson, OH. He joined the Marine Corps September 1943; completed boot camp at San Diego, CA; then on to Camp Elliott.

Left the States December 1943 and joined K/3/6, 2nd Div. in Hawaii. Landed with the first wave D-Day on Saipan as a BAR man. Then on to Tinian. Promoted to position of platoon sergeant before going to Okinawa. Was among the first troops to occupy Nagasaki, Japan.





Discharged at Bainbridge, MD with the rank of sergeant in January 1946. He joined the Reserve in January 1950. The Korean War started in June of that year and he was called to duty August of 1950.

Traveled by troop train with DOG Company for Akron, OH area to Camp Pendleton, CA. There he was declared combat ready and sent to Otsu, Japan, then on to Korea. He joined F/2/1, 1st Div., and served with the outfit at the Chosin Reservoir area, Korea. Discharged at Great Lakes Naval Base as a staff sergeant in April of 1951.

Married and has three children. He owned his own business and retired in May of 1987. Has lived in the North Canton, OH area the past 26 years.

JAMES E. JOHNSON (SGT), was born on Jan. 1, 1926 in Pocatello, ID. He attended public schools and played junior varsity basketball for two years in high school before enlisting in the USMC on Nov. 10, 1943.



Following boot camp, Sgt. Johnson was ordered to the Pacific Theater where he participated in the Pelellu and Okinawa campaigns. Upon being discharged from the service on Feb. 7, 1946, he returned to Pocatello where he worked at the Naval Ordnance Depot, and later attended Western Washington College, Bellingham, WA.

He re-enlisted in the USMC on Jan. 13, 1948 and served at Quantico, VA and the Marine Corps Institute. Marine Barracks, Washington, DC as an instructor. Was reassigned to the 11th Marines in Korea in August 1950. At the time of his death he was a squad leader in a provisional company of the 7th Marine Regiment.

During the action of Dec. 2, 1950, Sgt. Johnson with his covering fire, sacrificed his life so that his platoon could displace to another position. He was last seen in a wounded condition, engaged in hand-to-hand combat with several of the enemy. Sergeant Johnson was listed as missing in action; and in January 1954, presumed dead.

For his action, Sgt. Johnson was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. In addition, he was awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one Bronze Star, Navy Unit Citation, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Korean Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and the Navy Occupation Service Medal.

"It is with great honor that I submit the above about my father. I never knew him. He was killed when I was six months old, but thanks to the members of the Chosin Few, I know who he was and I am forever grateful." Stephanie Johnson McKay.

RICHARD ALLEN JOHNSON, was born in Brooklyn, NY on Sept. 24, 1931. Went to school in Brooklyn and New York City. He joined the 14th Signal Company of the Marine Corps Reserve in December 1947 (lied about his age). In August 1950, the Reserve unit was called to active duty as was many others across the country.

On Aug. 12, 1950, he was assigned to Regimental H&S Company, 7th Marines Comm. Section. Part of this Comm Section left San Diego, CA on Aug. 28, 1950 aboard an LSU. Sergeant Johnson landed in September 1950 with elements of the H&S Company.





He participated in the liberation of Seoul, South Korea, Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign in North Korea and operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Sergeant Johnson returned to the States in September 1951 and was assigned to 2nd Div., H&S Comm until he was released from active duty in February 1952.

Richard married Marge in January 1954. They have three children, Patricia, Robert, Jamie, and four grandchildren. He is currently living in Hicksville, NY and working for the Long Island Lighting Company and Gas Power Company.

JOHN F. JOSEPH (JACK), was born Jan. 1, 1930 in Binghamton, NY. He attended Binghamton Central High School and Triple Cities College. On July 7, 1949, Jack enlisted in the USMC and received his boot training at Parris Island. Upon completion of boot training, Jack went to San Diego for Radio Operators School. Joined and trained with 4.2 Mortars at Camp Pendleton.

Was with the second wave in the invasion of Inchon and continued with the 4.2 Mortar, Able Company, 1st Mar. Div., 1st Bn., 1st Marines through Yongdong-po, Seoul, the amphibious move to Wonsan and to the Chosin Reservoir Operation Drysdale and finally the battle south from the Frozen Chosin to Hungnam. The last operation Jack participated in

was Operation Killer. Rotated home shortly thereafter and was discharged November 1952. His assignment during the Korean War was mainly as the forward observers radio operator for the 4.2 Mortars.

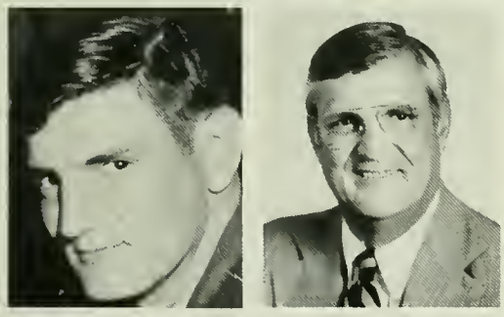


Married Patricia Tierney in September 1954 and they raised five children (three daughters and two sons). They now have seven (soon to be eight) grandchildren. He retired from IBM in 1990 after 33 years service and is presently just enjoying life.

Still has one small souvenir and that is the original menu for their Thanksgiving dinner of November 1950. He was very proud to have been a Marine.

PAUL F. JUNEAU, was born in Hartford, CT Aug. 30, 1929. He enlisted in the USMC Aug. 23, 1948. Went to boot camp at Parris Island; duty with H&S Company, 8th Marines BLT as a wireman. Vieques, P.R. maneuvers, Mediterranean Cruise summer of 1949. Transferred to WPNS/3/6 for Mediterranean Cruise summer 1950. Battalion left France in August 1950 for Kobe, Japan aboard the USS *Bexar* (APA). In Japan was attached to I/3/7 as communications half of an 81mm FO team. Stayed with Item Company through Inchon, Seoul, Chosin, Yudam-ni, Hungnam.

Removed his Shoe Pacs around a campfire in Masan-ni and was told by a corpsman to turn himself into the aid station. Spent the next two months in hospitals being treated for frostbite.



Duty at Boston Navy Yard; at Quonset Point NAS made sergeant. In August 1951 was transferred to Camp Lejeune for Truman year. Discharged August 1952 as staff sergeant.

The recruiter promised travel, adventure and education. His promise was kept. The first two promises met were obvious, the third was an education in seeing what men could accomplish under the most adverse conditions possible and the best a man could be in sacrificing himself for his buddies.

Married Fran Ivonauskas in 1953. They have eight children and, as of this writing, 10 grandchildren.

Paul attended the University of Connecticut, was president of an insulation manufacturing firm and served as a city councilman in Charlotte, NC where he and Fran now reside.

Paul revisited Korea in August 1987 with the Chosin Few. In 1990 he was one of six American Marines attending the reunion of 41 Independent Commando, Royal Marines in England. He and Fran and fellow Chosin Few member Harry Langton and his wife Rose were the guests of Royal Marine. Paul is a member of the Marine Corps League, American Legion, DAV, and Chosin Few, Blue Ridge Chapter.

THOMAS KALUS, was born March 13, 1926 at Silverhill, AL but grew up on a 160 acre farm in Burlington, CO. He joined the USMC January 1944 after moving to Cleveland, OH. Following boot camp and Signal School, he was assigned to 5th JASCO, which sailed for Hawaii September 1944.

He landed on Iwo Jima Feb. 19, 1945 with the 3rd Bn., 27th Marines. Following hostilities, he spent 11 months in Japan, returning to the U.S. August 1946. After re-enlisting he served in a number of garrison/FMF units, joining the 5th Marine Regt. September 1949.



In July 1950 he sailed for Korea with the 5th Marines and participated at the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Landing, and the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Rotated back to the U.S. March 1951, he was assigned to MAG-15 at El Toro.

After being commissioned February 1953, he completed Officer Basic School and Communications Officer School. The next 17 years found him serving in the FMF, I-I Duty, Marine Barracks Commanding Officer, then reporting to Da Nang as the comm-elect officer, 1st MAW July 1969.

Returning to the U.S., he retired Nov. 1, 1970. Personal decorations include the Legion of Merit with V, Navy Commendation Medal with V, and three Good Conduct Medals, in addition to four Presidential Unit Citations, and 14 other service/campaign ribbons.

Colonel Kalus and his wife, Janet, reside in Aiea, Hawaii. Since his retirement, he has been employed as a military recreational services manager. Dr. Janet Kalus teaches English at Chaminade University of Honolulu. They have three sons and six grandchildren living on the West Coast. Their daughter and her husband, a lieutenant colonel, USMC (Ret) reside in Laramie, WY.

RAYMOND F. KEENE, was born June 6, 1928 in Lowell, MA. He enlisted in the USMCR June 1947 after high school graduation and was commissioned as PFC in December 1950. His first combat action was as a PFC in the 1st Div., 7th Marines on Camp Pendleton, CA. Graduated Parris Island, SC in November of 1950. Assigned to Camp Pendleton, CA training in atomic artillery.



Extensive training in China Lake, CA in artillery. Assigned to Korea in December of 1950. Arrived in Seoul, Korea in the Harbor of Inchon. Assigned to 1st Marine Div. as radio operator as forward observer as corporal, then assigned to Korean Marine Corps as interpreter and instructor on the radio. Assigned to Heartbreak Ridge with the same. After that, 1st Marine Div. reassigned to the Chosin Reservoir as sergeant attached to Dog Company. Korean assignment was a total of 16 and a half months. After this reassigned to Seoul, Korea getting ready for reassignment to the U.S., San Diego, CA for discharge on May 6, 1952 ending his active duty in USMC.

Married June 28, 1958 to Patricia A. Callahan (Keene). Retired from Raytheon Company July 1, 1987 after 30 years of service. After retirement he went to work for the city of Lowell in Planning and Development as a rehab. technician, working with the elderly on fixed incomes where presently still employed. He has one son David R. Keene USMCR attached to the Weymouth Naval Air Base, assigned as an electronic technician on F86, also, helicopters as technician on Black Box.

KEITH L. KEESLING (M/SGT) (RET), was born June 7, 1921 in Laporte, IN. He joined the USMC in 1941 and retired in 1964 with the rank master sergeant.

He was in 4.2 mortar company of the 7th Regt. When they got to Hagaru they put mortar on aircraft and it was flown out. Went with infantry and fought alongside of trucks into Koto-ri. At Koto-ri they were formed into a small 15 man unit.

The radio man took charge and Keesling was on the tail of the unit. They were ordered to move down the road toward the power plant, take it, and keep going as far as they could go. They moved down the highway and met no enemy until they reached the power plant, then troops in front had a fire fight. He moved up to the plant and walked around the edge and saw all the chinks were dead.

LILLIAN M. KEIL, R.N., was born in Arcata, CA, Humboldt County. She attended Nazareth Academy Convent, Eureka Junior and Senior High School, and graduated from St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA.

Keil was commissioned in the Army Air Force as a second lieutenant, June 23, 1943. She attended the AAF School of Air Evacuation, Bowman Field, KY, June 23, 1943; glider flight with Col. Mike Murphy, August 1943; flight nurses, GIs and officers obstacle course, Ft. Knox, KY; graduation, flight nurse diploma, Aug. 13, 1943. Embarkation point



was at Camp Miles Standish, Dec. 5, 1943.

She boarded the troopship SS *Cristobal*, Dec. 7, 1943 and landed in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, then traveled to Bottesford. She arrived to IX Troop Carrier Command, 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron.

Keil had temporary duty with the 8th Air Force. She was promoted to first lieutenant on March 1, 1945. She accrued 250 Air Evacuation Missions of wounded and had a total of 25 transatlantic flights.

She was separated from the military service at Westover Field, MA, Dec. 18, 1945.

Next assignment was Letterman Army Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco. In July 1950 she was reassigned to Letterman Hospital as a flight nurse, attached to the 78th Fighter Interceptor Wing, Hamilton AFB. She left for Tachikawa, Japan Aug. 17, 1950 and was assigned to the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Transport Sqdn. August 1950.

Participated in invasion of Inchon-Kimpo Airfield, Seoul, Korea, Sept. 19, 1950. Attached to 5th AF 315th Air Div., Combat Cargo Command. AF flight nurse "Miss Mercy Mileage," Sept. 21, 1950. Assigned to 1st Marine Air Wing, Itami Air Base, flying injured, wounded out of the Chosin Reservoir, Yang-po.

On duty with the United Nations troops retreating down the Korean Peninsula, evacuating wounded from Yang-Po, Wonson, Sinanju, Kimpo, Taegu, and Pusan, December 1950 to January 1951. Rode in M46 Patton tank in the retreat. Assigned to Ashiya, Japan, Dec. 20, 1950.

She was the first flight nurse to accrue 100 Air Evac Missions. Had 14 months service as a flight nurse in the Far East Air Command. Accrued 1,600 hours in 14 months plus 175 Air Evac Missions, for a total of 425 Air Evac Missions.

Promoted to regular USAF Nurse Corps as

captain March 29, 1951. Reassigned to Tachikawa Air Base, Sept. 27, 1951.

Special orders to Zone of the Interior (U.S.) Dec. 8, 1951. 93rd Bombardment Sqdn., Strategic Air Command. Castle AFB, Merced, CA, nurse, operating room.

Military Air Transport flight, Tokyo, Japan to the United States, December 12, 1951. Released from duty, operating room, Castle AFB, Merced, CA April 7, 1952.

Awards and Decorations: European-African-Middle Eastern Ribbon with four Battle Stars, three Air Medals and three Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Unit Citation, World War II Victory Medal, American Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal with seven Battle Stars, American Campaign Medal, United Nations Defense, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and Congress of the U.S. Special Recognition Award for Outstanding Achievement.

She belongs to the VFW, 91st Bombardment Group Memorial Association, Veteran of the Battle of Bulge, The Chosin Few, Korean War Veterans Association, Military Order of the Cooties of the U.S., American Legion, Women's Overseas Service League-Pasadena Chapter,

Married Walter G. Keil (deceased June 1, 1980) and has two daughters, Lillianne Louise Myers and Adrianne Denise Keil,

FRANKLIN D. R. KESTNER, was born Dec. 21, 1932 at Point Pleasent, MO and joined the U.S. Army May 19, 1950. After basic training at Ft. Riley, KS, Co. F, 85th Regt., 10th Mountain Div.

The Korean War broke out during basic training and was sent directly to Japan where he was assigned to Co. D, 10th Engr. Bn., 3rd Inf. Div. Boarded ship for Korea and made the Wonsan North Korean Landing on Nov. 20, 1950. The unit was detached to X Corps and dispatched to a place called Hagaru-ri at the south end of the Chosin Reservoir, Nov. 27, 1950. Unit occupied East Hill November 28-29 and took heavy casualties (lost most of company).





The squad ran out of ammo, was forward exposed on the south end of East Hill and surrounded by CCF (Chinese). Was captured for several hours, then escaped. He crawled for hours in the snow in 35-40 degree weather. Found Marines (what was left of them) the next morning, made the breakout to Kotori, breakout to Hungnam and left there Christmas Eve 1950 for Pusan, South Korea. Stayed with unit until December 1951. Made sergeant Sept. 15, 1951 at age 18 (was said to be youngest man in the battalion).

Returned to the States, attended the Engineer School at Ft. Belvoir, VA 1952. Assigned to West Germany in December 1952, Co. D, 103rd Engr. Bn., 9th Inf. Div. Attended 7th Army NCO Academy. Promoted to sergeant first class.

Returned to the States in 1956 and assigned to Ft. Leonard Wood, MO as instructor at Engineer School, then reserve advisory duty at Des Moines, IA, 103rd Inf. Div. XIV U.S. Army Corps.

Received direct commission 1957, later promoted to master sergeant, after a third tour of Korea with the 13th Engr. Bn., 7th Inf. Div., Co. C. Returned to Ft. Riley, KS, 1st Inf. Div., 1st Engr. Bn. Served Co. C-B, HQ etc. Ordered to active duty, first lieutenant, April 13, 1962, IOOC 15 at Ft. Benning, GA and to Ft. Leonard Wood, MO as company commander, Co. C, 1st Bn., 3rd TRB. Served as Headquarter Commandant, Regt. 4 and again to Germany 112th Center HQ S-4 Labor Service Supervision, promoted to captain July 31, 1964 and later became the youngest and lowest ranked commanding officer of that unit. Left for first tour to Vietnam, May 1966-1967 Adv. Team 35, served as advisor to Vietnam Army.

Returned to USA and attended the U.S. Army Armor School Advance Course AOAC-1, 1967-1968. Upon graduation day was promoted to major April 8, 1968. Assigned to Ft. Campbell, KY to XO 5th Bn., 3rd BDGE, 6th Inf. Div. "Old Guard." After eight months was assigned to Vietnam for second tour 1969-1970, SA, 4th Bn. 53rd Regt., 23rd Inf. Div. ARVN. Three months tour with MACV, HQ as program officer, VN Army. Returned to USA and attended the University of Nebraska and completed degree. Assigned to Ft. Leonard Wood, MO as post personnel management officer.

Due to severe medical problem, as a result of combat duty, after 21 years, one month and 12 days, he was medical retired. Moved his family to Tucson, AZ on July 2, 1971.

He received the Bronze Star, Joint Service Commendation, U.S. Army Commendation, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, Staff Honor Medal First Class, POW Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, etc. During service he served nearly four years combat duty.

He belongs to the DAV, The Chosin Few, Society of Pen and Sword, Doctoral Candidate California Coast University, Korean War Veterans Association, OA, The Retired Officers Association, 26 years Boy Scouts, Society of 3rd Infantry Division, and 1st Marine Division Association.

Retired over 18 years, but stays active in the community "A soldier out of the Army, but the Army not out of the soldier." He is author of the book *To the Last Man*, recently published and is selling all over the world.

Married Aug. 1, 1953 and has one daughter, two sons, one granddaughter, and two grandsons.

LEON KIELHOFNER, was born May 26, 1928. He joined the USMC on Jan. 2, 1948. Went to boot camp at Parris Island along with two years at Roosevelt Road's Puerto Rico. Joined the Brigade at Camp Pendleton.

At Pusan he was with the 5th Marines, Fox Company, 2nd Bn. He went back on ship and made the landings at Inchon on Sept. 16, 1950; Wonson, Oct. 28, 1950; Hamhung, Nov. 21, 1950; Yudam-ni, Chosin Reservoir, Nov. 27, 1950.





He was discharged in Brooklyn, NY at Navy Yard on Jan. 3, 1952. He received two Purple Hearts, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Medal, United Nations Medal, National Defense Medal, and two Presidential Unit Citations. He was discharged with the rank of private first class.

VERNON E. KILDE (SGT. USMC RET), H&S Co., 1st Prov. Brigade, 5th Marines, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, CA, Aug. 11, 1946, joined Co. L. 47th Vicking Div. National Guard Unit, Fergus Falls, MN; Aug. 17, 1948, discharged from National Guard and joined USMC. Went to San Diego Recruit Depot for boot training.



After boot training, further trained at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, "The job that no one wants" MO 2511, wire and radio training, Camp Pendleton and Coranado—being a wire man, telephone communications; their job had to get done everyday. They lay the wires for A, B, C, Co. plus to a South Korean Company, wires within each company to each squad; double EE-8 field telephone and sound power units to each squad; wire team consisted of three men from the companies. They lay wire back to battalion wired into a 32 drop switchboard. After their wires were laid, they would then stand telephone watch, on two hours, off two hours. Many nights their communication wires would be cut. The enemy would wait and ambush them as they would retrace their wires for repair. They were always in danger and a target for extermination. When he looks back, if medals were to be awarded, he can honestly say each wireman was well deserved. As each time they would go out, they were self-dependent for their own survival.

On June 25, no Korean communists invaded South Korea; July and August, formed the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade, 5th Marines, volunteered for the brigade; July 12, sailed to Korea, USS *Henricoc* to August 2; Aug. 11, 1950, Pusan Perimeter, H&S Co., Bloody Ridge assigned to C Co. Their invasion at Inchon Landing; Seoul; the 38th Parallel; Wonsan, Hungnam; December 1950, Changjin or Chosin Reservoir overrun by six to eight divisions of Chinese at Yudam-ni, hit the 5th Marines were trapped, approximately 120,000 men; later part of November against a handful of us of the 5th,20 to 25 degrees below zero, hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded by a blast from a Thompson Submachine, a fellow Marine on the front line was hit by the same blast. Kilde was lucky, he was hit in the left thigh, back of right leg. a 45 slug hit his right ankle. The other Marine was bayoneted in the left shoulder plus had 45 slugs projecting out his neck. Kilde helped by pulling him back off the front line, then helped apply field battle dressing to both of them, as his own legs were bleeding bad. He applied tourniquets to himself, also field dressings.

After being wounded and while crawling back off the line to a field first aid station, a mortar shell dropped on them. He received a lower lumbar spine injury, frostbite on both hands and feet. At the aid station, the word was given to saddle up, to move back to Hamhung, to an aid station. At Humhung they were loaded aboard a C-47, piloted by Greek flyers to Osaka General Hospital, Japan, where he was operated on to remove slug in left knee and right ankle fusion, immobilized by plaster from his head to his feet.

Vern resides in Fargo, ND with his Norwegian wife, Else Berit. Vern is the city of Fargo code enforcement officer and a building inspector. He has two children, Calette Heyd and Scott Kilde by a previous marriage and three step-children Bjorn Sverre, Jim and Tom Andresen.

ROY DAVID KINCAID, was born Jan. 2, 1931 in Salisbury, NC. He enlisted in the U.S. Army January 1949 and took basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC with the 5th Inf. Div., 1st Bn., A Co.

After basic he was assigned to 2nd Armd. Div., 12th Inf., Bn. A Co. at Ft. Hood, TX as assistant machine gunner and later assigned as half-track driver, was released to reserve 1/30/50.





When the Korean War broke out, he was recalled and returned to Ft. Hood, TX to two weeks training and then was sent to California and to Yokohoma, Japan, where he was assigned to 10th Corps, 58th Treadway Bridge Company at Hungnam, Korea. Reported there in late November or early

December until the evacuation. While at Hungnam, the company was active in moving prefab (Quonset hut) material north to set up 10th Corps Headquarters and also working at Engineer Depot. After the evacuation, the company built and removed many bridges in South and North Korea.

Awarded Korean Service Medal with Bronze Service Star. Released to Reserve Aug. 29, 1951 and discharged Jan. 11, 1954.

Resides with his wife, Jeweldean, in Annapolis, NC. The parents of two children Marilyn (teacher and homemaker) and Philip (deceased), four grandchildren, Meredith, Ethan, Blythe, Rebekah.

Employed by Ketchie-Houston Inc. (a machine company) as director of manufacturing. He is a certified manufacturing engineer; a member of Society of Manufacturing Engineers; life-time member National Rifle Association; active in volunteer fire department as organizing chief; Personnel Association; PTA; member of Wesleyan Church; member of Chosin Few and Army Chapter; and president of Firemen's Association.

ROBERT L. KING SR., was born July 31, 1929 in Winterville, NC. He joined the Marines October 1946. After basic training at Parris Island, was assigned to MB, Saipan; MB Kwajalein Island; MB Yokosuka; and MB Camp Lejeune.

In November 1949, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA. August 1950 to C/1/5 as a FTL, 1st Plt., Camp Pendleton and Korea. Made Inchon Landing, was wounded in left thigh Sept. 18, 1950 and hospitalized five days. Wounded in assault on Seoul and treated by corpsman. Member of the Lost Patrol. November 27 Yudam-ni, Chosin Reservoir at bases of Hills 1282 and 1240 manned by E and D Co.'s, 7th Marines.





The Chinese hit 1282 and 1240 that night. C/1/5 taking casualties arrived at the summit of Hill 1282 about 4:00 a.m. November 28, minus 3rd Plt. which had earlier deployed to Hill 1240. The two rifle platoons deployed and the 60mm Mortar Squad cited in. After sunrise assaulted the Chinese Company, 1st Bn., 235th Plt., Regt., closed and fought brutal hand-to-hand taking causalities, but secured the hill.

Participated in the fighting from Yudamn-ni to Hagaru-ri and onto Koto-ri. Then the walk to Hungnam. During all this, snow and temperatures were in the 20 and 30 degree minus. Arrived home March 1951, was lucky and thankful.

Had tours with 2nd and 3rd Marine Divs.; 9th MAB, Okinawa; 1st MAW Vietnam 1967-1968; 2nd and 3rd MAW; MB, Vallejo; MB, Guam and Headquarters Marine Corps. Was usher at 1973 Presidential Inaugural.

He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation with three stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with seven stars, Korean Service Medal with three stars, National Defense Service Medal with one star, Vietnam Service Medal with four stars, and many more. Retired a master gunney sergeant on June 30, 1973.

Robert is retired and lives with his wife Jean in Sevierville, TN.

ROBERT F. KLINGMAN, was born May 14, 1931 in Cleveland, OH. He enlisted May 18, 1948, went to boot training at Parris Island, SC. September 1948, MB NOB Kodiak, AK; April 1950, MB, NTC Great Lakes, IL; June 1950, Rec. Barracks, Treasure Island, CA; July 1950, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA.

Joined Charlie Company, 7th Marine Regt. September 1950, landed at Inchon, South Korea and advanced to Seoul. Saw combat from there to Ouijombu. Returned to Inchon for rest and replacements. Sailed for the landing at Wonsan on an LST (QO-18) with a Japanese crew. Took part in operations up to Yudam-ni, which was a series of combat patrols and skirmishes.





Last action that he recalls was on Turkey Hill in the Chosin Reservoir area. They were overrun on the night of November 28 and the day of November 29. By numerical superior enemy force, they were helped out of this situation late on the day of November 29 by Able Company, 7th Regt. He was air evacuated out of Koto-ri to Hungnam or Hamhung (not sure which one) then to the naval hospital in Yokosuka and Otsu Japan.

In March 1951 he returned to the States for duty. In April 1951 was junior drill instructor at MCRD San Diego and then MP duty at Camp Matthews, San Diego, CA. Discharged May 18, 1952.

He lives in North Olmsted, OH and has spent the last 35 years as a teamster.

RAYFORD D. KNIGHT, was born Jan. 22, 1929. He enlisted in the USMC February 1948 in Huntington Park, CA. After serving four years he was honorably discharged as a sergeant. Boot camp at San Diego Recruit Depot. Telephone and Message Center School, Camp Del Mar, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; Vieques Island in the Caribbean; Little Creek, VA.

Reassigned to Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA to H&S, 11th Marines, 1st Prov. Marine Brig. to Pusan, Korea. Assigned C/1/11 FO3 and joined with 1st Marine Div. for amphibious assault at Inchon, capture of Seoul, and Chosin Campaign.





Returned to Oakland, CA on second rotation, home aboard the USS *Randall* and assigned to Post Communications, Camp Pendleton, CA until discharged in February 1952.

Married Lois Provenzano in April 1951. Served 30 years as a fireman in Anaheim, CA and retired as a captain. Lois and Rayford have two daughters, Jeannine Martineau and Sandra Gerock, and four grandchildren, Eric and Jeff Martineau and Michelle and Raymond Gerock who all currently live near them in Lake Elsinore, CA.

GUY KNIGHTON, was born Feb. 26, 1928 and joined the USMC March 10, 1945. Boot camp was at Parris Island. The first Marine he met was Sgt. Major Lou Diamond, whose job was to greet the recruits as they came to Parris Island. Lou Diamond was a legendary figure and the oldest man in the Marine Corps at that time. There was television film based on his life shown sometime in the early 50s.

Germany surrendered while he was in boot camp, afterward they were rushed to Camp Lejeune for Machine Gun School. Lou Diamond was there teaching Mortar School. The Corps was rushing them through training to get them ready for the invasion of Japan. The atom bomb put an end to that.

Went to Guam where they helped round up the Japanese who did not know that the war was over. From Guam, he went to North China and joined Weapons Company, 7th Marines at Peiatho Beach. After a year of service there guarding against the Chinese guerillas or bandits (which were the communists just starting to take over China), they came back to the States.





Arrived at Camp Pendleton and was placed in Fox Company. Then stationed at Pensacola NAS with duty at the main gate. He was discharged on March 9, 1949 having served four years in the Marine Corps.

Later joined the Marine Reserves in Birmingham, AL with his friend Bill gill. They were called to active duty on Labor Day 1950 and headed back to California.

Went to Wonson, North Korea in the first replacement draft and was placed in Weapons Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Marines as assault section leader of two squads of 3.5 rocket launchers, a flame thrower and a demolition man. Their primary job was to furnish anti-tank support for How Company. They arrived at Hagaru a couple of days before being attached to How Company.

The Chinese overran the 3rd Plt. position that night. By daylight, they had their lines back. The fire fight lasted about seven hours. How Company had about 20 Marines killed. The Chinese left 263 dead in the 3rd Plt. area.

At Hagaru they were bombarded by Chinese artillery and shot at by the Chinese coming off of East Hill. After a few days, they got re-organized and started fighting back to the sea which was about 70 miles away. He doesn't think they could have made it without the help of the Corsair fighter plane. He thinks they may have saved the 1st Marine Div.

While at Kotori, his section had to leave the convoy about midnight and go up into the hills to help George Company. The Chinese were coming up the hill blowing bugles, whistles, and hollering "Marines go home." That night the temperature was 40° below zero in the valley around the convoy of trucks and most of their weapons were frozen so they threw grenades at the enemy. George Company had one man killed and several men had frozen hands and feet. Eighty-five dead Chinese were in front of their position. They brought the one dead Marine (Naish) back down the hill to the convoy. He thinks the cold was their biggest enemy during that time.

Coming down that hill, he decided to move to Florida (It took him 40 years to get there. Now lives in Sarasota with no more cold weather.) At the bottom of the hill and at the sea, the temperature was zero, but it felt like springtime to them. It was warm compared to 40 below zero.

After arriving at Mason in South Korea, the 1st Marine Division spearheaded the United Nations Forces drive up through Central Korea. He was wounded by a 60mm mortar shell just north of the 38th Parallel on June 13, 1951. After six months of medical treatment, he was flown back to the States for discharge. He was promoted to staff sergeant while in the hospital and didn't receive his Purple Heart for wounds until 1989.

RONALD E. KOKAL, was born Sept. 2, 1930 in Eveleth, MN. He enlisted in the USMC August 1948. After boot camp he served on Guam with B Co., 5th Marines as a fire team leader and later with Hqs. Co. in the S-2 Combat Intelligence Section.

In Korea he served with the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Prov. Marine Brig. in the Pusan Perimeter and the 1st Marine Div. at Inchon/Seoul, the Chosin Reservoir, and the First Spring Offensive (Operation Killer).

Was honorably discharged in August of 1952 with the rank of staff sergeant. He earned his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota (Duluth) in 1957 and his master of science degree from the University of Wisconsin (Superior) in 1966. He retired in 1989 after 31 years teaching in the Duluth Public Schools.





He and his wife Susan have two children, Karen in electrical engineering and Kevin in aeronautical/astrological engineering.

WILLIAM S. KOPERSKI JR., was born in Omaha, NE on Feb. 25, 1931. He joined the U.S. Army in January of 1949 and left the U.S. for duty in Japan in October 1949. He was stationed at Sapporo on Hokaiddo when hostilities broke out in Korea.

He made Inchon Landing in September 1950 with Co. F, 31st Regt. Combat Team of the 7th Inf. Div. From Pusan his unit made the landing at Hamhung-Hungnam; his unit was at the Yalu River when the Chinese entered the war. The unit was pulled back and sent to fight their way into the Chosin Reservoir to reinforce the 1st Marine Div.





He received the Bronze Star with "V" for valor for his actions at the Chosin Reservoir. He returned to the U.S. in early 1952 and married Ethel Friday at Stevens Point, WI on June 17, 1952. They lived in Chicago for five years before moving to Omaha, NE in 1957. Bill and Ethel have eight children (seven girls, one boy), all of who have completed college and are married.

Bill was diagnosed with Parkinsons disease in 1989. He is working part-time as business manager for the Catholic Voice newspaper and is president of the Nebraska Chapter of the American Parkinsons Disease Association.

GORDON L. KRUEGER, was born Feb. 14, 1929 in Minneapolis, MN and joined the Corps in 1948. After 10 days boot leave from San Diego, he was on his way to China. At Guam everyone was told to get off the ship except 13 Marines. Ten were to go to Subic Bay and three (of which Krueger was one) to go to Sangley Point, Philippines.



Started guard duty, then made orderly for Commander Naval Forces, Philippines (Rear Admiral F.P. Old). When the Korean War broke out, he and the rest of the Marine Detachment volunteered to go. He joined "Charlie one five" in September for the Inchon Seoul Campaign and was under 2nd Lt. Byron Magness, 2nd Plt., 1st Sqdn.

Was wounded three times on Hill 1282 at Yudamni and carried down the hill by a fellow Marine who's arms and hands were frozen. He had been carrying up boxes of grenades with his stretched arms up the hill. He held on to his neck as he ran down with bullets flying behind us. By the time they arrived in Hagaru-ri, he hadn't eaten since the 28th. Chaplain John Cravens and a Brit brought him a pancake with jam on it.

Was flown back to the States and was in out of the hospital until they gave him a medical retirement in 1952. Has since retired from civilian job and lives in Elk River, MN with his wife. Married 40 years, they have been blessed with five children and he now has 10 grandkids to tell his war stories of Korea too.

JAMES KUELZOW, was born April 1, 1929 in New York City. He enlisted in the Marines October of 1947. Completed basic training at Parris Island; sent to Camp Lejeune; assigned to Special Services with the 10th Marines.

While at Camp Lejeune, he worked out of the Special Service office, participated in various sports, and headed the Lifeguard Detachment at Onslow Beach during the summers.





With the outbreak of the Korean War, his division, comprising both the 1st and 2nd Divs., participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon (Sept. 15-16, 1950) and the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign (Oct. 26-Dec. 12, 1950).

Kuelzow left Korea in September of 1951. He is married with four children and six grandchildren.

HARRY J. KUHN (HANK), was born in Brooklyn, NY on Sept. 28, 1931. He joined the USMC in October 1948. After boot camp he joined the 1st Combat Support Group, 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA.

He was on detached duty as a rifle range instructor when the Korean War started. He joined Anglico, 1st Signal Bn. and participated in the Inchon Invasion and Chosin Reservoir campaigns.





He was honorably discharged as a buck sergeant in August 1952. Harry and his wife have lived in Ringwood, NJ for 30 years. He is employed as a plant security and manufacturing manager in Rockaway, NJ. Has a daughter Donna Kuhn Meir and a son Harry J. Kuhn Jr., who also enlisted in the Marine Corps and was honorably discharged.

WILLIAM T. KUYKENDALL, was born May 23, 1929. He enlisted in the USMC July 7, 1948. Went to boot camp at Parris Island, SC, Plt. 121, Camp Lejeune, NC, 2nd Marine Div. Able Co., 8th Marine, 60mm Mortar Section. Landing Maneuver, Virgin Island 1949, Mediterranean Cruise April to September 1949. Reassigned to 2nd Tank Bn. from there to Guard Detachment Yorktown Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, VA. Was there 28 days and sent to Camp Delmar, CA, 1st Tank Bn., 1st Mar. Div., HQ Co., Flame Tank Platoon.





Participated in the capture and securing of Inchon September 15-16, 1950. Capture and securing of Seoul, South Korea. Participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam and Chosin Reservoir Campaign, North Korea—after the long march to Hungnam went to Masan, South Korea. After the Chosin Campaign, saw action in South and Central Korea.

Rotated back to the States last of August 1951, was stationed at Naval Ordinance Depot, 21st & Arlington Guard Detachment, Indianapolis, IN. Discharged July 7, 1952 as a sergeant.

Married June C. McVeigh of Dallas, TX on Christmas Day 1951. They have two daughters Kathy Ann Wood, (special ed. teacher in St. Louis, MO area) and Sharon Gayle DeBlecourt (secretary in Plainfield, IN).

He worked as a telephone lineman July 1952 until appointed to Terre Haute, IN Police Department. Worked his way up to lieutenant in charge of training and firearms, October 1957 to November 1968. Forced to retire due to a near fatal auto accident while on vacation. Following a lengthy recuperation, he worked for Indiana State Bank in the Consumer Loan Department, collection manager. He is now with the Valley Bank of Terre Haute as a loan servicing counselor for mortgages.

CARL LAVANWAY, was born on Jan. 30, 1931 in Benton Harbor, MI. In January 1949 he joined the Army and was sent to Camp Breckinridge. After six weeks training with the 101st Abn., he went by train to California then by boat to Japan.

Was in Japan about two years with the 49th Field Arty., 7th Div. when he received a letter from the President which automatically re-enlisted him for one more year. He was sent about 100 miles across the channel to Inchon, Korea. After landing there they loaded up their trucks and started down the road. They hadn't gone far when all hell broke loose. Mortars were landing on the other side of the road and at first they didn't know what was going on. But, they caught on quickly and that's when the war started for LaVanway.



After going back and forth, up and down North Korea a few times, they were caught in a valley in crossfire. They got out of that okay, then their unit outran their infantry division and they had to turn around and go like hell for the rear. On the way his 105 slid off the mountain in the snow and ice and he was told to leave it. When they got back to the rear, the captain said, "Take a truck and go get it." When they got back with the 105, they had to take it to Inchon to be re-calibrated. He next went to Japan for

R&R and his turn came up to be rotated back to the States. He was discharged in January 1952.

Married Donna Richardson from Wateruliet, MI in May 1953. They have three sons, two daughters, and 10 grandchildren. He retired from the plumbing trade in 1991 and now lives in Bridgman, MI.

PAUL R. LEA, was born Dec. 28, 1928 in Lincoln County, MS. He joined the USMC on Jan. 15, 1946, 1st Prov. Brig., 5th Marines, 2nd Bn., Dog Company, Haun Base, Hawaii; Norfolk, VA.

Memorable experiences include Yudam-ni to Hagaru-ri and the long cold march back. Was wounded in action Dec. 6, 1950.





Discharged Jan. 26, 1954 with the rank of corporal. He received the National Defense Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal with two stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, and the Korean Service Medal

Paul and wife Artie have six children and four grandchildren. He was employed as a machinist and retired Aug. 22, 1990.

DAVID C. LEYENDECKER, was born Dec. 13, 1931 in Laredo, TX. He joined the USMC in August 1949. Completed Radio Operators School in San Diego in June 1950. Immediately was sent to Camp Pendleton to the 1st Prov. Brig., assigned to H&S Co., H&S Bn.

Served in Pusan Perimeter, landed on Green Beach, Wolmi-Do in Inchon Operation. Served through Seoul, Chosin and Spring operations before returning to the States in May 1951. Served at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station and as instructor and NCOIC of Radio Operators School, Cherry Point, NC.





After discharge in November 1952, he attended the University of Houston. Went into radio and TV broadcasting for about 25 years in Laredo. In 1979, he became advertising officer for a commercial bank and still serves as vice president.

Married his hometown sweetheart, Nancy Knight. They have two daughters and five grandchildren.

FRANK VITO LIBERATORE (SGT. USMC), born in Brooklyn, NY and was known as Liberator of Libby. Basic training at Parris Island, SC and China service at Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao. Was with Easy, Item, and Love companies of 2nd Bn., 1st Marine, 1st Marine Div., and Charlie Company of the 3rd Marine, Fleet Marine Force Pacific. Lieutenant Lemuel C. Sheperd Jr. (Gen. Sheperd's son) was his platoon leader at Tsingtao.

Active Reserve, Cpl. Liberatore served with the 19th Inf. Bn., USMCR (O) MCRTC, Naval Militia Armory, Brooklyn, NY. His commanding officer was Lt. Col. Lewis N. Samuelsen. Was mobilized by a presidential call-up of Reserves for the United Nations resistance to the North Korea invasion on June 24, 1950 by crossing the 38th Parallel.





He served with Able Company, 3rd Plt., 1st Sq. 1st Fire Team. Their CO was Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller. 1st Bn., 1st Marines, 1st Marine Div., "men with yellow legs," well-trained and determined troops, completely devoted to duty. They have established their place in history.

He received the China Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Bronze Star with "V," Purple Heart with two Gold Stars, Presidential Unit Citation with two Bronze Stars, Korean Service with five Bronze Stars, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Service Ribbon with two stars, United Nations Service and New York Sate Conspicuous Cross.

Life member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Chapter 405, Brooklyn, NY; DAV, Chapter 78, Brooklyn, NY; VFW, National Chapter 1540, Honolulu, Hawaii; VFW, National Home, Eaton Rapids, MI; and 1st Marine Division Association, Woodbridge, VA.

LEROY LILLY (CPL), was born Oct. 20, 1930 in Duluth, MN and graduated from Cathedral High School in Duluth. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in social science from St. John's University in Collegeville, MN.

Enlisted in the USMC in 1948 and held duty stations at San Diego and Camp Pendleton, CA. He joined C/1/1 in October of 1950 as a rifleman with the 3rd Platoon. Made the Wonsan Landing and fought at Kojo the night of October 26-27. Took part in the Chosin Campaign and the fight at Hill 1081; joined the guerilla hunt in January and February of 1951; advanced during the Killer and Ripper Operations, including the Hoensong patrol; was present during the fight at Horseshoe Ridge, saw action with the company in the May Offensive, Punch Bowl and the hill fights in East Korea.





His medals and awards include the Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Medal and other citations during his time of service. He left Korea in September 1951 with the rank of corporal. Joined a reserve unit in 1956 and was discharged with the rank of captain in 1963.

Married to Colleen and has five children: Michael, Patrick, Colleen, Daniel, Mary and one grandson Andrew.

Since 1959 he has been employed by Allstate Insurance Company in Minneapolis, MN. He is a member of the American Legion, Chosin Few, 1st Marine Division Association and Minnesota Chosin Few. He enjoys sports, reading and travel.

SUK SUN LIM (1ST LT), of the ROK Army was attached to the 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. (Intr/1/5) and the letter of citation was awarded by Brig. Gen. E.A. Craig on Sept. 8, 1950 describing that he "he served creditably in combat with that organization."

For Inchon Landing he boarded the troopship AP-27 *Henrico* 45, recaptured Seoul, and joined landing at Wonsan on November 3, proceeding from Hamhung to Koto-ri, Hagalwoo-ri through so called Frozen Iron Pass. He moved on together with the Military Intelligence Service Team elements into Chosin Reservoir area. It was Thanksgiving Day of 1950 when they, with the 5th Marines, had their Thanksgiving Day meal of turkey at the mid-stream side of Chosin Reservoir.





Up to the time that Marines were surrounded by CCF at Yudam-ni, his duties were mostly the POW interrogator and documents translator; his outfit was MIS Team detached to 5th Mar. Regt. from 163rd MIS Det. under the 1st Mar. Div.

After Hungnam retreat to Pusan, Capt. Fugio F. Asano, 163rd MISD Commander, granted Lt. Lim a leave with the certificate of travel on Dec. 20, 1950 and helped particularly in evacuating Lt. Lim's family. He retired as lieutenant colonel in 1973.

SCOTT LJUNGBERG, was born Dec. 3, 1928 and brought up in Worcester, MA. He enlisted in the USMC at the age of 17 in June 1946. Upon completion of boot camp, he was stationed in North China with the 11th Marines at the French Arsenal outside of Tientsin.

In 1947 he was assigned to the 1st Mar. Brig. on Guam. Returning to the U.S. he completed high school and served at Squantum Naval Air Station and then with the 10th Signal Company USMCR in Worcester.





Called to active duty he saw service with the 4.2 Mortar Company, 7th Marines, landed at Inchon, saw action in Seoul and Ujjongbu, and landed with the 1st Mar. Div at Wonsan. He first saw action against the Chinese at the Battle of Sudong (Nightmare Alley). He was recommended for a Bronze Star, Navy Cross and battlefield commission during this particular battle, but they were never received.

Coming out of Yudam-ni he was assigned to a provisional company which fought in the hills on the right flank of the road. At Hagaru he was again assigned to a rifle company and was severely wounded on December 6 after leading an assault on a hill. He was placed in an ambulance which was ambushed by the Chinese on the road to Koto-ri.

Evacuated by helicopter and arrived at Chelsea Naval Hospital on December 23 and was classifed as a paraplegic. While at Chelsea he was promoted to sergeant and decorated three times. July 1, 1951, he was discharged from the Corps and sent to Cushing VA Hospital for rehabilitation until May of 1952.

His military decorations include the Purple Heart, two Bronze Stars with Combat V, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Ribbon with three Stars, World War II Victory Medal, and numerous other ribbons.

In June he married Barbara R. Bohlin and two daughters were born, Tomi and Lori. Out of their

marriages came four grandchildren, Scott and David Miller and Michael and Courtney McCracken.

He attended junior college for two years, went into banking for over four years and then returned to college, Boston University, to study and obtained a BA and MA in history. In 1963 he began a teaching career at Wachusett Regional High School in Holden, MA which lasted 25 years.

He has been involved with numerous civic organizations and has been a counselor for other spinal cord injury cases both at the Veterans Administration and local hospitals. In 1984 his wife was killed in an automobile accident and he spent the better half of two years in and out of hospitals. The year 1985 saw him remarried to Antonia Zickmann.

CHARLES E. LOBB (M.D.), was born Oct. 8, 1929 in Beaumont, TX. Went to pre-med, Texas Christian University, Southern Methodist University, Tulane University School of Medicine (M.D. degree), residency training in Obstetrics & Gynecology, Nashville, TN.

Joined the U.S. Navy May 21, 1947. Attached to 1st Medical Bn., 1st Marine Regt., 1st Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, CA, August 1950. Stationed at U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego; U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; U.S. Public Health Hospital, Ft. Worth; Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA.





His memorable experiences include the Inchon Landing, street fighting in Seoul and jumping in a hole with HM3 Gail McCurdy and a "dud," advance to the rear from Koto-ri and Hamhung, Christmas in Masan, trip back to 38th Parallel and rotation.

Discharged Oct. 7, 1951 with the rank HM2 U.S. Navy. He married Frances G. Lobb and they have four children and two grandchildren. President of Lobb & Griffon, M.D.'s P.A., 20 years, private practice of obstetrics & gynecology 1964-1970. He is still working.

HAROLD L. LOCKE, was born on Jan. 30, 1931 in Clarendon, AR. He enlisted in the USMC in April 1950. Had his boot camp training at San Diego and was then assigned to Sea School.

He served two years in Korea as a member of the Flag Allowance Commander Fast Task Force 77 and Commander Carrier Division 5, embarked on the USS *Princeton*, USS *Valley Forge*, and USS *Kearserge*. He served in seven campaigns including the Chosin Reservoir.





After two years sea duty he was then assigned to the 3rd Bn., 4th Marines at Camp Pendleton and Camp Nara in Japan. There he served as a platoon sergeant.

While in Japan his battalion was given a special assignment. The battalion was ordered to Inchon, Korea in January and February of 1954 to help escort 14,000 former Communist Chinese soldiers who wanted to go to Taiwan rather than be repatriated to China Proper.

Locke was honorably discharged in April 1954 after four years of duty. He is now a member of the Marine Corps League.

JOHN D. LOVE, was born Aug. 28, 1932 in Cleveland, OH. He joined the 7th Inf. Bn. USMCR in September 1949. The unit activated and he left Cleveland on Labor Day 1950 for Camp Pendleton, CA. He landed in Wonsan about Nov. 11, 1950 and then was assigned to a light machine gun squad of E/2/5.

Received the Purple Heart on Dec. 6, 1950 in action at East Hill in Hagaru-ri. Served with E/2/5 until rotated about Nov. 23, 1951, to be home in time for Christmas. Released from active duty at Camp Lejeune, NC in April 1952.





Left job as assistant superintendent of an iron ore unloading dock (1973) in Cleveland after 21 years, before moving to Little rock, AR to start work as a letter carrier with the U.S. Postal Service. Worked 10 years in Little Rock before returning to Ohio for six more years in the Mansfield Post Office. Retired in December 1989.

Married his high school sweetheart, Prudence Horn, on July 12, 1952. They have three sons, Mark, Ian (deceased) and Craig. No grandchildren yet.

Most vivid memories are of Marine dead in their sleeping bags as they left Yudam-ni, the close air support, Tootsie Rolls in abundance, and searching the food dumps for frozen fruit and cereal.

JOHN A. LYNCH JR., was born in 1921 and enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1940. Served with D Co., 33rd Inf. Regt., Panama, Trinidad, and Dutch Guyana, 1940-1944 as corporal. With G Co., 475th Inf. Regt., India, Burma, and China as staff sergeant, 1944-1945. From 1946-1951, M Co. platoon sergeant, H Co., first sergeant and HQ & HQ Co., regimental sergeant major, 31st Inf. Regt., Korea, Japan, and Korea again. From 1952-1962, Japan, 2nd Army Hqs., Ft. Devens and France, various positions.





Korea-serviced with the 31st Inf. Regt. from Inchon through Chosin Reservoir as regimental sergeant major. Was wounded at the inlet December 1 prior to breakout. Reached Hagaru-ri sometime December 2 and flown out to Marine medical facility at Hungnam. Evacuated to hospital in southern Japan by hospital ship. Went from minus degree temperatures to palm trees. Rejoined the regiment after a few months as regimental intelligence sergeant for the remainder of time in Korea.

Worked 10 years in civil service-elected to city of Eastport, ME council, mayor of few years.

JOSEPH V. MADDIE, was born in Odenburg, LA on March 23, 1931. After high school he enlisted in the USMC in July 1948 at the age of 17.

After boot camp at Parris Island, SC he was assigned to the 2nd Tank Bn., Camp Lejeune, NC.

In August 1950 he was sent to the Far East and landed at Inchon as a corporal. He fought in the capture of Kimpo Airfield and Seoul and landed at Wonsan.





He was part of Task Force Drysdale which fought to bring re-enforcements from Koto-ri to Hagaru-ri and was wounded by a rocket which struck his tank spraying shrapnel.

In November-December 1950 he served with the Anti-Tank Company, 5th Marines in the breakout from the Chosin Reservoir to the sea at Hungnam. He returned to the States in November 1951 and received his discharge in July 1952. Awarded the Korean Service Ribbon with six Battle Stars, Presidential Unit Citation, and the Purple Heart.

Joe and Marlene Maddie have four daughters and two sons. They live in Baton Rouge, LA where he is employed by Allied-Signal Corporation.

LEONARD J. MAFFIOLI (LEN), was born July 1, 1925 in Berkeley, CA. He joined the USMC in 1943 and participated in the WWII campaigns of Saipan, Tinian, and Iwo Jima with the 4th Marine Division.

On Sept. 15, 1950, he landed at Inchon with the 1st Tank Bn., 1st Mar. Div. and took part in the Seoul and Wonsan Campaigns. Was captured in November while with the 41 Commando, British Royal Marines between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. He escaped in May 1951 along with 17 other Marines.

He served at various posts and stations throughout the world, including embassy duty in Germany, Austria, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan. During 1967-1968 he served 13 months in Vietnam as operations chief of the 1st Tank Bn.

Retiring in 1979 as a master gunnery sergeant, his 20 decorations include the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service and POW medals. He currently lives in Murrieta, CA with his wife Donna.

EDWARD L. MAGILL, was born July 4, 1926 in Palm Beach, FL. The fourth president of the Chosin Few, he served in the USN during WWII in the Pacific Theater of operations. He entered the Army in 1948 as a second lieutenant and joined the 7th Inf. Div. in Japan.

He served with B and C Btrys., 57th FA Bn. in Korea; participating in the Inchon and Chosin Reservoir operations among others.





Military education included Field Artillery Basic Officers Course, USA 1949; Reserve Judge Advocate General's Career Course, USA 1964; USA Command and General Staff College, 1970; Industrial College of the Armed Forces, 1972.

USA Reserve assignments: Chief, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, VA (MOBDES) 1969-1980; Chief, Admissions Program (Dade, Broward and Monroe counties, Florida), U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1975-1980; commanding officer, five Judge Advocate General's Detachments, 1959-1968.

His military decorations include the Silver Star

Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation (U.S.), Presidential Unit Citation (Republic of Korea), Reserve Officer's Medal with three Bronze Hourglasses, Korean Service Medal with six Bronze Stars, United Nations Service Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Japan), American Theatre Medal, Asiatic Pacific Theatre Medal with two Bronze Stars, and the Philippine Liberation Medal. He retired from the Army (Reserve) in 1980 as a colonel.

He received his bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Miami, FL and has been a trial lawyer in Miami since 1957. He is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, Court of Military Appeals, U.S. Court of Appeals (11th and 5th Circuits), Supreme Court of Florida and all federal and state courts in Florida.

He is married to the former Marisa Gomez of Havana, Cuba and has three daughters. A member of Reserve Officers Association, Association of the USA, Military Order of the World Wars, DAV, VFW, Korean War Veterans Association, the Chosin Few, 1st Marine Division Association, and numerous professional organizations.

SALVADOR L. MARCHESE, was born May 13, 1931 in Epps, LA. Attended Bogalusa High School in Louisiana and Columbia College in Missouri. Has BA in police administration.

Joined the USMC from May 14, 1948 to May 13, 1952; the USMCR September 1953 to September 1956; and the USAF from June 25, 1957 to Nov. 1, 1977; and retired as master sergeant.





Korean Service: 2nd Gun, 60mm Section, D Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines; landed at Inchon Sept. 21, 1950. Was wounded in action Nov. 28, 1950 (Hill 1240) and evacuated Dec. 14, 1950.

Married to Phyllis I. Banham, Ipswich, Suffolk, England on Aug. 12, 1961. Has daughters Arlene Marie and Linda Jane. Presently a police officer, Department of Defense, Utah Test and Training Range.

JOSEPH P. MARINO, was born on July 25, 1923 in Brooklyn, NY. He moved to Jersey City, NJ in 1938. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy September 1942. Went to boot camp in Lake Geneva, NY; Hospital Corps School in Portsmouth, VA; then assigned to independent duty aboard LCI-656 which also became the flagship of Amphibious Force Flotilla 8 and served through many campaigns throughout the Pacific.

Discharged in 1946 and stayed in the USNR. Assigned to USMCR and was a member of B Co., 21st Inf. Bn. USMCR, Bayonne, NJ. Promoted to the rank of HMC USNR in 1949.





Called to active duty in July 1950. Shipped to Camp Pendleton, CA and left San Diego in September 1950 for Japan. In November he landed at Wonsan, North Korea and was assigned to 3rd Bn., 5th Marines in charge of enlisted medical personnel and participated with the 3/5 during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

Rotated back to the States in November 1951 to San Diego Naval Base. Assigned to St. Albans Naval Hospital in Long Island, NY. After a months stay, he was assigned to the Bayonne, NJ Naval Base where he served until May 1954, then returned to civilian life.

He received the Korean Service Medal with four stars, Presidential Unit Citation, United Nations Medal, etc.

In September 1954 he was accepted as a patrolman on the Edison New Jersey Police Department and did his training at the New Jersey State Police Academy at Sea Girt, NJ. He had the opportunity to attend schools and take courses given by the International Chiefs of Police Association and the Federal Bureau of Identification. He rose through the ranks to captain of police.

After 32 years of service, he retired on Jan. 1, 1986 and is presently residing in Cape Coral, FL with his wife Lorraine. They are the parents of two sons, three daughters, and grandparents of 11 grandchildren.

He is a member in good standing of VFW, Knights of Columbus, life member and past state of New Jersey president of the Honor Legion of the Police Department of New Jersey. and life member of the New York City Police Department, New Jersey State PBA 75, and FOP 101 of New Jersey.

HOWARD R. MASON, was born March 15, 1930 at Oelwein, IA. Called to active duty with 11th Signal Company, of Terminal Island, CA and sent to Camp Pendleton at Oceanside, CA. Assigned to 81mm Mortar Plt., Weapons Company, 1st Bn., 7th Marines as the Platoon CO's runner.

Arrived in Seoul, Korea Sept. 21, 1950 with the 7th Marines aboard the SS *Okinogan*. Participated in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin event and returned to Pusan aboard the SS *General Sultan* and to the bean patch at Masan. Discharged April 12, 1951 from Marine Barracks, Treasure Island, CA.





His memorable experience was at Sudong. He awoke in the night and was looking at the business end (close range) of a T-34 tank. The Anti-Tank Platoon began firing on him from the hill above. They knocked over the 81mm tubes as the tank parked on top of their gun pits.

Appointed to the Los Angeles City Fire Department, June 16, 1952 and retired June 30, 1980 after 28 years of service. Married 41 years to Lee and they reside in Lomita, CA. They have two children and five grandchildren.

Member of California Committee, IKWVM and lifetime member of Orange County Chosin Few. His hobbies are Chosin Few events, prospecting for gold, and target shooting.

ROBERT LYNN MAURER, was born in Martinsburg, PA on April 1, 1925. He joined the USMC in September 1942 and left the States in December 1942. He spent eight weeks in Samoa and 13 months in New Caledonia. Was trained with 155mm long toms on Guadalcanal, hit Guam and returned to Guadalcanal.

He was in the floating reserves at Iowa Jima; returned to Guadalcanal; then went on to the invasion of Okinawa. Returned to the States after the war, October 1945, after serving almost three years overseas.

Went to Cleveland, OH in 1946 where he joined the Reserves. He married Shirley on June 24, 1950 and the next day the Korean War broke out and he left on Labor Day of 1950. He ended up at the reservoir with HQs 4/11 and then was put in th 7th Marines. Returned to Hagaru-ri where he was flown out with frostbite. Was hospitalized in Philadelphia for nine months and received a medical discharge with the rank of corporal in August 1951.





Has one daughter Joy VanAlmen; two sons, Ronald and Lance; and two grandsons, Phillip and Bryan. He and his wife have resided in Willowick, OH for 40 years.

WILLIAM A. MAZZARELLA, was born Dec. 31, 1919 in Oakland, CA. Received A.B. degree from Columbia College in 1942. Joined the USMC on March 31, 1942; served with III Phib Corps (WWII) and 1st Marine Div. (Korea); stationed at Jacksonville, FL, Camp Lejeune, NC, Camp Pendleton, CA, Parris Island, SC, Guadalcanal, Guam, North China, Korea, and Japan. Served in all three Marine Artillery Regiments, the 10th, 11th and 12th Marines.

Discharged June 30, 1956 with the rank captain USMC. He received the Letter of Commendation with Combat V, Korea Service Medal with six stars, United Nations Medal, National Defense Medal, World War II Victory Medal, China Service Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign, and the American Campaign.

Married Rita Detrano in 1943. They have four children and six grandchildren. Worked as revenue officer for the IRS and retired in April 1978.

DARRELL D. McARDLE (MAC), was born Dec. 23, 1926 in Elkhorn, NE. Drafted May 1945 into the Army. Served with 3rd Army Provost Marshall Section, Bad Tolz and Munich, Germany. The 204th MP Co., Heidelberg, Germany. Member of 3rd Army Color Guard Memorial Day 1946 in Luxembourg. Was military policeman on private train of Lt. Gen. Luscia K. Truscott from Heidelberg, Germany to Naples, Italy and back in June 1946.





Was with Co. C, 504th MP Bn., Kassel, Germany. Joined Army Reserve MP Bn., Omaha, NE 1947-1948. Re-enlisted in Regular Army January 1949 and served with Company C, 720th MP Bn., Tokyo, Japan. September 1950 landed in Inchon with X Corps. Served in Inchon, Seoul, and North Korea until December 1950. Served with X Corps until October 1951. Stationed 65th MP Plt., 5th Army Hqs. Chicago, IL.

Discharged June 6, 1952. Received the Korean Service Medal with six stars. Married to Peggy and has three daughters, one son, and four grandsons. He is a farmer/livestock producer, now semi-retired near Uehling, NE.

ROBERT C. Mc CARTHY, was born Oct. 8, 1922 in Tulsa, OK. He enlisted in the USMC Nov. 19, 1940. His first duty station was Marine Barracks, Naval Ship Yard, Valejo, CA. After a few months he was transferred to the Marine Detachment USS *Henderson*. While on the *Henderson* as captain's

orderly, he was able to go ashore with Capt. Martin USN in North China. The USS *Henderson* picked up Marines from North China and Shanghai and carried them to the Philippines in October 1941. The *Henderson* sailed from Pearl Harbor on Dec. 5, 1941 and her captain, Charles F. Martin, USN, brought the first convoy of ships to Pearl Harbor in January 1942.





McCarthy was commissioned as a second lieutenant in April 1945 and was assigned to Weapons Company, 23rd Marines, 4th Mar. Div. on Maui. At the war's end he was assigned to the 8th MP Bn. which was sent to Okinawa, arriving in November 1945. Later this unit became Marine Barracks, NOB, Okinawa. In 1947 he was assigned to Co. E, 6th Marines, 1st Mar. Div., Camp Pendleton. In the fall of 1947 until October 1949, he was on the I&I Staff, 17th Reserve Bn., Detroit, MI. On returning to Camp Pendleton in late 1949 he was assigned as CO, HQ Co., Weapons Battalion, 1st Mar. Div.

When the Korea Operation started, he went to Korea in the 2nd Replacement Draft arriving in Hungnam in November 1950. He was assigned to the 3rd Plt., Fox Company, 7th Marines while they were in Hagaru-ri. With Fox Company he moved to Fox Hill and was assigned a defensive position along the top of the Hill. On the night of November 27 the 3rd Plt. held the top of Fox Hill against a massive Chinese attack. Only 22 Marines remained effective on the morning of November 28 from the 54 who were in position the night before. He and Capt. William Barber were both wounded by enemy fire in the early morning of November 29.

After arrival back in Hagaru, he was air evacuated to Japan on Dec. 5, 1950. While in Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, he discussed the battle of Fox Hill with Col. Harvey Walseth, Division G-1, who had been his executive officer on Okinawa, and wrote the recommendations for the Medal of Honor for Capt. William E. Barber and Pvt. Hector A. Cafferata, both later received the Medal of Honor.

From the hospital in Japan, he was assigned as the CO of a recruit training company in San Diego. He then was assigned as XO, Marine Barracks, NAS Moffitt Field, CA, where he was promoted to captain. He then was assigned as combat cargo officer of the USS *Renville* (APA-227) and in 1953 brought the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines back to the States from Korea. He was assigned to Landing Force Training Unit, Atlantic, Little Creek, VA as an instructor, Embarkation School.

He resigned from the Marine Corps and joined the U.S. Army after attending Advance Signal School at Ft. Monmouth, NJ, he was assigned to the Signal Training Regiment, Ft. Gordon, GA where he retired as a major on Dec. 31, 1960 having served 20 years one month and a few days.

While in Augusta, GA he started his own advertising business and at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, started and published *Augusta Magazine* which he later sold. He was the campaign manager of the first Republican sheriff ever elected in Richmond County, GA. He helped get the two party system going in Richmond County, GA. He moved to Asheville, NC in February 1981 and became a regional vice president with the A.L. Williams Company.

PAUL L. McDANIEL, was born June 6, 1927 in Evansville, IN. He enlisted at 17 in the USMC Dec. 21, 1944 and was discharged after WWII Aug. 21, 1947 at Treasure Island, CA.

Re-enlisted in C Co., 16th Inf. Bn., USMCR at Evansville, IN Dec. 9, 1947. Activated Aug. 29, 1950 and joined the 1st Marine Div.

Participated in the capturing and securing of Seoul, Korea. His unit was the Anti-Tank Assault of Weapons Company, 3rd Bn., 5th commanded by Col. R. Tapplett. Attached to Item Company, 3rd Bn., 5th at Udam-ni while assaulting a Chinese held hill.





Was wounded twice after a night long battle in which Item Company was decimated. He was flown out of Hagaru to Japan to Philadelphia Naval Hospital where he was discharged March 28, 1952 with the rank of sergeant.

He attended the University of Evansville, then joined the Whirlpool Corp. where he helped design the 105mm "Beehive Projectile" used in Vietnam and laid out the manufacturing assembly plant for these projectiles. He was chief illustrator at Whirlpool LaPort Div. and advanced to senior facilities engineer. In this position he laid out, purchased equipment, and saw the construction of buildings, assembly lines at Whirlpool's Evansville, IN; Ft. Smith, AR; and St. Paul, MN divisions.

He is currently retired from Whirlpool Corp. and designs churches, stores, and residential buildings. Resides with his wife Mary of Dale, IN. They reside in Evansville, IN.

RALEIGH E. McGARY, entered the USMC in July 1945. He was recalled to active duty on Aug. 28, 1950 with the C Co., 16th Inf. Bn. USMCR. He joined Baker Company, 1st Bn., 1st Marines through the 1st replacement draft in November 1950 at Wonsan. He was transferred to H&S Company in January 1951.





He was separated from active duty in September 1951 and graduated from Evansville College in 1952. He earned an MS from Indiana University and taught school for 37 years in the Evansville, IN schools.

Now that Raleigh and his wife Dolores have retired, they live in the country outside Newburgh, IN. They have two sons.

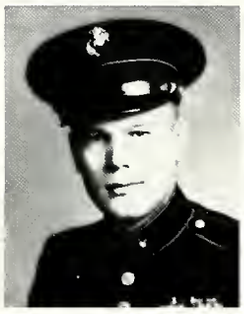
ROY E. McGUFFIE, was born March 30, 1928 in Bogue Chitto, MS. He joined the U. S. Army on Oct. 19, 1948. He served with K/3/31/7 in Munich, Germany, and Korea. Was discharged July 28, 1952 with the rank of corporal.

Married Jan. 3, 1949 to Bennie Jo Quinn of Brookhaven, MS. They have three children and six grandchildren. Employed by McGuffie Painting and Sandblasting Company, Inc. and Asbestos Removal Services, Ind. , president.

C. JIM McKEE, was born in Eugene, OR Dec. 23, 1928. Attended University of Oregon, Class of 1950. Enlisted USMCR June 1948 after year in Norwegian Merchant Marine on trip around the world. Assigned to Btry. B, 4th 105 Howitzer Bn., USMCR(O), Eugene, OR. Married Lois Schoth of Corvallis, OR 1949.

Learned bakery trade from father and grandfather in family business, becoming journeyman baker at age 20. Trained in USMCR as radio man in forward observer team.

Battery B was activated soon after the Korean War began and was sent to Camp Pendleton for assignment. McKee was assigned to 3rd Bn., 11th Regt., as was most of Btry. B. Participated in Inchon Landing as support for 7th Regt. and engaged the NKPA in capture of Seoul and points north to Ujonbu. Landed at Wonsan, North Korea and proceeded on to subsequent battles at Sudong and on to Yudam-ni near the Chosin Reservoir. McKee served "double duty," not only as FO, but as baker, after CO learned of bakery training.





Injured at Yudam-ni and with severe frostbite, McKee remained with unit during withdrawal to Hungnam and was ultimately evacuated to hospital at Masan after successful relocation in South Korea. Thirteen months of hospitalization in Korea, Japan, Hawaii, and U.S., ended with medical discharge from Mare Island Naval Hospital at Vallejo, CA as sergeant. McKee is most remembered by former members of 3/11 for his biscuits and other baked goods when not acting as FO.

Injuries preventing further bakery occupation, McKee pursued several ventures, mostly sales oriented, and retired from business in 1986. Jim and Lois have four children, two boys and two girls. They still reside in Oregon and have a winter home in California.

WILLIAM McREYNOLDS, was born into a Marine Corps family (father, Maj. Charles S. McReynolds, USMC) at NAD, Iona Island, NY near Bear Mountain Bridge on Jan. 1, 1919. He graduated in the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1941, Feb. 7, 1941. He was a battery officer with the 1st Bn., 11th Marines at MB New River, NC when his battalion was ordered with the 1st Marine Brigade to British Samoa, February 1942.

Due to rapid wartime promotion, he was returned to the States September 1942 and became the CO of F Btry., 2/12 during pre-deployment amphibious training and was ordered to Advanced Artillery School, Ft. Sill, OK prior to shipping out.





Assigned as S-3, 2/14, then Battalion XO during deployment and the battles of Kwajalein, Saipan, and Tinian. He was S-2 of the 14th Marines at Iwo Jima where he won the Bronze Star Medal.

After WWII he served with MB, Washington Navy Yard as Guard Company CO, then went to the full year course at Ft. Sill. Returned to the FMF with the 10th Marines at Camp Lejeune in 1949; assigned as CO 3rd Bn., 10th Marines. Element was transferred to Camp Pendleton, July 1950, and redesignated 4th Bn., 11th Marines. Was CO at the Inchon Landing and recapture of Seoul. Commanded 4/11 at the Wonsan Landing, and throughout the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. During the Chosin Campaign 4/11 had King Btry. attached to 3/11 to lend 155 Howitzer support to the 7th Marines in the advance to Hagaru and subsequently to Yudam-ni, Koto-ri and down the Chosin plateau area.

At Masan, McReynolds reorganized and re-equipped 4/11 to full strength for the move to Pohang where he was reassigned to 3/11 during the "gook hunt" guerilla action. He was CO of 3/11 during the campaigns of the winter, spring, and summer of 1951 in central and east Korea. He won the Silver Star Medal during that time. He returned to the States in September 1951, the last original member of 4/11 to be rotated.

Lt. Col. McReynolds served as inspector/instructor for the post Korea 1st 105mm Howitzer Bn. USMCR at Richmond, VA. He attended the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare Senior School, then was assigned to National Security Agency. He was XO 12th Marines on Okinawa and instructor at the Pacific Command School. He was division adjuant, 3rd Mar. Div. also during that tour. He completed his career as XO, Service Bn., MCS, Quantico, and retired from the Marine Corps June 30, 1961.

He worked as an engineer for General Electric on an Air Force project in West Germany, and on space vehicle projects at Philadelphia. He later worked in engineering management in a number of Navy and Air Force projects in the Washington area. He retired from civilian employment in February 1984 and resided in Annapolis, MD.

His wife died in 1986 and after another brief marriage, his new wife also died of cancer in 1988. He married Mrs. Sidonia Herlihy in 1989 and has a step-daughter Courtney. His sons William Jr., and Richard live in Silver Spring, MD and his daughter Mrs. Joan Karnes lives near Richmond, VA. His current interests are sailing, investments, and helping in his wife's gift shop business.

KENNETH N. MERTZ, was born May 21, 1930 in St. Louis, MO. He joined the 3rd Inf. Bn. USMCR in April 1948 and was called to active duty July 1950. He was ordered to Korea with the 2nd Replacement Draft in October 1950. Was assigned to Co. F, 2nd Bn. 7th Reg.

He's proud to have served under Capt. William Earl Barber in the defense of Fox Hill. Had it not been for his heroic inspiration and leadership he doubts that he would be here today. He served with Fox Company from October 1950 to December 1951. There is nothing that has ever happened in his life that could begin to compare with those five days and nights at Toktong Pass and the battle back to Hamhung.





Was discharged in February 1952. He received the Korean Service Medal with five Battle Stars, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Was married in 1953 to Mary Ann. They have three sons, two grandsons, and a granddaughter. They live in St. Louis County where he is employed as a ready-mix driver.

EMMANUEL R. MESSIER, was born Sept. 14, 1928 in Pawtucket, RI. He went into the Army on Aug. 16, 1948 and was discharged on May 15, 1952 with the rank of sergeant first class.

He went to basic training at Ft. Bragg with the 82nd Airborne. Went to Japan in November 1948 to the 1st Cav. Transferred to the 7th Div. at Sapporo; to the 32nd, 7th Div. at Hachinohe, Honshu.

When the Korean War started he was in the landing at Inchon. Was wounded twice at the Chosin and sent to Japan for two months. Was with C Co., 2nd Plt. when Lt. Foster was killed (by napalm) on the break-out.

Left Korea in June 1951. Was awarded the Silver Star, three Bronze Stars, and all the usual medals. In 1959 he was one of 64 men picked out of 14 million GIs by the National Research Council for a survey.





Has traveled all over the world working for the Navy. Has worked on all types of aircraft and helicopters. Was transferred to West Coast in 1973 and worked at Missile Center till 1986. He is now enjoying his retirement and takes a couple of trips a year.

Married Evelyn Oct. 29, 1955 and they have two children, Donna and Roland. Went to work in 1954 at Quonset Point Air Station, RI and retired in 1986.

ROY E. MICHAEL, was with the 1st Marine Div., 1st Bn., Able Co., Thud Plt., 2nd Sq. Sergeant Holmes from Arkansas was his squad leader and Jim Woolum from Oklahoma City was his Fire Team leader.

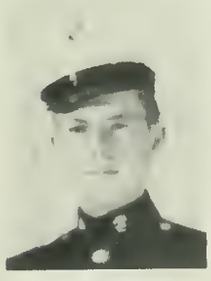
Made the Inchon Landing and advanced to Yong Dong Po where they dug in by the Han River. Attack from the rear by tank and infantry. They moved across the river into Seoul and captured it after a few days of fighting.

Moved back through Seoul to Inchon and boarded LSTs to sail around Korea to Wonsan where they went ashore. First, to Koje-do where attacked by bandits. Later they moved north to Hill 1081, after a fierce battle and loss of many men and frozen limbs, they took that strategic mountain. Went south to Hungnam where they boarded ship and sailed to Pusan, then Mason Korea. Was in Operation YoYo until rotated home in May 1951.

Received one Purple Heart with two more coming, Presidential Unit Citations, and all the usual battle ribbons.

FREDERICK E. MIDDAUGH (ED), was born in Galesburg, IL on April 26, 1929. He enlisted in the Marines on Aug. 1, 1948. After boot camp at Parris Island, he graduated from Basic Electronics School at Great Lakes and Radar Technician School at Del Mar, CA. Then he was assigned to 1st AAA Bn., Camp Lejeune.

He was transferred to the 11th Marines, 1st Div. at the outbreak of the Korean War and participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, the capture and securing of Seoul, the Wonsan-Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea, where he was on TAD to D Co., 5th Marines, and operations against the enemy in South and Central Korea.





He received a field promotion to sergeant in 1951 and was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, Korean Service Medal with six stars, Korean Presidential Citation and others. He was discharged in 1952 as staff sergeant.

Ed and his wife Ginny live in Galesburg, IL. He has four children, Peggy, Patty, Dan, and Janet and three step-children, Dave, Tim and Tom Moss. They also have one grandchild Chris.

Ed is the CEO of National Equities Planning, Inc., a nation wide broker/dealer, in Peoria, IL and a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Independent Financial Professionals.

JAMES H. MIELKE, was born Sept. 28, 1930 in Appleton, WV. Graduated from high school in June 1948 and joined the USMC in August of same year. Attended boot camp and Clerical School at Parris Island and thereafter assigned to Service Company, 1st Engr. Bn. CJHP in March of 1949.



Worked in the supply section and later attended Transport Quartermaster School in Coronada, CA which later benefited in helping to combat load the ships with engineer equipment that the 1st Engr. Bn. were assigned to in the invasion of Inchon and Wonsan. Spent one year in Korea and last year at 4th MCRD, Philadelphia, PA. Discharged a sergeant in August of 1952 and married the former Marilyn Sorensen in 1954. He has three daughters and two grandchildren. Has plans to retire shortly and do a lot of fishing, hunting, golfing, and traveling.

HUGH A. MILLER, joined the 4th Inf. Bn. USMCR at Minneapolis before graduating from Bloomington High School in 1948. He continued in the Marine Reserve, playing in the band while attending Macalester College in St. Paul.

He was called to active duty Aug. 19, 1950 and was assigned to E/2/7 where he was Capt. Walter Phillips' runner. He was wounded by mortar shrapnel soon after Capt. Phillips was mortally wounded and Lt. Ray Ball, executive officer, who died at Yudamni on Nov. 27-28, 1950.





Miller was hospitalized until June 1951 when he was assigned to Camp Lejeune, NC where he was an office clerk in Casual Company #1. He received corrective surgery at Camp Lejeune Naval Hospital before being promoted to sergeant.

He was released from active duty March 1, 1952, returned to Minnesota where he completed his degree at Macalester College and studied for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church at San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, CA. He served congregations in Minnesota, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Iowa. Currently serving First Presbyterian Church, Mt. Vernon, IA.

He married Marjorie Holmes and they plan to retire to Washington, IA in 1995. They have two children, Edward (Wilmette, IL) and Jean (St. Paul, MN).

BOB MILLS, was born Oct. 22, 1927 in Boston, MA. He joined the USMC in October of 1945 to escape the draft after WWII. After a sojourn at Parris Island, he was stationed at Squantum, MA, working on F4U Corsairs.

He graduated from Photo School and Camera Repairman School at Pensacola, FL. Finished four years as photographer at Cherry Point. Was in the 4th Amtrack Bn. Tampa, FL when called up for Korea as a reservist. Assigned as motion picture cameraman and was with 2nd Bn., 5th at Chosin.

Served out 20 satisfactory years in reserve components. Now on retired status. First president of LA

Metro Chapter of Chosin Few and worked with the Memorial Committee.




He has four children, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. He has joined the Church of Scientology as a full time spiritual counselor.

JOHN P. MOONEY, was with How Company, 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. Was born Jan. 12, 1930 in Jersey City, NJ. He enlisted in May 1948 and after basic training at Parris Island with Plt. 84, he was assigned to 8th Mar., 2nd Mar. Div. on Med cruise with 8th Marines in 1949.

Returned to Camp Lejeune and assigned to How Company, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines; May 1950, Med Cruise with How Company, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines in September 1950; landed at Inchon, How Company, 3rd Bn., 7th Marines. On to Seoul; back aboard ship; landed on Wonsan; on to Hungnam, Hagaru-ri, Chinhung-ni, Yalu River, and Chosin Reservoir.

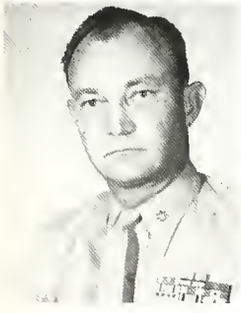
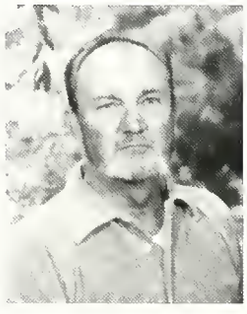



Returned to Pusan and participated in South and Central Korea. Rotated back in June 1951 and was discharged in May 1952. He is a member of the Chosin Few and the John Basilone Det. Marine Corps League.

Married 39 years to Katherine, a great gal. They have five children and five grandchildren. He is a member of Local 68 Operating Engrs. and resides in East Brunswick, NJ.

EDWARD C. MORRIS (LT COL, USMC, RET), was born in Mt. Vernon, IL on Aug. 7, 1928. Moved to Battle Creek, MI at the age of one year where he was raised and attended school. He joined the USMC in 1946 and completed recruit training at Parris Island, SC.

Following boot camp, he served at the Marine Barracks, Trinidad BWI and was subsequently sent to Basic School at Quantico, VA. Commissioned in 1948, transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA in 1949, getting married to Zelda Cary on the way west. Joined the 1st Mar. Div. and deployed to Korea in July 1950 with the 1st Prov. Mar. Brig.

As a member of B Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marines participated in action in the Pusan Perimeter, the Inchon Landing and later the Chosin Reservoir. Took part in the second drive to Seoul and was rotated to the States in March 1951. Was awarded the Navy Letter of Commendation with Combat V for action at the Inchon Landing and the Silver Star Medal for action at the Chosin Reservoir.

Since then, he has served in many command and staff positions throughout the Marine Corps, attended the Marine Corps Command and Staff School, served in Vietnam and retired in 1973.

He has two sons, Jerry and Thomas, one granddaughter Sara, and two grandsons, Anthony and Chad. Lt. Morris and his wife Zelda currently reside in Escondido, CA.

STAUNTON H. MORRIS (STAN), was born in Sacramento, CA on Aug. 30, 1932 and grew up in Santa Cruz, CA. He joined the Regular Army February 1950 and completed basic training at Ft. Ord, CA.

Was assigned to the Far East Command, Japan. Served as bazooka gunner with Co. L, 31st Inf. Regt., 7th div., Camp Crawford, Hokkaido. His unit shipped out in September 1950 for Korea and the Inchon Landing. His beachhead landing in North Korea, Iwon was the first step in the push north to the Chosin Reservoir.



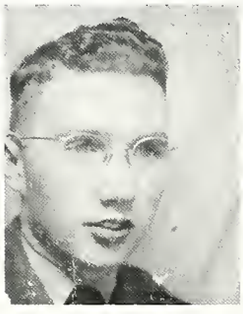

Upon returning to South Korea he was hospitalized at 4th Field Hospital, Tague for frostbite. He returned to duty and spent the rest of his tour with his unit all over the mid-section of Korea.

Having earned enough points he rotated home July 4, 1951. He was awarded two promotions in Korea, private first class and corporal. Stateside duty consisted of cadre, infantry training and the last year made MOS supply sergeant. Assignments, Ft. Ord, Camp Roberts, Camp Cook, CA and Ft. Lewis, WA. Was discharged March 1953.

Married in 1962 to Judy L. Ross. They have three daughters and one son, Sharon, Lisa, Elizabeth, and John. Stan is currently self-employed with his wife as wallpaper installers. They reside in Campbell, CA.

RAYMOND B. MORROW (CPL), was born Feb. 2, 1931 near North Robinson, OH. He enlisted in the Army 1949. After completing basic training in Ft. Knox, Ky, he was assigned to the 3rd Armd. Div., Ft. Benning, GA.

Was home on leave in June 1950 when he received a telegram to return to base for immediate overseas shipment. Assigned to G Co., 32nd Inf. Regt.in Japan for more training. Made the Inchon Landing, crossing of the Han River at Seoul, the Iwon Invasion, marched through the Yalu River, and returned through the Chosin Reservoir. Loaded on ship and was treated for frozen feet and hands. Returned to Pusan and fought way back to 38th Parallel.




Returned home in July 1951 and was stationed in Indiantown Gap, PA, 5th Inf. Div. as a training cadre till discharged in May. His decorations include the National Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, United Nations Service Medal, five Bronze Service Stars, Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon, Marksman Badge, and the Korean Presidential Citation.

Raymond and his wife Hazel have one son and one daughter. Both of them have a son and a daughter. He is retired from a roller bearing company after 30 years employment.

WILBURN E. MUENSTERMAN, was born March 5, 1932 in Evansville, IN. He joined the USMCR and unit was called to active duty in August 1950.



Then went to Camp Pendleton. Landed at Wonsan, North Korea in October 1950. Served with 1st Mar. Div. through the Chosin Reservoir and evacuation from Hungnam by the Navy. Went back to Mason the southern end of South Korea where their division was reinforced to full strength. Served with H&S Company, 1st Regt., 1st Div. through all action until December of 1951 when he was rotated back to the States. Served remaining time at MCRD San Diego, CA, discharged in March 1952.

Married Gertrude Tompkins in April 1953. He has six children and 13 grandchildren. He resides in Evansville, IN and is a plumbing contractor. He is a member of Indiana Chosin Few and the VFW 114.

ROBERT F. MUIR, was born in White Plains, NY on March 7, 1929. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Aug. 21, 1946. Following recruit training at Parris Island, SC, he was assigned to the Naval Detention Barracks at Philadelphia Navy Base.

Extended his enlistment two years for embassy duty in Europe. Arrived in London, England Oct. 15, 1947. Also served at the American Embassy in Paris, France.




Returned to the States September 1949 and was assigned to the Navy Brig, Brooklyn Navy Yard, NY while waiting for discharge. Enlistment extended one full year convenience of the government. In July 1950 transferred to Camp Pendleton and was assigned to Weapons Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Mar. as a heavy machine gun squad leader.

Participated in the Inchon-Seoul Campaign, landing at Wonsan, Majon-ni, then north to Hagaru and Operation Killer. Returned to the States and again stationed at Brooklyn Navy Yard until discharged with the rank of sergeant.

His awards include the Commendation Medal with Combat V, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, Korean Service Ribbon with four stars.

Was employed by the postal service as a part-time clerk and retired in 1978 as postmaster. Now lives in Yaupon Beach, NC with his wife Joan. They have one daughter, one son, and three grandchildren.

ROBERT L. NABORS, was born Jan. 14, 1929 in Talladega, AL. He graduated from the public schools in Talladega and attended Auburn University. He

enlisted in the Marines in Birmingham, AL March 1, 1948. He completed his basic training at Parris Island, SC and Communications School in Oceanside, CA.



He was assigned to the H&S Btry./2nd Bn./10th Marines, Camp Lejeune, NC in the spring of 1949. The 2nd Div. was shipped to the West Coast in 1950 and renamed as the 1st Mar. Div. Bobby (as he is known by his friends) was among the group that landed on Wolmi-do Island in the Inchon Harbor the morning of Sept. 15, 1950. He later participated in the liberation of Seoul, the amphibious landing at Wonsan, then on to Koto-ri at the Chosin Reservoir.

Bobby was awarded the Marines Good Conduct Medal, the Korean Service Medal with three stars, the United Nations Service Medal, and the Presidential Unit Citation with one star. Upon his return to the States in 1951, he served the remainder of his enlistment at Camp Lejeune, NC.

Bobby went on to graduated from Clemson University with a BS degree in electrical engineering. He retired after more than 28 years service with the Bell Telephone System. He and his wife, Louise, now reside in Talladega, AL.

Bobby is a member of the VFW, American Legion, Civitan's, the Chosin Few, and is a member of the state executive committee of the Republican Party of Alabama. He also served as the county campaign chairman of Governor Guy Hunt's successful bid to become the first Republican governor of Alabama in 112 years.

GORDON W. NELSON JR., was born on Jan. 17, 1934 in Savannah, GA, the son of Gordon and Allene Nelson. He was educated in the public schools and joined Co. D, 10th Inf. Bn., USMCR on Feb. 14, 1949 in Savannah, GA.

On June 25, 1950 while at summer camp in Little Creek, VA taking amphibious training, the Korean War began (North Korea had invaded South Korea). He was called to active duty on Aug. 21, 1950. He served his basic training at Camp Pendleton, CA with Weapons Company, 1st Inf. Training Bn.





Arrived in Korea with 2nd Replacement Draft. Assigned to George Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Mar. Div. G/3/1. He participated in Task Force Drysdale and was wounded on the night of Nov. 29, 1950 by rifle fire and sent to the aid station in Hagaru. On Nov. 30, 1950 at the aid station in Hagaru, he was wounded for a second time by shrapnel and was airlifted to Army Station Hospital 118 at Osaka, Japan. He was sent to Sasebo, Japan for one year of naval guard duty and then to Camp Lejeune, NC with the 6th Marines, 2nd Mar. Div.

Discharged and re-enlisted to join the inspector-instructor staff in Savannah, GA. Discharged with the rank of staff sergeant on July 10, 1958. He received the Korean Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation and the Purple Heart.

Married to the former Jo Ann Overstreet of Savannah, GA. They have three children, Deborah Ann (Mrs. Page Townsend Jr.), Gordon W. III (Buddy) and William J. (Bill). They have one grandchild Matthew Gordon born July 2, 1991.

He is a commercial fisherman, member of 1st Marine Division Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Chosin Few, Marine Corps League, Savannah Detachment, and American Legion Post #184.

M.D. O'DONLEY, was born June 1, 1931 in Guthrie, OK. Enlisted in the USMCR Dec. 22, 1949 in Shreveport, LA, C Co., 10th Inf. Bn. Called to active duty on Aug. 28, 1950, A Co., 2nd Inf. Training Bn., Tent Camp #2, Camp Pendleton, CA.

Embarked overseas Oct. 15, 1950 on USS *General Wm. M. Mitchell* for Japan. Crossed the International Date Line Oct. 22, 1950 and arrived in Kobe, Japan Oct. 28, 1950.





Shipped out from Japan and arrived in Wonsan, Korea Nov. 11, 1950, on USS *General Grealy*. Was wounded in action in Hagaru, Korea Dec. 7, 1950 and subsequently flown out from Koto-ri to Osaka Army Hospital in Japan. After a few days was transferred to the U.S. Naval Hospital in Yokosuka. Recuperated at 1st Prov. Casualty Co., Otsu, Japan.

Arrived back in Korea March 14, 1951 and WIA June 16, 1951. Recuperated aboard U.S. Navy hospital ship *Consolation* at Pusan Harbor, Korea, and returned to his unit about 10 days later.

Tour of duty completed Nov. 27, 1951. He left Korea for Japan, arrived back in the States Dec. 20, 1951 (Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA) aboard USNS *General John Pope*. After 30 days leave he reported to I Co., 3rd Bn., 2nd Regt., 2nd Mar. Div. and applied for admittance to the base hospital for plastic surgery.

His last night in Hagaru was the worst for him. He was set up on a river valley with a light machine gun. When the Chinese attacked he was ordered to assume a better position up the hill. Under cover of darkness, they were struggling up the icy slopes when they were blanketed by mortar rounds and small arms fire. He sustained numerous shrapnel wounds, was temporarily blinded in the right eye and could only see blurs in the left eye. The rest of the night was spent in a bunker and he was taken off the hill the next morning on a stretcher and lashed to the hood of a Jeep for the attack south toward Koto-ri. From there was flown to Japan.

Deactivated April 8, 1952 and was discharged Sept. 19, 1952. Awarded two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation V, National Defense, United Nations and Korean Service Medals with Campaign Stars for Comm. China Aggression, first United Nations Counter Offensive, Comm. China Spring Offensive and United Nations Summer-Fall Offensive. For action on a Recon Patrol Oct. 6, 1951, he received a Bronze Star Medal and is authorized to wear the Combat V.

He is a member of the American Legion. Married to Mickey O'Donley; has son Ronald; daughter Nancy (Truxillo); son-in-law Phillip; daughter-in-law Karen O'Donley; granddaughters Lauren and Ashley; mother Irene O'Donley; brother Mike; and sister Joanne Edwards.

WILLIAM O'KELLEY, enlisted in the Army Feb. 21, 1950 at Sacramento, CA. He took basic training in E of 8th, Ft. Ord, CA. Went to Japan in June 1950 with 7th Inf. Div. MOS 1812-4-2 mortars.

Made beachhead at Inchon in September 1950, went to Chosin (Koto-ri) in December 1950 (where he had his unforgettable 20th birthday December 27th) and they were surrounded. He froze his right ear and toes while being radio operator for forward observer.





Went to Pusan where they regrouped. Made another beachhead at Iwon. During Operation Killer they recovered one of their 3/4 ton trucks from headquarters of their regiment and Co. 31st that they had lost at Chosin. They lost a lot of good men. One man O'Kelley owes his life to is Clarence Day of Springfield, MO. Clarence asked his CO commander if he could take O'Kelley's place as radio operator on the hill when he heard O'Kelley tell his squad leader he was tired and didn't think he could make it. Clarence was killed before he reached the top of the hill. He will always be on O'Kelley's mind.

Received the Bronze Star with V at Chosin, Combat Infantry Badge and five Battles. Left Korea in 1951 after 13 months. Went to Camp Cook, 44th Div. then back to Ft. Ord. Was staff sergeant when discharged Feb. 21, 1953.

Married in 1953 and has a son and two daughters. He is now divorced. Works for Louisiana Pacific Lumber Company and lives in Oroville, CA.

GILBERT L. OLSON (OLE), was born in Hoquiam, WA on April 7, 1928. He joined the USMC on Oct. 11, 1945. He left for the States in January 1946 for Guam. Left Guam for North China also in late January 1946.

He was sent to A-1-11, 1st Mar. Div. at the French Arsenal, Tientsin. Left China in January 1947 and went back to Guam. Stayed in 11th Marines, but was with the 1st Prov. Brig.





In December 1947 he returned Stateside. After a 60 day leave, he was assigned to the Marine Det. Naval Disciplinary Barracks in California. Was discharged Oct. 10, 1948. He joined the Reserves in 1949 and was called to active duty Aug. 4, 1950. Sent to Camp Pendleton and Dog 2-7, 1st Mar. Div. in August 1950. Spent September and October 1950 as fire team leader. Then in November was with Dog Company (machine guns).

He left Aug. 28, 1950 for Korea. Was with D-2-7, Sept. 21, 1950 to March 11, 1951, all the way up to Yudam-ni and all the way back to Hungnam. Back to the bean patch at Masan.

Wounded in action March 11, 1951 and sent to hospital ship *Repose*. In April was assigned to a non-combat unit. Left for the States in late July 1951 and released from active duty Aug. 28, 1951. Discharged from the Reserves in June 1952 with the rank of sergeant.

Has been married for 28 years.

FELIX D. OTHON, was born Aug. 28, 1929 in New York City. He enlisted in the USMC September 1946. He served with the 2nd Mar. Div. at Camp Lejeune, NC and prior to his volunteer assignment to Korea, he was assigned to the Marine Barracks at

Boston, MA. His first combat action was as a rifle platoon squad leader with C-1-1.





His campaigns include the landing of Inchon, Inchon-Seoul, and the Chosin Reservoir. He was discharged in October 1951 as a sergeant. He re-enlisted in the USMCR and was discharged in April 1963 as a staff sergeant. He enlisted in the Navy Reserve in September 1972 and served as an electronic tech, and finally as a Marine Corpsman until his retirement in August 1989 as a chief hospital corpsman with 36 years of active and reserve duty. During his tenure in the military, both on active and reserve duty, he served in UDT, combat infantry, force recon, emergency room tech, Navy and Marine Corpsman, and attended Jump School.

His military decorations include the Purple Heart, Navy Commendation, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, USMC Good Conduct, USNR Meritorious Service with four stars, Organized Marine Corps Reserve, WWII Victory Medal, Korean Service with three stars, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, WWII Occupation Service, and the Navy Fleet Marine Force.

His most memorable experiences include being a squad leader with 3-6-1-1 and Lt. Commiskey when he attacked Hill 85 on Sept. 20, 1950. (Lieutenant Commiskey received the CMH for his actions), and the fact that he was a Marine corpsman with a Recon battalion in Reno, NV in 1981/82 at the age of 52. While with Recon he received a USMC Meritorious Mast for outstanding service and was appointed an honorary gunnery sergeant.

Othon has been married to his wife Barbara for 39 years and they have two sons. She is currently in the Navy Reserve. His experiences include work with McDonnell Douglas as an electrical engineer, a paramedic, assistant fire chief, real estate broker, and a commercial office owner/developer. He has since retired from all endeavors and is currently the owner of a business investment system. He is a member of the Chosin Few, the Grange, Force Recon Association, Marine Corps Association, Scottish-American Military Society, VFW, Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, and the NRA.

ANDREW V. OWEN JR. (ANDY), served from July 22, 1948 to July 22, 1952 with the engineers at Hagaru-ri and helped build the air strip that saved a few lucky ones.

Made the landing at Inchon on September 15, then went to Seoul to help the Army build a bridge across the Han River. Made the landing at Wonsan in North Korea, then went to Hagaru-ri where all hell broke loose! He wants to say a few words about Cpl. Roscoe Locke ... they were the best of friends, buddies. They shared everything but the bullet that killed him at Koto-ri. He is a great loss.





Married 36 years to Emily Bernice Welch and they have two daughters Andrea and Ardis.

He is proud to be one of the "Few." It has been a pleasure these last few years to see the men of Chosin again! They have brought back so many memories, good and bad!

ROBERT E. PARROTT (COL, USMC, RET), was born May 29, 1926 in Syracuse, NY. He enlisted in the Naval V-12 Program, Jan. 26, 1944; attended the University of Rochester; graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, MA; and was commissioned in the USMC on June 5, 1946. Following duty with the 2nd Mar. Div., he was assigned sea duty with the Marine Detachment aboard the USS *Missouri* (BB-63), where he completed his tour as commanding officer in 1949 and was assigned to the 10th Marines, 2nd Mar. Div.

As executive officer, K Btry., 11th Marines, 1st Mar. Div., he participated in the Inchon Landing; capture of Seoul; and operations in North Korea. He assumed command of the battery in late November 1950 during the initial Chinese attack at Chosin, was wounded twice during the long march out, and was evacuated from Yudam-ni on Dec. 4, 1950. Following several months of hospitalization and other assignments, he returned to Korea for a second tour.





His career included many and varied assignments, both in the U.S. and overseas: instructor of artillery, U.S. Army Artillery School; battery commander, executive officer and commanding officer in artillery battalions during FMF assignments; Marine officer instructor and professor of naval science, NROTC Unit, University of Texas; G-3 (Operations), Hqs., USMC; chief, Fire Support Division, Marine Corps Development Center, Quantico, VA; and others. He also attended Command and Staff College, and received his master of science degree from the School of Government and Business Administration, the George Washington University.

From 1969 to 1970, Col. Parrott served as Force Ordnance Officer, III Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam, and commanding officer, 12th Marine Regt. Following duty as the senior Marine officer on the staff of the chief of Naval Material, and assistant deputy chief of staff for Research, Development and Studies, Hqs. USMC, Col. Parrott retired in September 1974.

His military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit with Combat V, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, Purple Heart Medal with Gold Star in lieu of second award, 12 other Unit Citations and Campaign Medals, miscellaneous Letters of Commendation, Appreciation, and Certificates.

Married since 1946, he and his wife Iva have three children and two grandchildren. They direct a fund-raising and counseling service for non-profit institutions.

GEORGE R. PASSMORE (STAFF SGT), was born in Brooks County, GA on Feb. 14, 1926. He was living on a farm when the Army drafted him in 1942. He spent about three months at Ft. McPearson then was sent home to help on the farm.

On August 9, he joined the USMC and went to Parris Island for his boot training. Went from Parris Island to Guam where they set up How Company, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, 1st Div.

A storm hit the island late in 1949 and they had to leave. They went to Camp Pendleton and he was there until June of 1950 when they left for Korea. The 3rd Bn. was the first in combat just north of Pusan. They fought their way north until orders to pull back to Pusan.

Boarded ship and made the Inchon Invasion; then on to Seoul; the Frozen Chosen; then back to Yudam-ni, Hagaru-ri, Koto-ri, Hamhung, Hungnam; next to Japan (was wounded on the way out); and then home.





After 30 days leave, he checked in at Parris Island and spent the next few years at Parris Island, Camp Lejeune and the base at Albany, GA.

Was discharged in 1962 with 40% disability. He has one daughter, three sons, three granddaughters, two grandsons, and one great-grandson.

CONRAD R. PELLETIER, was born July 21, 1929 in Ft. Kent, ME. He attended school in Maine, New Brunswick (Canada) and Manchester, CT. After attending UCONN and working for Royal Typewriter, he joined the USMC Aug. 24, 1948.

Upon completion of boot camp at Parris Island, he attended Field Telephone School and a telephone electrician course at Camp Delmar, CA. Was assigned to HQ/10 at Camp Lejeune; departed with the 2nd Mar. Div. for Camp Pendleton; joined HQ/11, 1st Mar. Div.





Participated in the Inchon-Seoul assault and seizure; in the Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign; served briefly with the lead element 1/7 in the march to the sea. He received the Korean Service Medal with five stars, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars. He re-enlisted in 1952, 1958 and 1964. Was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1966.

After attending Communication Officer Course, he was transferred to Vietnam where in 1969-1971 he served as the electronic maintenance officer, HQ Bn., 1st Mar. Div. and as CO, 1st Tank Bn. from which he received the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V. His twilight tour was at HQMC where he served as technical project officer in the Communication Electronic System Branch from April 1971 to February 1973 for which he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star.

He retired in 1973 and in 1974 he started working for the U.S. Postal Service. He presently resides with his wife Belle in Virginia Beach, VA.

RICHARD L. PERRY, was born in Columbus, OH on April 3, 1932. He enlisted in the Army at Zanesville, OH on July 10, 1949 and took his basic training at Ft. Knox, KY. After basic training he was assigned to the 58th Engrs. Treadway Bridge Co. at Ft. Knox. The 58th Engrs. were transferred from Ft. Knox to Belvore, VA.

On Sept. 20, 1950 they were shipped to Korea, landing at Inchon on Oct. 3, 1950. They went from Inchon to Pusan to Wonsan to Hungnam. Some of the 58th were also at the Chosin Reservoir battle. It was the 58th Engrs. treadway bridge that was dropped from the air and used at Funchili Pass that aided in the withdrawal. Richard was a power boat operator and spent a lot of time around the 38th Parallel running the boat around the 1st, 3rd, 24th and 25th Divs.

Richard received the Bronze Star and the Korean Service Medal with five stars. He was a staff

sergeant at age 18. After his discharge on Sept. 15, 1952, he returned to Lowell, OH where he still resides.




He is a life member of the VFW, American Legion and a member of the NRA and he belongs to all Masonic bodies. He had field trial dogs for many years and won many events. He enjoys target shooting. Richard has worked in the heavy and highway construction and bridge building, repair, and demolition and is still employed in that line of work. The 58th Engrs. Treadway Bridge Company has a reunion every year, and he enjoys sharing memories and photos.

STEPHEN J. PETERS, was born Nov. 16, 1931 in New York City, NY. He enlisted in the USMC May 1948. Recruit training was at Parris Island; Sea School at Portsmouth, VA; then assigned to USS *Coral Sea* CVB-43; and did a tour of duty with the 6th Fleet in the Med. Sea and Atlantic.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, he was assigned to MP duties at NAD, Damneck, VA. Service in the conflict was with C Co., 1st Bn., 7th Regt., where he was a BAR man during the capture and securing of Seoul and the Wonsan, Hungnam, Chosin Campaigns.




After discharge he was a police officer with the New York City Police for 23 years and retired as a sergeant. He is currently employed by the Treasury Department working as a police officer, U.S. Mint, West Point, NY.

WILLIAM J. PEVEC (CPL), was born Jan. 14, 1932 in Cleveland, OH. He was a member of the 7th Inf. Bn. Reserve Marine Corps Unit. Was activated in August 1950 and sent to Pendleton in Tent Camp II.

Disembarked at Wonsan and served with Weapons Company, 1st Bn., 7th Mar., 1st Div. with the MG Section up to the Chosin. Departed from Masan, Korea with frostbitten feet and dysentery. Went to Camp Otsu, Japan to Yorktown, VA to Camp Lejeune. Was discharged in 1952.

He is married and resides in Mentor. OH. He is employed as a machinist.

CARL M. PHILLIPS, was born Nov. 8, 1930 in Memphis, TN.




He enlisted in the USMC in August 1947. He was with the 3rd Marines on Guam, then aboard the USS *Bayfield* to Tsingtao and Shanghai, China.

Participated in the evacuation of civilians with the 1st Prov. Brig. In the 7th Marines (How/3), he saw action in the Inchon Landing, the Chosin Campaign, and Operation Killer. Was wounded in action but refused the Purple Heart Medal. He participated in the first fire fight between Americans and Chinese soldiers. At one point he captured three Chinese soldiers.

Was discharged in 1951 and earned a degree from the University of Texas. He was a U.S. Government attorney until retiring in 1987. He resides in Jackson, MS.

FREMONT PIERCEFIELD (COL, USA, RET), was inducted in the Army in December 1944. He served with the 1st Cav. Div. in the Philippines and Japan until October 1946. Was discharged and re-enlisted November 1949.



With the outbreak of war in Korea in 1950, he joined the 1st Bn., 32nd Inf. Regt. (1/32), 7th Inf. Div. in Japan. Landed with Army forces at Inchon, Korea Sept. 16, 1950. Following liberation of Seoul, 1/32 departed Pusan Landing at Iwon, North Korea Dec. 2, 1950. Survived the Chosin Reservoir action and with other units was evacuated from Hungnam, North Korea Dec. 15, 1950. Battlefield commissioned Feb. 15, 1951. Departed Korea in October 1951. Stayed in the Army and received a Regular Army commission in 1954. Returned to Korea in an advisory capacity 1962-1964. Enjoyed assignments in Puerto Rico, Greenland, Germany, and Vietnam. Served on the Army General Staff and the Joint Staff in the Pentagon. Was educated in the command and General Staff College and the Naval War College.

Decorations include the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, Meritorious Service Medal and the Combat Infantry Badge. Was inducted at Ft. Sheridan, IL and returned to command the Garrison in 1978 until retirement Oct. 1, 1980.

Married to the former Ann Randall and living in Rockford, IL. They have two grown children, Michael and Paige Falconer.

LEGRAND LOUIS POWELL, was born on March 26, 1924 in Louisville, KY. He joined the USMCR in January 1948 and then joined the FMF in September 1948. Sent to Europe to serve in the Occupational Forces deployed from Camp Lejeune, NC.




Returned to the States in June 1950. Sent to Korea in September 1950 to participate in the assault and seizure of Inchon. From Inchon he ended up in North Korea into what is known as the Chosin Reservoir. After the Chosin, he stayed and fought in South Central Korea until April 9, 1951.

After returning home, he spent nine months at Bethesda Naval Hospital suffering from trauma anxiety. Received honorable discharge in December 1951. His awards and decorations include the Korean Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, Navy Occupation Medal, Presidential Unit Commendation, and the United Nations Service Medal.

Married Rose Marie and they raised five children. His stepson Freddie Almond Abott's father was Cpl. Buddy Ahott (from Louisville, KY) and a friend of Cpl. Powell. Corporal Abott died in a car wreck after returning to the States. His widow Rose Marie and Cpl. Powell were married in 1955. Corporal Powell raised Cpl. Abott's son as his own.

CLYDE H. QUEEN SR., was born June 22, 1930 at Choctaw, OK and a member of the Chosin Few. Queen first entered military service in July 1946 enlisting in the U.S. Army. He served from 1946 to 1948 with the occupational forces in South Korea. Stationed at Sui Saik (13 miles south of Seoul), he joined the 754th Tank Bn. which was later deactivated and reactivated into the 58th Mech. Cav. Recon. His duties involved patrolling the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea.

He enlisted in the USMCR and joined 12th Signal Company in Alameda, CA July 11, 1950. On Aug. 7, 1950 he was called to active duty. Most Marines receive their boot training either at Parris Island or San Diego, but Queen received his boot training as he participated in the invasion of Inchon as a member of a Heavy Machine Gun Squad while assigned to Co. D, 2nd Bn., 1st Regt., 1st Mar. Div., FMF.




Just before entering Seoul, his battalion commander, Lt. Col. Sutter discovered Queen spoke the Korean language and immediately assigned him to Battalion Intelligence as an interpreter. While at Koto-ri, Queen met some of his old Army buddies that he served with at Camp Hood, TX. He had a difficult time convincing them that the was no longer in the Army but with the USMC.

He enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve in 1972 and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Intelligence School at San Diego. He retired from the Coast Guard Reserve on June 9, 1990 and is self-employed as a licensed private investigator in the city of Norwalk, CA.

He is married to the former Helen Garver of Kansas City, MO and has five children from a prior marriage.

WILLIAM RAFFAELE JR., was born March 29, 1932 in Leominster, MA. He joined the USMC September 1949. Landed at Inchon, Korea in September 1950 and was assigned to C Co., 1st Tank Bn., 1st Mar. Div.




Was wounded in the assault of Seoul. Returned to duty to make the Wonsan Landing and Chosin Reservoir Campaign. Returned to the States and was



stationed at the Boston Naval Shipyard until his discharge November 1952.

Married to the former Phyllis Castriotta of Leominster, MA. They have five children and eight grandchildren. He is a former firefighter and owner of a plastic manufacturing company; presently, he is a real estate investor.

RONALD D. RANKIN, was born on Patriots Day, April 19, 1929 in Tulsa, OK. He moved to California with his family in the great "Okie" migration of 1934. After attending schools in Southern California, including Brown Military Academy at San Diego, he enlisted in the USMC at Los Angeles on June 28, 1946.

He shipped out to the Philippines from San Diego boot camp. Rankin fought "Huks" on the island of Samar and was awarded the Philippine Liberation Medal. While stationed at Subic Bay on Luzon Island, he boxed middleweight and was the runner-up in the South Pacific Fleet Championships in 1947. He was discharged at Treasure Island, San Francisco on Feb. 6, 1948.





He married his sweetheart in 1949, the former Mimi George of Huntington Park, CA. They had a month old daughter when Rankin enlisted in the USMCR at Compton, CA in February 1950.

The Reserves were activated July 29, 1950, and he shipped out to Korea with Charlie Company, 1st Motor Transport Bn. from Camp Pendleton three weeks later. After extensive "hand to hand combat" with assorted "deck apes" in the chain locker of the troop ship, Rankin participated in the Inchon Landing and continued on to the liberation of Seoul, heading north to the Chosin Reservoir Campaign.

At Chosin he served under Lt. Col. Olin L. Beall. Rankin relates, "Grizzled Old Salt" is an understatement in describing this great character. The colonel had their Motor Transport Battalion geared up on several occasions to invade China, with or without the help of the 1st Mar. Div. or the X Corps. Lt. Col. Beall's pearl-handled pistols were legend. Rankin saw him use them a number of times. It was customary when their convoy was stopped for the colonel to check their trucks for loose lug nuts. When he found one, he would draw one of those pistols, cock it, and point it between the eyes of the unlucky driver and say, "One more time and you are a dead Marine!" No one Rankin knew wanted to find out if he was serious. There were even some who swore that he could loosen those nuts with his fingers! After surviving 100,000 Red Chinese and Lt. Col. Beall, Rankin was discharged with the rank of corporal at San Diego on July 12, 1951.

While residing in Anaheim and La Habra, CA, Rankin was active in state Republican party politics and also served as a manager of the Anaheim Chamber of Commerce. In 1965 he moved his family to Coeur d'Alene, ID in the northern panhandle near Canada where they still reside. Rankin and his wife Mimi have been blessed with four lovely daughters, Lynne, Kerri, Janna, and Ronna; one son Reed, who also served in the USMC at Subic Bay in the Philippines; 16 grandchildren; and one great-grandson whom they enjoy very much.

After retiring as a logger and reforestation contractor, Rankin currently does a daily commentary on Coeur d'Alene radio station KCDA-FM heard throughout northern Idaho and the Spokane, WA area.

While attending his first Chosin Few Reunion at Las Vegas, he had a great time meeting up with some of his "Gung Ho" buddies from Charlie Company. He hadn't seen most of them in over 40 years and was surprized at how old they had become!

GEORGE A. RASULA (COL, USA, RET), was born in the iron mining town of Eveleth, located among the lakes of northern Minnesota. He enlisted in the Regular Army as an infantry private in 1942 and graduated as a second lieutenant from Infantry OCS at Ft. Benning in 1943.

He received his baptism of fire in the South Pacific as a platoon leader in the assault wave with G Co., 321st Inf., 81st Div. on the island of Angaur. A week later found himself attached to the 1st Mar. Div. on Peleliu where he was wounded and decorated for valor.

During the Korean War he participated in the Inchon Landing and Suwon Operation as assistant operations officer of the 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Inf. Div. and was promoted to captain while aboard ship just prior to the landing at Iwon, North Korea. He continued as assistant operations at the Chosin Reservoir until the Hudong-ni elements withdrew to the Hagaru-ri Perimeter. During the breakout from Hagaru-ri he commanded Prov. I Co., 31st Inf. (31/7), attached to the 7th Mar. Regt.

In 1958 he was integrated into the Regular Army, following which, he served in command as well as high level staff assignments. As an infantry major he served his first tour in Vietnam during 1959-1960 as an advisor to an ARVN Regt. in the Mekong Delta area. His last tour in Vietnam was in 1971-1972; during which, he served as inspector general of the XXIV Corps in Da Nang and also as a military attache liaison officer for MACV in Saigon.

Colonel Rasula retired from active duty after serving almost 32 years during three wars. He considers Peleliu and Chosin as the high points of his career, although he retains a special attachment for the three years in Finland as Army Attache.

After retirement he earned a master's degree in occupational education from the University of New Hampshire in 1978.

After retirement George and Lucy moved to New Hampshire where the skiing was good and the winters milder than northern Minnesota. In 1989 they found the sunny south more to their liking and moved to Clemson, SC.

ALLEN B. RAY (MAJ), was born Oct. 25, 1931 at Corpus Christi, TX. He joined the USMC Sept. 15, 1949 and served with H&S Co., 1st Bn., 7th Mar.; 2nd Bn. 4th Mar. in Vietnam (first tour); and 1st Mar. in Vietnam (second tour). Stationed at Camp Pendleton, Quantico, Okinawa, Vietnam, and Hawaii.

His memorable experience was the trek back across the mountains from Yudam-ni. He says the USMC has been the most rewarding experience of his life.

He retired Aug. 1, 1975 with the rank of major. His awards include the Purple Heart and Navy Commendation.

Has a MS in human resources administration. Married to Barbara "Bobbie" and they have seven children and nine grandchildren. They make their home in Aiea, HI.

LEONARD FRANCIS REILLY, was born April 7, 1928 at Union Beach, NJ. Served in the 82nd Airborne 1946-1947. Received his paratrooper wings at Ft. Benning, GA. Entered 325th Glider Inf. training and received his glider wings, June 2, 1948.

Entered USMC, took training at Paris Island. Went from Paris Island to Tsingtao, China. Did guard duty while in China. Returned from China 1948 and settled at Bangor Ammunition Depot, WA. Stayed at Bangor until the readiness of the Korean War. Left Bangor for Camp #2, Camp Pendleton, CA. Regrouped at Tent Camp #2 in Camp Pendleton and formed the 1st Marine Div.





Left Tent Camp #2 in Pendleton for Korea, landed in Kobe, Japan aboard the troop ship, USS *Randell*. Left Kobe for Korea and was in the first wave to go ashore at the Inchon Landing. Went to Yongdonp'o and was ordered to take Hill #85 which was called the focal point. When Charlie Company, 1st Marines reached the bottom of Hill #85, plans were made to take that hill. Their 2nd Plt. went up the hill and was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire. Reilly was in the 3rd Plt. and his platoon commander, 2nd Lt. Alfred "Hank" Commiskey, gave orders for the 3rd Plt. to rescue the 2nd Plt. on Hill #85 in Yongdunp'o. They took off singing the Marine Corps Hymn.

His platoon leader was the first Marine to reach the crest of the hill. Hank Commiskey raced ahead wiping out a machine gun nest, and went on to destroy more of the enemy. Commiskey, from Hatiesburg, MS, was the first Marine in Korea to receive the Medal of Honor. He was wounded twice more before leaving for the States.

The break-out of United Nations Forces from the Chosin Reservoir was a daring movement engineered by our superiors and it worked. Never in all his life was he so afraid of losing his life. Many of his buddies died over in Korea; and when he thinks about that magnificent escape from the Chosin Reservoir, he breaks down and cries. He says its good to be alive.

RICHARD RENEAUX (RIC), was born Dec. 15, 1925 in Los Angeles, CA. He enlisted in the USMC February 1944. His service tours were: Guam and Okinawa during WWII and Northern China in 1947.

Released from active duty, he re-enlisted in 1950 and served with H-3-1 in Korea. Was hospitalized in Yokosuka, Japan after the evacuation of the Chosin Reservoir.





1952-1953, USNS, Long and Seal Beach; 1954-1955, drill instructor at San Diego and rifle marksmanship instructor at Camp Matthews; 1956-1957, FDC chief at 29 Palms; 1958-1960, recruiting sergeant in Los Angeles; 1961, FDC chief in Okinawa with HQ/3/12; 1962, participated in Cuban Blockade; 1963, technical advisor in Vietnam; 1964, honorable discharge as gunnery sergeant.

Attended Cal State College, Los Angeles from 1965-1969 and received a BS degree in electrical construction and maintenance. Enlisted in the Naval Reserve in 1970 (Seabees), honorable discharge in 1985 into retirement as construction electrician chief. He is presently a licensed elevator constructor working for the county of Los Angeles and is happily married to the former Catalina Enriquez.

WERNER REININGER (TEX-RONNIE) (SGT), was born May 1929 in San Antonio, TX. He enlisted in the USMCR October 1948. Activated July 1950 and assigned to Machine Gun Platoon Weapons Company 3/5 September 1950.

Saw action against the enemy from Seoul northward to Yudam-ni and Yougnnim-dong then south back to Yudam-ni and Hagaru-ri.





On November 27 he was wounded in lower left leg. On December 5 he was wounded in the right arm, left leg and had right leg blown off. Was aboard last flight out of Hagaru-ri. Due to multiple wounds and frost-bite after being wounded, remaining leg and all ten fingers were amputated.

Was awarded two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation with three stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct, National Defense, Korean Campaign with two stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, and the United Nations Service Medal.

Medically retired November 1951 at Treasure Island, CA. Lives in San Antonio, TX with his wife Jeannette. They have two children and two grandsons. He is very proud to be a Marine.

HAROLD B. RICE, was born June 3, 1920. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy Nov. 7, 1937. As a hospital corpsman, he landed with Fleet Marine Force Marines in the Solomon Islands and at Tarawa.

He participated in Korean operations at Inchon, Pusan, Seoul, and Koto-ri with Dog Company, 2nd Bn., 1st Mar. Div. Later as a chief warrant officer in preventive medicine, he met his future wife Helene while stationed in Taiwan Defense Command, Taipei, Taiwan.





Duty in Vietnam with a USN Preventive Medicine Unit working out of the USN Hospital, Da Nang, placed him in the field with USMC and USA ground troops and displaced civilians.

Retiring "on 30," he sailed briefly in the Merchant Marine before returning to Vietnam as a public health advisor with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Four years later he switched to a position with the American Medical Association's medical education project at the University of Saigon. He departed Saigon the final day that city was under control of the South Vietnamese.

In 1991 he retired after 15 years service in the Environmental Health Department of Alameda County, CA. He and wife Helene and four of their five children live in the San Francisco Bay area.

JOHN F. RICHARD (RICH), was born Nov. 19, 1927 in Lead, SD. His family moved to Lebanon, OR January 1943 when he was 16. He attended Lebanon High School and enlisted in the USMCR May 15, 1945. In June he went to boot camp at San Diego, CA, then was assigned to Miramar Air Depot.

In January 1946 he was assigned to the 1st Mar. Air Wing Hqs. Sqdn. in Tientsin, China where he was from January until August 1946 when he was discharged. He attended Oregon Tech. Institute at Klamath Falls, OR. After graduation in 1949, he went to work for Champion International, Plywood Division.

Was called back into active duty in august 1950. Went to Camp Pendleton with the Reserves from Salem and Portland, OR. Was assigned to Hqs. 3rd Bn., 11th Marines as a cook. Landed in Inchon, South Korea and was involved in the Battle of Seoul. Shipped north with the 11th Marines; landed in Wonsan; proceeded north to Yudam-ni; evacuated to Japan Dec. 31, 1950.





He spent two months in the hospital in Japan. Returned to the States in March 1951 and assigned to Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. Was released from active duty in August 1951. Returned to Lebanon and went to work at Champion International. Retired March 22, 1985 because of mill closure.

Married Helen Taylor Aug. 4, 1955. They have one daughter, one son, and two grandchildren.

JOHN J. RIVERS, was born Jan. 2, 1932 in Staten Island, NY. He joined the Army Jan. 4, 1949. Served with George Company, 31st Inf., 7th Inf. Div. Stationed at Ft. Dix, Camp Crawford, Japan, and Korea. Attended vocational and technical schools.

His memorable experiences include the Inchon Landing; Wonsan; evacuation from Hungnam; training troops at Ft. Dix.





Discharged June 16, 1952 with the rank of sergeant first class. He received the Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with four stars, National Defense Medal, United Nations and Korean Presidential Citations, Occupation of Japan, and the Combat Infantry Badge.

Married to Joan Oefelein Sept. 27, 1952. They have four children and four grandchildren. Was mason to personnel director with Anaconda Copper Company and presently is assistant superintendent of maintenance for city of Perth Amboy, NJ.

ARTHUR HARRELL ROBERTS, was born Aug. 18, 1931 in Bainbridge, GA moving with his parents to Savannah, GA in August 1941. Attended the Chatham County School System and graduated from Savannah High School in June of 1949.





On March 15, 1949 he enlisted in D Co., 10th Inf. Bn., USMC Reserve. In September 1949 he enrolled in Armstrong Junior College, Savannah, GA pursuing the engineering field.

The Korean War began June 25, 1950 and on Aug. 21, 1950 Dog Company, 10th Inf. Bn., USMCR was activated. Dog Company on Aug. 28, 1950 departed Savannah by train bound for Camp Joseph H. Pendleton in California. After the classic 24 day training course at Tent Camp 1, CJHP, Roberts was assigned to the 2nd Replacement Draft and embarked on Oct. 15, 1950 at San Diego aboard the APA USS *William Mitchell* bound for Japan, arriving at Kobe on Oct. 30, 1950; next boarded the USNS *Horace W. Greeley* bound for Korea. Went ashore at Wonsan, North Korea on Nov. 10, 1950.

Roberts was assigned as a replacement for George Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Mar. Regt. Upon George Company's return from Majon-ni, he was further assigned as a rifleman to the 1st Plt. After a short tour at X Corps HQ, George Company proceeded north to the Chosin Reservoir. Arrived at Koto-ri on the evening of Nov. 28, 1950. George Company was made a part of Task Force Drysdale and on Nov. 29, 1950, was mandated along with the 41st Independent Commando, Baker Company, 31st Inf., 7th Div., USA, and various other Marine elements to open the main supply route between Koto-ri and Hagaru-ri. After leap-froging through the 41st Commando unto Telegraph Hill, then fighting their way through Hellfire Valley G/3/1, Task Force Drysdale arrived in the dead of night in Hagaru-ri. But only after suffering many KIA, wounded, and captured men. Early in the morning of Nov. 30, 1950, G/3/1 launched an attack on East Hill outside Hagaru-ri. It was a fierce engagement with numerous Chinese infantry charges. PFC Roberts was wounded by a round from a Chinese 50 Cal. machine gun during one of these charges at about 0100 on Dec. 1, 1950. Corpsmen being not available, Roberts made his way to the aid station at Hagaru-ri. The next day was evacuated by air to a hospital in Hungnam.

He was in a number of hospitals over the next six months at Hungnam; Osaka; Yokosuka; Mare Island, CA; and finally at Jacksonville, FL. In June he was transferred from the hospital to the Marine Barracks, Charleston, SC to go before a physical evaluation board at the Naval hospital there. On Sept. 1, 1951, Cpl. Roberts was retired with 60% disability, thus ending a short, but eventful career in the USMC.

Roberts returned to Savannah, GA and on Nov. 18, 1951 was employed at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. After 35 years as a civil engineer technician in the Savannah district, he retired on Sept. 2, 1986.

Married to the former Betty Durden of Savannah on Feb. 22, 1952. They make their home in Savnnah, GA. They have two children, Arthur and Susan, and a granddaughter Sara.

Harrell is a member of the Chosin Few, VFW, Marine Corps League, member and past commandant of the Savannah Detachment, life member of the 1st Marine Division Association, the G/3/1 Korean Association, and the DAV.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, was born Sept. 19, 1929 in Starfield, MO. He enlisted July 26, 1948 at Kansas City, MO and served 22 years, 11 months and five days.

1948-1950, fireman, Barstow, CA; 1948-1949 and 1949-1950 seasons, member of base basketball team. He joined G Co., 3/5 July 1950 and served until December 1950 as a rifleman. Was wounded at Chosin in December 1950 and hospitalized at Great Lakes, IL until March 1951.





Performed guard and administrative duties at Indianhead, MD March 1951 to February 1952. Administrative duties at MarBks, NB Norfolk, VA March

1952 to November 1955 and at HQ Co., 3rd TkBn FMF Japan January 1956 to May 1957. AdminChief and personnel chief MAD, NATTC, NAS, Memphis, TN June 1957 to February 1960. AdminDuties in chief of staff section HQMC, Washington, DC March 1960 to 1963. AdminChief MarSupBn, NB Key West, FL June 1963 to July 1964; NS Adak, AK July 1964 to July 1965; 1st RadBnFMF MCAS Kaneohe, HI July 1965 to February 1968; AdminChief, Division Adjutant Section, HQ 1stMarDiv FMF, Vietnam March 1968 to April 1969. AdminChief HQ 9th Marine Corps District, Kansas City, MO June 1969 to June 1971.

Retired June 30, 1971 as master gunnery sergeant and received all the usual medals. Retired December 1988 as a member Protection Department, Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City, MO.

Married to the former Marcia L. Clarke. They have three sons and one daughter.

BOBBY J. ROBINSON, had just completed three years with the regular Marines (30 months) and was in Panama. After receiving his discharge, he enlisted in the Reserves 12th Inf. Bn. in San Francisco.

Went to school at AERO TECH in Oakland, CA. Transferred into the Reserve Sqd. VMF 141 around June 1, 1950. VMF 141 was called to active duty July 23, 1950.





They went into action at the Pusan Perimeter, Aug. 20, 1950 aboard the aircraft carrier CVE-116 USS *Badoeng Strait*. They left the carrier in October 1950 and came back aboard in November 1950 where they supported the 1st Mar. Div. until Christmas Eve 1950.

During this time they never received any cold weather clothing. They even tried to buy Navy foul weather jackets, which they would not sell to the Marines. So they used the midnight requisition method to keep from freezing on the flight deck. The temperature was below freezing with a 50 knot wind coming across the flight deck most of the time. He wants to thank the guys, "You did a great job!"

RUSSELL P. ROBINSON JR., was born Feb. 8, 1929 in Dearborn, MI. He joined the USMCR on July 10, 1947 at the 17th Inf. Bn., Detroit, MI.

Russ was called to active duty Aug. 29, 1950. Instead of boot training he had 21 days training in the mountains of Camp Pendleton, CA. He landed at Wonsan Nov. 12, 1950, then moved on to the Chosin Reservoir where they were trapped in a valley. He was attached to C Co., 5th Marines, 1st Bn., 1st Mar. Div.





He suffered frozen hands and feet. Arrived back in the States Dec. 29, 1950 at Great Lakes Naval Hospital, IL. Robinson and his wife (also a Marine) were discharged from active duty at Quantico, VA in August 1952. He had achieved the rank of sergeant.

They took up residence in Westland, MI. He is a member of the Marine Corps League and the Chosin Few. He has worked for Clydes Carpet in sales since 1968. He has ten children and 16 grandchildren.

WILLIAM WARREN RODGERS, was born in St. Louis, MO on Jan. 13, 1931. He joined the USMC in March of 1948. Basic training was at Parris Island, SC, then Camp Lejeune, NC where he was attached to A Btry., 1st Bn., 10th Marines, 2nd Mar. Div. as a radio wire communicator.

When the Korean War broke out he was attached to A Btry., 11th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. Left the States and landed in Inchon September 15. They liberated Seoul, pulled out, then landed in Wonsan, and fought their way up to the Chosin Reservoir. While in Korea, he was a sergeant for the forward observer team for artillery.





Was wounded Nov. 29, 1950 and sent back to the States. Was in the hospital for a month and a half, then spent the rest of his tour in Hawthorne, NV Naval Communication Department. Was discharged March 7, 1952.

While on medical leave, he met and married Wilma Jean. They have lived and around St. Louis, MO for the last 40 years. They have a daughter Paula.

WILLIAM ROGER ROFFI, was born Oct. 22, 1928 in Detroit, MI. He enlisted in the USMC Sept. 7, 1948 and served two years on Guam, M.I. with How Company, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines (60 mortar). He represented the Far East Central Pacific Rifle and Pistol Team in 1950 and the Western Division Pistol Team in 1952.

He arrived in Korea on Sept. 15, 1950 and was a heavy mortar unit leader (4.2/5). His campaigns included: Pusan, assault and seizure of Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan, Hungnam, and the Chosin Reservoir. Was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant.





He re-enlisted in the U.S. Navy Oct. 15, 1955. He served as an aircraft mechanic aboard blimps and as a recruiter at Lakehurst, NJ between 1955 and 1959. Served at the NAS Los Alamitos, CA as line supervisor on the VS aircraft between 1960 and 1966. Was awarded Sailor of the Year at NAS Los Alamitos in the Long Beach area in 1966.

He was assigned to aircrew OP-4A VS as radarsono. Transferred to NAS Glenview, IL as lead recruiter from 1966 to 1969. He returned to NAS Los Alamitos as a recruiter from 1970-1971.

Received honorable discharge as a first class aviation machinist mate on June 30, 1971. He became a custodian for Los Amigos High School, Fountain Valley, CA. He resides in Westminster, CA and is married to the former Emilie E. Itterly of Lakewood, NJ. They have a son and three daughters.

ENRICO S. ROMANINO, was born in Brooklyn, NY on Feb. 16, 1931. He enlisted in the USMC September 1948. After boot camp at Parris Island, he was sent to Guam MI 1st Brigade Camp WITEK.

In 1949 he was sent back to the States and was stationed at Barstow, CA Daggot-Nebo-Yermo and did gate duty plus turn-key at the Nebo Brig. In 1950 he was assigned to special duty at Barstow.





When the Korean Conflict broke out he was transferred to Camp Pendleton and attached to the 11th Marines 1st Brigade, then on to Puson-Nangton-No Name Ridge-Beanpatch. He sailed around Korea and met up with the 1st Mar. Div. for the Inchon landing. He was attached to HQ 11th Marines on special assignment and landed at Inchon on the second day, then on to Seoul. Again on ships to Wonson and on to Chanjin Yudan NI back on the road south to Hagaru and after some skirmishes and some wounds, evacuated from Hagaru NI to Japan and then home.

From January 1951 to July 1951 he was assigned to Camp Pendleton in training command and made rank of corporal. He kept volunteering to return to Korea and got his wish at the end of July 1941. In August 1951 he went to Korea and was assigned as a wireman part of a FO group out of HQ 11th Marines called Flash Bang and made rank of sergeant. "I guess I was just ripe for misery, observation post duty and trench warfare were about as bad as anything you can imagine." In July 1952 he went back to the States and was discharged Aug. 19, 1952.

His awards include the Bronze Star with Combat V, two Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation with four stars, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service with six stars, U.N. Medal, Korean PUC, and American Defense.

Married 32 years, has two daughters, and five grandchildren. He retired after 34 years from General Telephone.

SAVERIO F. ROMANO (STEVE) (SGT/MAJ), was born May 1922 in Bristol, RI. He enlisted in the Corps in 1942 and trained at Parris Island and Camp Lejeune.

Was ordered to Pacific Theater and after additional training at Samoa, he joined 2nd Mar. Div. at New Zealand. Saw action at Tarawa and Okinawa in WWII. In September 1945, was ordered to China to disarm Japanese soldiers.



He received the China War Memorial Medal by the Chinese government. Returned to the States in December 1945 to Marine Barracks, Boston, MA for duty. Re-enlisted and went back to China (Tsingtao). Left China in 1948 and returned to Boston Navy Yard for duty.

When Korean War started, he joined C Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Prov. Mar. Brig. at Pusan in July 1950. From Pusan to Inchon, Seoul, Wonsan, Chosin, Yudam-ni, and operations against the enemy in south and central Korea. After 15 months in Korea was ordered to Hingham, MA, Ammo Dump. In 1952 was ordered to I&I staff, Providence, RI for duty as field artillery chief.

Served two tours in Vietnam as sergeant/major with VMF (AW) 235 and one tour with 4th Bn., 11th

Marines. Romano is the recipient of 21 ribbons of which 14 are medals. He lives with his wife Jean in North Kingstown, RI. Semper Fidelis.

MEYER ROSSUM (M/SGT, USMC, RET), was born June 29, 1919 in Buffalo, NY. He enlisted in the USMC Nov. 14, 1939. Shipped out to MB Pearl Harbor on Feb. 6, 1940; transferred to MB NAD Luolualu April 1940 to December 1942.

Participated in Defense of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Joined 1st Mar. Div. September 1943 at Hq. Bn. and then to 1st M Trans. Bn. during the New Guinea and Okinawa Campaign.



Stateside from November 1945 to August 1950. Stationed at MB Great Lakes, IL and Camp Pendleton. Joined 1st Mar. Div. August 1950, HQ Co. HQ Bn. Participated in Inchon Landing, Seoul, Wonsan, and Hungnam.

Went to Hagaru-ri Nov. 28, 1950 as first sergeant forward echelon of HQ Co. HQ Bn. commanded by Maj. "Fearless" Freddie Simpson. Was wounded in right eye Dec. 7, 1950 but continued the march to Koto-ri. Evacuated by plane to hospital ship and then to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. After two months hospitalization was transferred to C Co., then to Camp Otsu, then back to division in August 1951. The commanding general, G.C. Thomas, didn't want anyone that went through the 1950 winter to go through the 1951 winter, so he was sent Stateside in October 1951.

Duty at MC DepSup SF (Motor Pool) SepCo and 3rd MC Recruit Training Bn., MCRD San Diego, then to MB NS Long Beach and VMIT El Toro. Overseas to Camp Smedley, Okinawa from December 1957 to May 1959.

Stateside duty with 1st Pioneer Bn., 1st Mar. Div., Camp Pendleton, then to SOES MCAS El Toro where he transferred to the Fleet Reserve on June 1, 1962.

He has a lovely wife Edith, and has two daughters from a previous marriage. He retired from Washington National Insurance Company after over 17 years in 1985.

THOMAS MORGAN SAGAR, was born Oct. 19, 1918. He enlisted in the USMC Jan. 1943, assigned to the 1st Svc. Bn., 1st Marine Div. Sagar served in Korea from August 1950 to Feb. 1951. He covered the area from Pusan to Chosin and back to Pusan during the Korean War.





Discharged from the USMC July 1952 with the rank of Captain. Sagar received the Presidential Unit Citation w/1 star, American Defense Service Medal, European Theatre Medal, Asiatic-Pacfic Campaign Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal, China Service Medal, Korean Service Medal w/3 stars, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation and National Defense Service Medal.

Married to wife, Yvonne and has one daughter, Sandra and one son, Michael. Member of the DAV and presently retired from serving as an attorney.

RICARDO SALINAS (RICK), was born in Del Rio, TX on Feb. 17, 1929 and swore upon his Army discharge in 1948 that he hoped he would never see Inchon, Korea again. However, fate had him land at Inchon, Korea again on Sept. 15, 1950 as a Marine.





Rick and his amphibian tractor 1/C/18 with 27 Marines became immortalized on War Films as Gen. MacArthur and the whole world observed. Rick's Amtrac also assisted the 1st, 5th, and 7th Marines and Army's 7th Div. from Inchon to Seoul. Wonsan, Hungnam, attached to Chesty Pullers 1st C Co., 1st Amtrac Bn., 2nd Plt. After Koto-ri and Hagaru, he "volunteered" to assist Marines at the Chosin Reservoir and headed there with bulldozers, became infantry upon being trapped. Rick and the bulldozers made it back to Hungnam with the retreat.

Left Masan, was back home in July 1951 and married Sally. They raised five children. He became deputy sheriff in San Jose, CA. In 1974 Rick became the commander of the 92 person Santa Clara County Sheriffs Reserve Department. After 31 years, Lt. Salinas as deputy sheriff retired as the commander of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Mounted Unit in 1989. He belongs to the Golden Gate Chapter of the Chosin Few.

JAMES L. SANDERS, was born in Scranton, PA on Feb. 12, 1930. He joined the USMC in July 1948. Went through boot camp at Parris Island and joined A Co., later designated G Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Mar. on Guam in October 1948.

Became G Co. supply sergeant and trained in FMF infantry and close air support tactics. This proved invaluable for the days to come.





Returned with the 5th Marines to Camp Pendleton in March 1950 and continued field training with live close air support from El Toro. Arrived Korea August 1950 with the 1st Marine Brig. Saw action at Chinju, both Naktong battles, Womi Do, Inchon, Kimpo, and Seoul.

Landed at Wonsan and proceeded north to Yudam-ni into the Chinese encirclement. Came out of the Chosin Reservoir with the 1st Mar. Div. in November/December 1950 through Hagaru, Koto-ri, and the evacuation at Hungnam. Saw action in South Central Korea near Wonju, then returned to San Francisco in March 1951 on the *Gen. Randell* with the first 1500 homecoming Marines. Was discharged June 1952 at Camp Pendleton.

Graduated from Penn State (courtesy of the GI Bill) and worked for Martin Marietta, a defense contractor in Orlando, FL. Supported the Apache helicopters that were used very successfully in the Gulf War.

He lives with his wife Barbara and they have four daughters and six grandchildren.

GEORGE H. SARTEN, was born June 29, 1929 in Roane County, TN. He joined the Marines Jan. 19, 1948 and was with the 1st Marines in Korea.

Participated in the assault and seizure of Inchon, capture and securing of Seoul, Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign, North Korea, operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. Was wounded a few days before they were supposed to leave Korea and spent month in hospital.





A few things he remembers about Korea was being on landing crafts for days and days before they went in at Chosin. He also remembers it being COLD, COLD, COLD. He also remembers being in a large valley and in front of them were thousands of civilians and the Chinese army with all kinds of animals with them. They would come into the American area at night with their sub-machine guns. Their clothes were white, their weapons were white, and so was the snow. He remembers the long walk back and all the dead along the way. There was as much war behind them as there was in front of them. So many terrible things happened while he was there that he can't talk about, but will always remember.

When he was in the Chosin, he prayed and asked the Lord if he would just let him get back home and give him a few more years of life, he would never ask for another thing. As you can see, he got that wish and a lot more. He says he will never complain about anything again.

Discharged Jan. 25, 1952 at Memphis, TN with the rank of corporal. He is now living in Lenoir City, TN and married to Tommie. They have two children (George Jr. and Kathy) and four grandchildren. He is in the steel business, a family business in which his son and daughter also work.

CARL E. SCARBROUGH, was born April 26, 1929 at Harriman, TN. On Sept. 7, 1948, he joined the Corps for three years. Because of the Korean War, his enlistment was extended for one year.

He was at Parris Island for boot camp and then assigned to the 2nd Motor Transport Bn. at Camp Lejeune after going to Motor Transport School there. He was assigned a "Duck" (DUKU), which is an amphibian truck; and in August 1950, his outfit joined with the 1st Mar. Div. at Camp Pendleton and boarded the *General Meigs* for Kobe, Japan and on to Pusan, Korea with their ducks on LSTs and LSDs.





They were involved in the following campaigns: assault and seizure of Inchon; capture and securing of Seoul; Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign; operations against enemy forces in South and Central Korea. They carried the wounded and dead to hospital ships and on the return supplies to the front.

After leaving Korea he was at Lejeune until his discharge in 1952 when he took up residence in Chattanooga, TN. He received the Korean Service Medal with four stars, Good Conduct Medal, and the Presidential Unit Citation with star.

Married and has one son and three grandchil-

dren. Retired from Norfolk Southern Railroad and now enjoys playing golf and doing volunteer work. He is a member of VFW, Chosin Few, 32° Mason, Alhambra Shrine and the Coca Cola Collectors Club International.

WILLIAM B. SCHAUB, was born Jan. 23, 1932 in Oakfield, WI. He enlisted April 12, 1950 with basic training at Ft. Riley, KS. Sent to Japan July 1950 and went to Korea for Inchon Landing September 16 with A Btry., 48th Field Arty. supporting the 32nd Inf. Regt., 7th Div. Landed at Iwon North Korea. Evacuated off Hamhung. Spring Offensive until October 1951.

Came back to the States to Camp Chaffee, AR as radio instructor. Went back to Japan in March 1951, stationed at airbase on 120mm anti-aircraft gun 97th AAA protecting 315th Air Command Airbase.





Back to States in April 1953 for honorable discharge. He received five Battle Stars, United Nations Service Medal, American Defense, Japan Occupation Medal, Korean Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

He started long distance truck driving and is still driving. Married to Gladys I. Rose and they live in Fond du Lac, WI. They have five children: one is ex-Army, one ex-Air Force, one still in Air Force and two married.

ALBERT JAMES SCHUTZ, was born July 19, 1929 in Woodcock Township, PA. He enlisted in the USMC Aug. 17, 1946. After basic training at Parris Island with Plt. 310, he was stationed at MB Philadelphia Naval Yard, Quantico, VA and Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, VA.

Left Portsmouth in July 1950 by special train for Camp Pendleton, CA and was assigned to I/3/5. Twenty-four hours later company was reassigned to I/3/1. Participated in the Inchon Landing and capture of Seoul. Landed first wave at famous Wonsan Landing and on to Chosin. After Bean Patch and operations in south and central Korea, he rotated to USA September 1951 as last original man of Item Company.





Upon return to the States, he was stationed at MCRD, San Diego as a drill instructor and rifle marksmanship instructor. Discharged as staff sergeant in January 1957. Stayed in San Diego and employed at Convair until closing of plant. He moved to Los Angeles and worked on the Blackbird (SR-71) at Lockheed.

As a member of USMCR he volunteered for active duty and in November 1965 was ordered to Schools Battalion, Camp Pendleton, CA for retraining as a tracked vehicle technician. Ordered to Vietnam and arrived in country and FLC during September 1966. Served at Chu Lia, Da Nang, and Phu Bia. Extended his tour and took special leave to U.S.

Married his wife Mary Jo on Jan. 10, 1968. Five days later he was on his way back to Vietnam arriving in time for TET Offensive in Hue supporting a platoon of 3rd tanks. He served a total of 27 and a half months in Vietnam.

Rotated to the States and assigned to 4th Mar. Div. HQ, Camp Pendleton as ordinance chief. In January 1971 was ordered to Okinawa with 12th Marines, 3rd Mar. Div. In March 1972 he reported to 3rd Amtracs, Camp Pendleton. Retired in November 1975 with the rank of gunnery sergeant.

After an extended vacation in their motor home, Schutz and his wife settled in Oceanside, CA. He entered civil service in 1978 and worked for six years on San Clemente Island. Presently he is working at Camp Pendleton as an engineering equipment operator.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, was born Aug. 8, 1930 in Dundee Scotland. Joined the USMC at age 18 in 1948. Went to boot camp at Parris Island, then duty at Camp Pendleton as a 30 cal. machine gunner, went to Korea with the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade and 5th Marine Able Co. landing at Pusan Aug. 2, 1950.

They fought back the North Koreans, through Mason, and fighting north until they made the Inchon Landing, the retaking of Seoul, then to the Wonsan Harbor. They pushed North to the Chosin Reservoir, fought all the way back to Hagaru-ri, then Hungham. Receiving frozen feet and hands plus a minor wound, he was evacuated by air to a hospital in Japan.





Received the Purple Heart, Presdential Unit Citations, USMC Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with four Battle Stars and others.

Until he was taken to St. Alban's Naval Hospital for rehab., his last year in the USMC was as an instructor on the 30 cal. machine gun. Left the Marine Corps August 1951.

WILSON SCOTT, born Nov. 2, 1931, Sewanee, TN. Educated in public schools. Enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Jan. 2, 1947. Went through boot camp at Parris Island, then went to the 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, NC. Was in the 10th Marines for three years. Other duty stations, M.B. Portsmouth, VA; Quantico, VA; North Atlantic, Carribbean. Went to the 1st Marine Division 1950. Saw service with the 11th and 7th Marine Division. While at the Chosin suffered 3rd degree frostbite. Was evacuated from Mason to Naval Hospital in Japan. Was discharged with the rank of Sergeant after serving seven years with the United States Marine Corps.





While in the hospital met wife, Betty. She is a registered nurse. They have two children and three grandchildren. They reside in Madison, TN. Has been printer for 35 years. Life Member, 2nd Marine Division Association. Member 1st Marine Division Association. Life Member DAV.

DAVID O. SEILS, was born in Chicago, IL on April 10, 1929. He enlisted in the USMCR in October 1947 and was called to active duty in August 1950. Left for Korea September 1 via Japan and landed at Inchon September 21.

Participated in the securing of Seoul and Uijongbu. Landed at Wonsan in October and got as far as Toktong Pass (Fox Hill) when the Chinese surrounded his company on November 28. Unharmed he was evacuated December 11 from Hungnam and boarded the USNS *D.I. Sultan*. After being in Reserve, the division went on patrol and on the offense March 1, 1951. He served with Fox 2nd Bn, 7th Marines from August 1950 to August 1951.





He was released from active duty in February 1952 with the rank of sergeant. He earned five stars for his Korean Service Medal.

Married Letitia on July 1, 1950. They have two daughters, Suzanne and Cynthia; three sons, David, Stephen, and Scott; and five grandchildren. He retired from Illinois Bell Telephone Company December 1985 after 38 years of service.

DALE M. SHADOAN, was born Sept. 23, 1929 in Bozeman, MT. He enlisted in the USMC June 1946 with Plt. 113, S.D. Recruit Department. Served in Guam; Valleyjo, CA; Bangor Wn.; Philippines; Korea 1950-1951 and 1954-1956; Camp Pendleton (1st Inf. Training Regt.); Adak, AK; and Japan.





After discharge in 1956 with the rank of staff sergeant, he worked 30 years as high voltage electrician 4160 VAC down as maintenance and construction electrician. Was injured and retired in 1986. He makes his home in Pomona, CA.

LOUIS G. SHIVELY (GUS), was born Feb. 15, 1927 in Rochester, PA. Graduated from high school and joined the USMC July 6, 1943. Located at Parris Island, SC; Camp Lejeune, NC; Camp Pendleton, CA; Boca Chica, FL; Kaneohe, HI; and Korea Aug. 2, 1950 with the 1st Prov. Marine Brig. through the Chosin Reservoir with MTACS-2.

Retired from the USMC Sept. 30, 1964. He received the American Defense Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Medal, National Defense Medal, Navy Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service, United Nations Korean Service Medal, Navy Unit Citation, Good Conduct (w/4), and the Vietnam Service Medal.

Married and has four children and four grandchildren. Was a restaurant owner/operator and retired in 1988. He is a life member of VFW and member of American Legion Post 112, Ontario, CA. He makes his home in Oceanside, CA.

ROBERT C. SHOEMAKER, was born Aug. 15, 1925 in Glen Ridge, NJ. In V-12 Program USNR from July 1, 1943 to Jan. 18, 1946. He joined the USNR (MC) June 25, 1950. Stationed at San Diego Naval

Hospital; FMF; Philadelphia Naval Hospital August 1951 to June 1952.

Discharged with the rank lieutenant USNR. He received the Bronze Star with V (Yudam-ni).

He has wife Betty, five children, and five grandchildren. He is an orthopedic surgeon.

MARVIN B. SHOWALTER, was born in Washington, DC on Oct. 26, 1932. He enlisted in the Army on his 17th birthday in 1949. He took 11 weeks basic training at Ft. Knox, KY.

Next he found himself on the *David C. Shanks* transport ship going to the Japan occupation. Arrived in Yokohama Japan in February 1950. Was sent to the 17th Inf. Regt. (Buffalos), 7th Inf. Div. by mistake and had to wait two weeks at Camp Shimaflinia, Sendai, Japan for his orders to the field artillery. Finally ended up where he was supposed to be at Camp Youngans with the 49th FA Bn.





On June 25, 1950 Gen. Gilmore put them on alert for Korea. Some of the guys were transferred to other units but Showalter stayed with the 49th FA Bn., then came 7th Inf. Div. General MacArthur had a surprise up his sleeve and Sept. 15 and 17, 1950, he sent the Marines to Inchon to cut off the supply lines to North Koreans pushing south of Seoul to Pusan until it was liberated.

In October 1950 they loaded up on LSTs and went around Pusan and up north to Wonsan Harbor; but because of all the mines etc., they went in at Iwon pushing north to the Yalu River to Hisingin. There they had Thanksgiving dinner and were told they would be home for Christmas—what a farce that turned out to be.

The Chinese by-passed them on the border (120,000 of them). He never saw so many enemy forces in his life and was glad the Chinese didn't see them. They arrived at the Chosin Reservoir and on Dec. 7, 1950 somewhere between Hagaru and Koto-ri, he was hit in the head (just a superficial wound). He doesn't know how long he was unconscious; but when he woke up, his hands and feet were frozen. Was taken by helicopter to the hospital ship, USS *Constellation*, then on to Yokohama Hospital, then Tokyo General Hospital. For the last 30 days was sent to Sendai Hospital for recuperation.

Returned to Korea the middle of April 1951. On May 2, 1951 he was ordered to sneak around and throw a hand grenade into a Chinese machine gun bunker. As he did, the Chinese threw a potato masher at him. Was wounded in his arms and legs, picked up by a medic, and taken to Chun Chong by ambulance. Stayed there until rotated back to the States.

Was discharged October 1952. He received the Bronze Star, Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Korean Service Medal with six Bronze Stars, United Nations Medal, National Defense and Occupation Medal (Japan), and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

He is proud to have served with the 7th Inf. Div. The old Hourglass is tops in his books. Showalter makes his home in Stevensville, MI. At this writing, his son Joseph was serving with the 82nd Airborne Div. in Saudi Arabia.

HARVEY W. SHUMAKER, was born Oct. 1, 1931 in Meyersdale, PA and grew up in Akron, OH. After serving in D Co., 7th Inf. Bn., USMCR, and after infantry training at Camp Pendleton, he was sent to North Korea as a replacement in How Co., 7th Marines. Walked out with what was left of How Company from Hagaru down the mountains.

Hospitalized in Japan, sent back to the States and served for a year at MCRD, San Diego, CA. Discharged in March 1952 as a sergeant. He attended the University of Akron and received a master's degree in English and a MLS from Kent State University. He taught for 31 years at Coventry and Hudson High Schools.





He would like to be remembered here, his three great-grandfathers: Jonathan Albright, Jesse Gomer, and William H. Landis, and his great-great-grandfather, Christian Petenbrink, all of whom served in the Civil War.

DAVID JAMES SIMERLINK, was born Sept. 25, 1923 in Youngstown, OH. He joined the U.S. Navy Nov. 25, 1940. Stationed at Pearl Harbor, San Diego, Australia, Japan, and Korea (Amphib, boat, Unit 1).

He hauled supplies and troops to the beach at Iwon, Korea and took the wounded soldiers and Marines to the hospital ship. He heard many men crying and praying. Was also in the battle for Midway and Sulu Sea. Their carrier was hit by a suicide plane.





Discharged with the rank second class petty officer boatswain's mate. He received the Navy Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Medal with Asia Clasp, National Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, and the Philippine Defense Medal.

He is married to the former Rita Conner of Zanesville, OH. They have four children. Was employed as a water bill collector and private police, he retired April 1980.

EDWARD J. SIMON, was born on April 30, 1932 in Depauw, IN. He enlisted in the USMC on Aug. 12, 1949 and attended boot camp at Parris Island, SC, a member of Honor Plt. 66. After boot camp was assigned to G/3/10 at Camp Lejeune, NC. When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, G/3/10 embarked aboard troop trains for Camp Pendleton, Ca to become the nucleus of K/4/11.





After a ship ride to Kobe, Japan, K/4/11 participated in the Inchon Landing and many more operations on the way to the Chosin Reservoir. Was assigned duties as the battery clerk, however, he also filled in where needed at any position on the 155m. Howitzers during firing missions.

Never made it to Yudam-ni because when the battery moved from the east side of the reservoir (the day after Thanksgiving), he was selected to remain and wait for the motor transport to return for the remainder of their ammunition. That was the last time he saw their battery commander, Robert Messman. He and another Marine were captured and one was killed that night by the Chinese communist when they came looking for the ammunition detail. They could get no closer to Yudam-ni than Toktong Pass, where they were turned around and sent back to Hagaru-ri to become members of the Cooks, Bakers, and Clerks Platoon.

He stayed in Korea until August 1951 when he returned to San Diego, CA on the 8th Rotation Draft. Upon return to the States, he was assigned to the I-I Staff in Dayton, OH. Upon completion of that tour of duty, he was transferred to Cherry Point, NC. He stayed in the USMC until Feb. 28, 1971, retiring as a captain. His many duty stations involved two tours of duty at Camp H.M. Smith in Hawaii; two tours at Headquarters Marine Corps in Washington, DC; and his last assignment in the USMC was the adjutant of the 12th Marines in Camp Hansen, Okinawa.

His third marriage was to one of his high school classmates, the former Joanna Colin. In December 1988, they moved from Indiana to Cape Coral, FL where he became active in the VFW as well as other veterans organizations. He has four children from his first marriage and his wife Joanna has four from her first marriage. They now have 11 grandchildren.

EUGENE EDWARD SMITH (GENE), was born March 21, 1925 in Texarkana, AR. He joined the Navy in February 1943 and left the States December 1943 to join D Co., 2nd Medical Bn., 2nd Mar. Div. as a replacement after the battle at Tarawa.

Landed at Saipan and Tinian and was in the floating reserve off Okinawa. He remained in the Pacific until the war with Japan was over. After returning to the States, he was discharged March 21, 1946.





On June 9, 1948 he married Esta Ann Davis. He joined the Marine Reserve as a corpsman in 1949. When the Korean War broke out, he was called to active duty and left for Korea on July 24, 1950. He joined D Medical Co., 1st Medical Bn., 1st Mar. Div. and went from Inchon to Koto-ri near the Chosin Reservoir. The division was evacuated to Masan. After a rest, all headed north again.

The company was rotated several months later back to the States where Gene was discharged in late 1951.

Gene and wife Esta have two sons, one daughter, and five grandchildren. Esta has retired from teaching and Gene retired after 45 years of operating an auto body repair service.

JAMES A. SMITH (CPL), was born July 13, 1928 in Charleston, WV. He enlisted in the Army June 25, 1948. Served in D Co., 32nd Inf., 7th Div., Japan until preparation for Korea. Legs too long, so became Col. Faith's radio operator.

Landed in Inchon, went through Seoul. 1st Bn., 32nd became part of 31st Regt. Combat Team, under strength and part of under strength team. Was with Col. Faith until convoy started and didn't see him after that. Walked off with Marines. Spent several months in Osaka Army Hospital, then limited duty in Japan. Was discharged 1952.

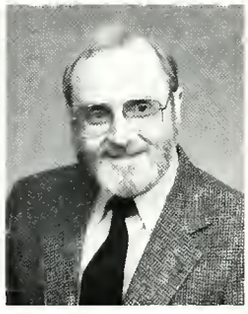
Married and has three children by former marriage. Worked in construction all his working years

as bricklayer, foreman, superintendent, estimator, project manager, and general contractor. Some of his former activities were playing and coaching basketball; but now, writing poetry is his thing. It releases memories that haunt him as he knows they do all "The Few" and many others.

JOHN W. SMITH, enlisted in the USMC in Detroit on July 7, 1949. Following boot camp at Parris Island, SC he shipped out from Treasure Island, CA headed for Tsingtao, China but after reaching Hawaii the Marine Brigade left China at the request of the Communist government. Smith remained on the island of Oahu at Camp Catlin and was transferred to Pearl Harbor when Camp Catlin was permanently closed. When the Korean War broke out he was flown to Japan in time for the Inchon Landing. John served with F/2/5.

After the capture of Seoul, he became a part of Operation Yo-Yo and landed at Wonsan Harbor in time to miss Bob Hope's USO show. John was eventually wounded at Yudam-ni by grenade shrapnel on Dec. 2, 1950 and was evacuated to Japan from Hagaruri on Dec. 6, 1950.





Upon his return to the States, Smith was assigned to duty at Quantico, VA as a weapons instructor. He was re-assigned later to Hastings, NE at the Naval Ammunition Depot and was discharged from there on Nov. 20, 1952.

John attended the University of Detroit and is presently employed at Central Michigan University in Mt. Pleasant. He has five daughters all of whom reside in the Detroit area. Smith is a member of the DAV, the VFW, the Chosin Few, the Marine Corps League and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

MARVIN J. SNOW, was born in Spartanburg, SC Dec. 27, 1928. He enlisted in the USMC September 1948. Completed boot camp at Parris Island, SC December 1948 with Plt. 225.

Transported on the *Breckenridge* to Guam, A Co. 9th. He was transferred to G Co. 5th. Was in Yokosuka, Japan in Guard Company January 1950 through September 1950. Arrived in Inchon, Korea September 1950 and joined the C/1/5.





Was wounded at Chosin Reservoir November 1950. Airlifted from Hagaru to Hungnam and then back to Yokosuka, Japan December 1950. Treated for shrapnel wound and frostbite. In March 1951 he was transported back to the States on the *Breckenridge*.

Returned to Parris Island in Guard Company and transferred to Weapons Training Battalion as small arms instructor. Honorable discharge in August 1952 with the rank of corporal.

Married to Donaleen Trent from Clifton, SC September 1951. They do not have any children.

JAMES W. SNYDER (SGT/MAJ), was born in Dayton, OH on July 20, 1931. He first enlisted in the Navy Reserve September 1948. In January 1950 he enlisted in the USMC. Went to Motor Transportation School at Camp Lejeune and completed the school on July 14, 1950.





Embarked aboard the USNS *Gen. M.C. Meigs* at San Diego, CA Aug. 17, 1950. Arrived Kobe, Japan Sept. 1, 1950 and disembarked Sept. 9, 1950. Embarked on USS *President Jackson* Sept. 9, 1950 at Kobe, Japan and arrived at Inchon, Korea Sept. 15, 1950. Was attached to C Co., 1st MT BN 1st Mar. Div.

Participated in the North Korean Aggression until Nov. 2, 1950; the Chinese Communist Aggression from Nov. 3, 1950 to Jan. 24, 1951; first UN Counter Offensive from Jan. 25 to April 21, 1951; the Communist Chinese Spring Offensive from April 22, 1951 to July 8, 1951; the UN Summer Fall Offensive from July 9 to Nov. 27, 1951. He participated in six major battles while in Korea including the famous Chosin Reservoir which is considered by historians as the most savage battle of modern war. Out of the 15,000 UN forces (mostly Marines) there were 12,000 casualties in a battle that lasted only a few short weeks. He was promoted to corporal in April 1951. Snyder was the last Marine on active duty who was a survivor of the Chosin Reservoir.

After his return to Conus he joined B Co. 2nd Shore Party Bn. He was promoted to sergeant March 1952 and became platoon sergeant. He served as a member of Task Force 66 U.S. 6th Fleet in the Northwestern Atlantic and Mediterranean area from May 5, 1953 to Oct. 9, 1953. In this tour he participated in several exercises and visited Gibraltar, Sardinia, France, Algeria, Sicily, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Suda Bay Crete. After this operation he was discharged in January 1954.

Enlisted in the USMCR in 1964 as a corporal and went back on active duty in 1965. He was promoted to sergeant in 1965, sent to Vietnam in 1966, and participated in the following combat operations: Da Nang RVN, Rough Rider, Florida, Colorado, Prairie, Arcadia, Baltimore, Hastings, and Sterling. He spent 10 months in Vietnam and participated in nine combat operations. He was discharged in 1967.

He again joined the USMCR in July 1973 as a sergeant in B Co. 6 MT BN Dayton, OH. He was promoted to staff sergeant in May 1975. The company was changed to B Co. 24th Marines in 1975 and he was a platoon sergeant. In May 1979 he was promoted to gunney sergeant and became company gunney. The company was changed to Military Police in 1980 and he was promoted to first sergeant in 1984.

Was transferred in 1987 to Det 1 Comm. Co. Ft. Wayne, IN as company first sergeant. Promoted to sergeant major January 1990 and in March became battalion sergeant major of the 4th Combat Engr. Bn.

Activated for Desert Storm and Desert Shield in January 1991. Deactivated April 1991 and retired from service July 1, 1991.

His personal decorations are: Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Achievement, Combat Action, Presidential Unit Citation with two Bronze Stars, Good Conduct, Selection Marine Corps Reserve Ribbon, Navy Occupation Service Medal with Clasp, National Defense Service Medal with two Bronze Stars, Korean Service Medal with six Bronze Stars, Vietnam Service Medal with one Silver and four Bronze Stars, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation with Bronze Star, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with Palm, United Nations Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Married Darlene in March 1960 and they live in Kettering, OH. They have one daughter, Kristine. He is a member of the Chosin Few.

DONALD R. SONSALLA, was born in Minnesota City, MN on Feb. 10, 1931 and raised in Winona, MN. He graduated from Cotter High School with class of 1949.

He is currently president of the Upper Midwest Chosin Few. While in Korea he served as an infantry man in B Co. 15th Inf. Regt. 3rd Div. U.S. Army. He arrived in Korea in November 1950 and participated in the Wonsan, Chosin Reservoir, and Inchon-Seoul Campaigns.





Was wounded by Uijongbu, South Korea March 24, 1951 and hospitalized at the 141st Hospital, Fukioko, Japan and later at Ft. Belvoir, VA.

His military decorations include the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Presidential Commendation, U.S. Presidential Commendation, Korean and the United Nations Service Medals.

After his discharge May 27, 1952, he attended college and received a BS, MA, and Ph.D degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Started working for the St. Paul Public Schools in 1955 and is currently principal of Hazel Park Middle School Academy.

Married to Verna (Graner) from Kellogg, MN and has two daughters: Judy married to Greg Lissick and Debra married to Erv Neumann. He has four grandchildren. His hobbies are reading, coin and stamp collecting, and antique model trains.

EDWARD B. SOURP, was born in Los Angeles, CA in June 1932. He joined the U.S. Army Aug. 15, 1949. After basic training at Ft. Ord, CA, he was shipped to the Philippines. In combat he was assistant BAR man.

He volunteered for action in Korea and was assigned to the 7th Div., 32nd Inf., C Co. at Mt. Fuji, Japan. After two weeks training, they made the invasion at Inchon, retook Seoul, then moved on to Pusan where they boarded a ship. After landing at Wonsan, they moved to the Chosin Reservoir.





C Co. was positioned on the east side of Chosin replacing the Marines. When they pulled out, he was shot twice and suffered frostbite on both hands and feet. He spent the next year in military hospitals, the last in Battle Creek, MI (PJAH). He lost most of his feet.

Received honorable discharge September 1951. He now resides in El Paso, TX.

WILLIAM D. SPORTS, was born April 11, 1929 at Georgetown, SC. He enlisted in the USMC Oct. 21, 1947. After boot camp at Parris Island, he served at Tsingtao, China February 1948 to May 1949 when they fled just before Mao's army moved in.

Served as a bartender at Camp Pendleton guest

house until shipped to Japan to prepare for Inchon. Went ashore with H/3/7, 1st Mar. Div. as an ammo carrier with a machine gun squad. Soon moved up to assistant gunner and then gunner, a position he retained through Chosin and until May 1951 when he went aboard the hospital ship *Repose*.




From there to Yokosuka Naval Hospital; to Treasure Island, CA; on to Charleston Naval Base, SC where he was honorably discharged Oct. 20, 1951. From 1951-1954 he was a welder for a fuel oil tank company in Florence. In September 1954, he joined the USAF and retired in 1970.

Married to Mary for 40 years and they have five children (including a CPO son in the Navy who will have 20 years service in 1995) and 12 grandchildren. Mary runs a thrift store for Merita (Hi-Yo-Silver) bakeries, and William is retired. He cuts out a few things with his scroll saw every now and then. Like most others at Chosin, his hands and feet were badly frostbitten. Even now when they get cold they are useless.

JAMES RICHARD SPROSS, was born in Toledo, OH on Aug. 29, 1929. He joined the USMCR Oct. 7, 1947 while still in high school. He was sent to Korea in September 1950 with I/3/5 for the Inchon-Seoul Landing. Was wounded December 1-2 at Yudam-ni and evacuated to Hagaru to Yokosuka, Japan then to Ostu, Japan.




Came Stateside April 1951 as a drill instructor at MCRD San Diego, CA. Later he was rifle coach at Camp Matthews, CA. He left the corps in 1953 and joined the USMCR in 1954. Retired in 1977 with the rank staff sergeant.

Spross and his wife JoAnn are the parents of three sons and two daughters. They have two grandchildren. He is retired from the Toledo Edison Company in 1990.

ERNEST ST. LAURENT (LARRY), was born Southbridge, MA in 1931. He enlisted August 1948, basic training at Ft. Bragg, NJ. Landed Japan 1949; assigned 12th Cav. Regt., Camp McGill, 32nd Inf., Regt. 7th Div., March 1949. Korean War September 1950.




Participated in Inchon Landing; recapture of Seoul; advance to Yalu, Hungnam withdrawal; Spring Offensive.

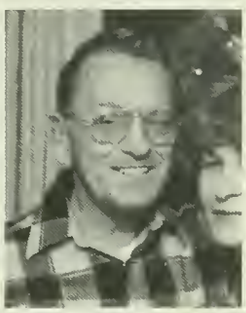
Was wounded in battle of Seoul. Received the Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Medal, Navy PUE (Inchon), United Nations Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation, and others.

Returned to the States in June 1951; assigned to 39th Inf., 9th Div., Ft. Dix as platoon sergeant and instructor. Was discharged August 1952 as sergeant first class.

Married to Mary Van Arsdale of Jackson, NJ in 1953. They have four children, Theresa, Debbie, Larry, Michelle, and two grandchildren, Joseph and Nicole. Serves as the State Korean War Memorial chairman; is a past VFW post/county and district commander and chapter commander of the MOPH. Also serves as director of the Ocean County Veterans Service Bureau. Would like to hear from former buddies of Easy And Fox Company, 32nd Inf. Regt. from 1948-1951.

AL STOTLER, was stationed at Camp Crawford, near the city of Sapporo, with Co. K, 31st Regt., 7th Inf. Div. He recalls how beautiful it was and found the land to be fascinating.

Then all hell broke loose. The North Koreans had invaded the South and all units stationed in the Far East were placed on alert. The next thing they knew, they were heading south by rail to a location not too far from Mt. Fuji. After a short time training and working with South Korean ROK Military personnel, they boarded troop ships and headed to the island known as Korea.

They arrived during the night and the big guns were already firing, hitting enemy inland ammo dumps and other targets as were spotted by the recon planes overhead. Their outfit (along with units of the Marines) hit Inchon, moved inland and headed south to assist troops who were being cut off by North Korean soldiers.

After many, many contacts with the enemy during the days and weeks that followed, they again boarded ships and headed to Wonsan where again, with units of the Marines, they went ashore under medium to heavy resistance. They headed north and reached the Yalu River. Many of his buddies had not made it that far, and he often wondered if he would be next.

The word was they all would be back in Japan by Christmas. Little did they know, the Chinese were gathering in great force on the north side of the Yalu. Then they came overpowering them (they were out-numbered ten to one) and matters got worse. They did not have the proper weapons, and most important, they did not have the proper winter clothing to survive the below 60 degree weather up in those mountains. The wind cut like razor blades, there was no way to get warm. Many of their weapons froze up and they were somewhat disorganized at times.

Somehow they managed to keep fighting their way down to the Chosin Reservoir. With miles and miles of road blocks and hordes of enemy troops on all sides of them. There were miles and miles of vehicles stranded along that road, some still running with the driver sitting dead inside. Their company was blown to pieces and they were trapped there in that dreadful place known as the "Chosin Reservoir."

Stotler was shot in the head, bayonet in his right side at the rib cage and left for dead early on the morning of Dec. 1, 1950. When he regained consciousness, he found he had been stripped of all his clothing except his long-johns. There was a large amount of dried frozen blood all over him. He was told later he surely would have bled to death had it not been for the severe cold that stopped the bleeding, causing it to freeze.

He found clothing by taking it from those who no longer needed it, wrapped his feet with pieces cut out of an Army blanket and looked for some sort of shelter. He spent the day among some railroad ties and waited for whatever the night would bring. Much to his surprise, two other GIs were also hidden among those rail ties. They decided to wait until morning to make their escape out onto the ice of the Reservoir.

On the morning of the 3rd they started out. They found a soldier who had been run over at the hips by a half-track, but he said he felt no pain. They made a make-shift stretcher out of canvas taken from a truck, put the crushed guy onto it and started out towards the ice. Before they reached the ice, the man died.

The Chinese saw them and started shooting. They were taken prisoner and he never saw those two guys again. Along with others who had been captured, they were marched at night towards the north. Late the second night four of them escaped by jumping off the mountain into darkness. They headed towards the ice and headed south. The next day they saw a vehicle in the far distance coming towards them. It turned out to be a Marine officer and his driver. They picked them up and took them south to what he thought to be a field hospital.

From there he was flown out of the area in a basket like stretcher hung under and onto the landing gear of a helicopter to a small air strip several miles away. Was flown to the Osaka Army Hospital in Japan. Stayed there for about five days before being flown back to the States by way of Trippler Hospital in Honolulu.

Spent nearly a year in Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, MI. Was treated for severe frostbite, gunshot wounds and nervous condition. Was then sent to Ft. Riley, KS and offered a medical discharge at Percy Jones. He requested to stay in the Army and finish out his enlistment in a non-combat status at Ft. Riley.

He met and later married a lady from Council Grove, KS. They moved back to Cincinnati, OH and raised five children. They are blessed with one grandson, Nathan.

JOHN A. SWINDLE, was born Nov. 12, 1931 in Lincoln, NE. He enlisted in the USMC on July 29, 1949. Upon completion of recruit training at San Diego, CA, he was assigned to the 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade at Camp Pendleton, CA. Deploying overseas with the brigade in 1950, he served in the Korean conflict with the 11th Marines participating in the initial action at the Pusan Perimeter.

He was wounded in action at the Chosin Reservoir in December 1950. Following Korea, his assignments included Marine Corps Schools, Quantico; battery gunnery sergeant with the 12th Marines in Japan; head recruiter in the State of Maine; first sergeant with the 12th Marines on Okinawa and subsequently with the 11th Marines at Camp Pendleton.




In May 1965 deployed with the 7th Marines for Vietnam and participated in numerous combat operations. Upon return was first sergeant at 2nd Inf. Training Regt., Camp Pendleton.

A second combat tour in Vietnam in 1968 with 1st Force Service Regiment and then assignment to Camp Pendleton as first sergeant of Base Material Battalion. Promoted to sergeant major in March 1971, he was assigned to Weapons Training Bn. Edson Range.

Sergeant Major Swindle's awards include the

Navy Commendation Medal, three awards of the Navy Achievement Medals with Combat V, Purple Heart Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal with six stars, Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Bronze Star and the Republic of Vietnam Honor Medal (second class). His service and campaign awards include five awards of the Presidential Unit Citation, three awards of the Navy Unit Citation, two awards of the Navy and Marine Corps Meritorious Unit Citation, Navy Occupation Medal, National Defense Service Medal with one star, Korean Service medal with three stars, Vietnam Service Medal with seven stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation, United Nations Medal and the Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Sergeant Maj. Swindle resides in Oceanside, CA with his wife Barbara. They have five children: Deborah, Derek, Douglas, Duane, and Donna.

EDWARD M. SZYMCIAK, was born July 29, 1930 in Cleveland, OH. He enlisted Sept. 15, 1948 and was in Plt. 221 at Parris Island, SC. Transferred to Camp Lejeune, NC in January 1949. Was in the 3rd Plt. Training Group FMF. Transferred to Quantico, VA in July 1949 and was discharged September 1949.





Was a reservist with the 7th Inf. Bn. in Cleveland, OH. Recalled to active duty August 1950 and sent to Camp Pendleton, CA. Went overseas on the USS *General Mitchell* early October 1950; landed at Wonsan, North Korea late October 1950; was with E Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. into and out of the Chosin Reservoir. He fought on famous Hill #1282; flew out of Koto-ri due to severe frostbite; spent many months hospitalized. He made corporal and was retired October 1951 from the USMC.

FREDERICK H. TAFT (SGT, USMCR), was born Oct. 21, 1922 in St. Louis, MO. He enlisted January 1942 and assigned to 1st Missouri Reserve Infantry. Discharged September 1942 and enlisted in USMC.

After boot camp at San Diego, he joined the Regular Weapons Company, 9th Marines. Sent to Anti-tank School, Camp Elliott, then sent as replacement to Co. C, 2nd Mar. Div. and participated in Saipan and Tinian campaigns. Was discharged November 1945.





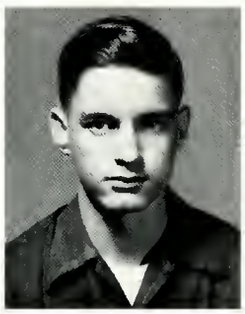
Married Eileen Mae Buescher in October 1948. They have three sons, one daughter, and five grandchildren.

Enlisted in the 7th Inf. Bn. USMCR in April 1949. Was activated in August 1950. Joined A Co., 1st Tank Bn. at Wonsan, North Korea. Participated in Wonsan-Hungnam-Chosin Campaign. Also participated in operations against the enemy forces in South and Central Korea.

Returned to the States in October 1951 and discharged December 1952. Returned to work as a brewer for the Carling Brewing Company. He is presently retired and lives in Eastlake, OH.

REV. BOBBY G. TAYLOR, was born Feb. 23, 1932 in Memphis, TX. At the age of 16 he became an Eagle Scout and in 1949 at age 17 he graduated from high school and enlisted in the USMC. Following boot camp at San Diego, he went to Camp Pendleton and served as chaplain's assistant of HQ Btry., 11th Marines until they shipped out to Korea for the Inchon Landing, during which he served with the Security Section.

He continued in the Security Section through the Wonsan Landing and Chosin. He was transferred to C-1-7 for the breakout and returned to HQ 11th at Hamhung. He remained with them until he returned to the States in October 1951. Served on recruiting duty in Amarillo, TX until his discharge in January 1953 with the rank of staff sergeant.





He worked as a newspaper printer, commercial pilot, and flight instructor while going to college. He received three degrees from Texas Christian University and was ordained as a minister of the Christian Church. He served as minister of churches in Dallas and other Texas cities before retiring with his wife Ann in Lubbock, TX. They have five children and six grandchildren.

ALAN JAMES TERRILL, enlisted USMC Reserve Unit, Dover, NJ Fall of 1949. Unit was activated Sept. 7, 1950, and he went by train to Camp Pendleton for four weeks combat training.

October 15, 1950-he left San Diego on the *Gen. Mitchell* for two weeks in Otsu, Japan.

November 8, 1950-sailed for Kobe, Japan, then *Gen. Greely* to Korea.

November 11, 1950-landed Wonsan, Korea.



November 15, 1950-arrived Hamhung by flatcar train.

November 17, 1950-part of second replacements joined the 3rd Plt., Able Co., 1st Bn., 7th Regt. at Koto-ri.

November 20, 1950-made a BAR man and shown stripping/reassembling on poncho in snow.

November 24, 1950-turkey served to all Marines of 1st Bn., just south of Yudam-ni.

November 28, 1950-Able Company rescued Charlie Company/1st/7th.

December 1, 1950-Started drive back, "Retreat Hell, we're just fighting in a different direction."

December 2, 1950-Able Company rescued Fox Company/2nd/7th.

December 8, 1950-breakout from Chosin area over Funchili Pass.

December 11, 1950-boarded Gen. Sultan, Hamhung to Pusan.

December 18, 1950-transferred to 1st Bn., Hqs. Co. as cook striker.

January 1951-December 1951-was cook, stretcher bearer, prison chaser and front line replacement.

December 1951 rotated and arrived in Rutherford, NJ on Christmas Day.

Finished extended two year Reserve enlistment and active duty period at Camp Del Mar, CA as a cook. Received honorable discharge April 1, 1952.

ANTHONY TINELLI (TANK), was born Oct. 21, 1929 in New York City. Upon graduation from high school, he enlisted in the USMC August 1948. After Parris Island boot camp, he attended Communications School at Camp Delmar, Oceanside, CA. After completion of radio operators course was assigned to the newly formed ANGLICO, 2nd Mar. Div., Camp Lejeune, NC. Marines of ANGLICO are specialist in communications and serve in forward observer teams both in naval gunfire and close-air support (TACP).

Volunteered for Korea and was attached to the 1st Bn., 7th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. He is holder of Presidential Unit Citation and four Campaign Stars for service in Korea. Was discharged as staff sergeant in August 1952.





He joined the New York City Police Department in 1954. While with the department, he earned 22 citations in various phases of police work from composite-sketch artist to fingerprint expert, to detective, specializing in narcotic, sex-crimes and homicide investigation. Retired due to disability in November 1987. Completed Westchester Community College in 1979 with a degree in criminal justice.

Married the former Rose Doherty of New York City in 1952. They are the proud parents of three daughters and one son.

GEORGE H. TSEGELETOS (CPL, USMCR), joined Co. C Marine Reserve Unit in San Rafael, CA in 1949. Unit activated while on summer training at Camp Pendleton in July 1950. After a brief visit home they returned for training at Camp Pendleton, then shipped out on the USS General Mitchell troop ship heading for Japan. Later shipped out for Wonsan, Korea. Was assigned to Item Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Marines.

Moved up to the Chosin Reservoir area at Hagaru-ri; set up defensive positions on the perimeter to protect divisional headquarters, the airstrip and evacuation of the wounded by air. The Chinese attacked each night but were driven back each time. One night they did manage to breach the perimeter and fighting erupted in all directions. The breached area was closed and the line secured.





They awaited the elements of the 7th and 5th to arrive back at Hagaru. Their CO "Bull" Fisher was an inspiration to all with his encouragement during each nights battle. Soon the word came to breakout south to Koto-ri. He recalls they were exhausted when they reached Koto-ri and were told to sleep wherever they could as they would be moving out again in the morning. He and two other Marines slept with a tent full of British Commandos (what a night

that was), but managed to get their first nights sleep in quite awhile.

He served 12 months in Korea with Item Company and received the Korean Service Medal with five Bronze Stars, two Presidential Unit Citations, and two Purple Hearts.

He married Charlotte and they reside in San Anselmo, CA. They have one son and one daughter.

JAMES P. UMPLEBY, the morning of Nov. 28, 1950, Fox Co., 2nd Bn., 7th, 1st Mar. Div. was attacked by hordes of Chinese. At about 3:00 a.m. in the morning Umpleby was on the top of the hill (it was too dangerous to stay in foxholes), and after about 15 minutes of fighting, he was hit in his legs by four greandes. He still stood up and fired at the Chinese point blank with his BAR (which was frozen and would only fire every other shot).

Later on in the morning, Umpleby and a sergeant captured five Chinese. They fought all day and the next night. Umpleby was in a foxhole at the top of the hill and there was a radioman right behind him in a cave. Umpleby spotted where the Chinese would banzai on them and told the radioman to call in artillery and tell them where to hit. He did this for a couple of nights.



The blood from his legs got down into his shoes and he got a bad case of frostbite in his feet. He confiscated 30 weapons from the dead Chinese in front of his foxhole and used them.

After discharge he attended and graduated from Southern Methodist University in Dallas with a BBA in accounting. He was an auditor accountant for about 30 years. He has four sons: Jim (park ranger); Stephen (Radiolgy); Robert (aeronautical engineer); and John (policeman).

In 1990 he wrote four songs, one of which is *We Stand Alone* and is about veterans. It was published by NGA Recording Company, Nashville, TN.

FRANK T. VERSAGE (M/SGT, USMC, RET), was born Dec. 26, 1917 in Brooklyn, NY. He completed two and a half years of high school in New Jersey. He spent six months in the Civilian Conservation Corps at Alpine, NJ.

Upon completion of this service, he entered the U.S. Army on Jan. 21, 1936 for a period of four years. He served with Co. A, 26th Inf., the Red 1 Div. at Plattsburg, NY on the Canadian border. After many exams was promoted to corporal.

Enlisted Aug. 5, 1940 in the USMC at Paterson, NJ. He was refused boot camp due to previous service with the 26th Inf., so attended Ordnance School for small arms and ammunition at Springfield Armory, Philadelphia, PA.

After graduation was sent to Camp Elliott, San Diego, CA and assigned duties with the 1st Ordnance Co., 2nd Service Bn., 2nd Mar. Div. FMF. Transferred to the Russell Islands with a detail of small arms personnel to build weapons for the men going into combat in the Pacific.

Returned to the States in August 1944. Sent on the Marine Corps Victory Band train from Philadelphia to Billings, MT to display weapons and to talk to the public. Returned to Washington, DC and sent to China in 1945-1946.

Left the States in July 1950 with the 1st Prov. Marine Brigade for duty in Korea. Served with the H&S Co., 1st Bn., 5th Marine Regt. Decorated with the Bronze Star and Gold Combat V for the Pusan Perimeter. Made the Inchon Landing and Wonsan Landing. Participated in the trap at the Chosin Reservoir. Set up the mine field at the east side of the perimeter in the area between the roads leading to the village. Was a technical sergeant at this time. During the month of December he was promoted to master sergeant. He received his second Bronze Star with gold Combat V for performance of duty in that area.

He returned to the States. From prohlems in the field with accuracy of the 60mm mortar, he developed a modification of the 60mm mortar caliber saving the government money and making the mortar better for accuracy.

In December 1955, he won the military rifle championship in the West Division Rifle Matches. He retired April 30, 1956.

Married to Frances Seaman since Nov. 30, 1940. They have one son and four daughters, all married.

KENNETH RAY WADDELL, was born May 10, 1929 in Rivesville, WV. He joined the USMC after graduation from Rivesville High School in July 1948. He spent two tours of duty in the Mediterranean with the 6th Fleet. He came through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean into Japan as part of the 7th Marine Regt.

Made the Inchon and Wonsan Landing. Was wounded in the right leg at the Chosin Reservoir and flown to Osaka, Japan to the Army hospital. Was transferred to the Navy hospital and returned to duty in Korea in March 1951. He ended his tour of duty at the Marine Barracks in Norfolk, VA in 1952 with the rank of staff sergeant. He received the Purple Heart, Commendation with Combat V and the Korean Service Medal with two stars.





He returned home and completed college at Fairmont State College and received a MS degree at Antioch College. He has taught for 32 years in physical science on both the secondary and college levels.

He married Elizabeth Jane Rider and lives in Fairmont, WV. He has five children and two grandchildren. He is a member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the USMC League, the Chosin Few, and VFW.

JAMES R. WALKER, was born Aug. 8, 1931 in Meridian, MS. He joined the Reserves, 155 Howitzer Btry. in 1949 along with his friends. Was alerted for active duty at second summer camp.

Arrived at Pendleton early in September and unit was split up. Was assigned to supporting arms training. Arrived in Korea Nov. 10 with 2nd Replacement Draft. Boot camp and infantry training was at Yudam-ni. Was pulled out of Mike Battery and attached to the 5th Marines. Their detachment leader was Lt. Mulrennan. Had it not been for the trained Marines, he would not be here today. He knew enough to do what he was told and made it through 13 months in Korea.





Released from active duty March 1952 and stayed in the Reserves until 1961. He worked for South Central Bell Telephone Company for 32 years, retiring in 1988. He lives on a mini-farm (one burro and two ponies) at Madden, MS with his darling wife Shirley of 32 years. He enjoys life to the fullest.

ALBERT WALTON, was born on July 3 and enlisted in the Army September 1949 just after his 17th birthday. He took basic training at Ft. Riley, KS, then to Wheel and Track Mechanic School at Aberdeen, MD, where he completed classes in September 1950.

He flew overseas and was assigned to "B" Co., 7th Regt., 3rd Div. at Camp Chickamouga on the island of Kyushu, Japan. Had two weeks of intensive infantry training and then landed at Wonsan, Korea November 11. Spent time northwest of Wonsan, then went to Sachang-ni, 63 miles northwest from Hamhung and 26 miles southwest from Yudam-ni.





Held positions until December 2 when units of CCF 60th Div. surrounded them, they broke out and joined the 2nd Bn. at Huksu-ri.

On December 15 they were back at Chigyong, where he was wounded and left on the battlefield. The Chinese rifled through his pockets. They were finally driven away by an air strike. He walked 11 miles back to U.S. lines, then was taken to S.S. Ainsworth with a MASH unit aboard. Ended up at Brooks Army Hospital, San Antonio, TX where he spent eight months recuperating. He finished his enlistment at Ft. Sill, OK and was discharged Oct. 17, 1952

Married to Bonnie in March 1952. They have two great children: Steve and Nancy. He has lived in Carthage, MO since his discharge.

JOHN R. WASHCO (WASHKA), was born March 26, 1928 at Masontown, Fayette City, PA. He fulfilled his childhood ambition Sept. 19, 1946 and served for five years in the USMC and has never had any regrets. He served under and with the finest officers and men on this planet. He cherishes old friendships and enjoys meeting new ones, especially in the Chosin Few. They know where he's been and where he is today. God Bless you all brothers.

After Philippine Islands, home base was Camp Lejeune, NC, 2nd Tank Bn., 2nd Mar. Div.; maneuvers in the Caribbean; relieved the first Med. Cruise, 6th Fleet; maneuvers in North Atlantic and Labrador. Constant training at Lejeune and maneuvers, tank gunnery, tank infantry, training schools, inspections, etc.





Landed at Inchon with C Co., 1st Tank Bn. Supported 1st Marines to Seoul. Lost bull dozer tank to land mines (total loss, but no serious injuries). Back to Inchon, LST up to Wonsan, then north. Was in battalion reserve most of the time. Very poor tank country, narrow roads and sheer cliffs on mountain passes.

Has deepest regrets and feelings of despair that they had all this armor and firepower, but were unable to support their regiments more than they did. Will never forget the severe cold winter of No-

vember and December 1950 in North Korea. Parked their tanks and did considerable recon. Worked with all three regiments (1,5,7) at various times. Went south to Mason then back up north in the Spring of 1951. His brother Steve, 1st Marine Air Wing, was at Pohang and also wound up in Recon. They lost two more tanks to land mines, had some injuries but not serious or critical.

Rotated back to States in September and discharged at San Diego. Received the World War II Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal with Europe Clasp, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with three stars, and the Presidential Unit Citation with one star. He will never forget his deceased brothers, may they forever rest in peace.

Married to a beautiful and devoted wife Terrie for 37 years. They have two sons and a daughter. He is in business with his son John who is a police officer and former Marine. They call their business Law Enforcement Training Systems. Semper Fidelis.

JACK M. WATSO, was born on April 28, 1929 and raised in Daly City, CA. He delivered and sold newspapers to assist his family during the Depression of the 1930s. His sales route included the San Francisco waterfront where his best customers were Marines and sailors. Later he sold papers aboard the battleships bombed at Pearl Harbor while these ships of war were in San Francisco for overhaul and refitting. He was very much impressed with the military bearing of those battleship Marines.

Watso joined the Marines and shipped to San Diego, CA for recruit training which began immediately when his bus reached the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Receiving Barracks. The drill instructors were very unhappy with the speed in which they left the bus so they got back on and off repeatedly. This was their introduction to the USMC. They literally double-timed through boot camp until graduation day.





Following boot camp, Watso was assigned overseas to the first heavy AAA Bn. on Guam in the Mariana Islands. Although the island was reported "secured" the Japanese were still fighting.

Other assignments included the San Diego Marine Corps Base Band, the 1st Mar. Div. Band (Pendleton and Korea), the department of the Pacific Marine Band on Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA, the 3rd Mar. Div. Band (Japan), the Marine Corps Schools Band (Quantico, VA) and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Band (Parris Island, SC). In between assignments Watso graduated from the Naval School of Music and was assigned to temporary additional duty with the USMC Band, Washington, DC as a drummer.

Watso was honorably discharged in late 1961 as a gunnery sergeant. Shortly thereafter he auditioned and was accepted as a drummer in the U.S. Military Academy Band at West Point, NY. In 1967 Watso retired from military service after completing 20 years and continued his musical career as a civilian.

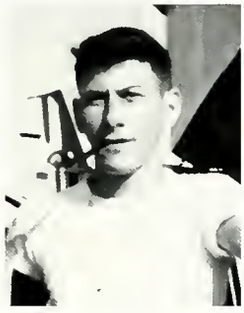
During the Korean War the 1st Mar. Div. Band was reorganized into a light machine gun and rifle unit responsible for protecting the division command post. Approximately one half of the band's machine gun and rifle squads deployed from the division rear to Hagaru-ri to assist in the defense of the forward command post under direct supervision of Lt. Charles Sullivan, USMC, a WWII combat veteran. Sergeant Watso, assigned as a machine gun squad leader, was on the Hagaru-ri Perimeter during the CCF attack. His section leader was T/Sgt. William O. Nickell, USMC, destined to lead the famed U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps in Washington, DC. At Hagaru-ri and during an all-night ambush en route to Koto-ri, Sgt. Nickell was instrumental in keeping the troops alert and from freezing in the miserable sub-zero climate. When headquarters battalion came under heavy fire, bandsmen took up preassigned defensive positions. Headquarters commandant Maj. Frederick Simpson, Lt. Charles Sullivan and M/Sgt. William Mc Clung directed return fire against the CCF ambush.

Sergeant Herbert L. Franking's machine gun squad initially suffered the most casualties at the head of the battalion convoy. Killed in action were M/Sgt. William J. Mc Clung and PFC Frances Holland. The wounded were T/Sgt. Harry H. Goschke, S/Sgt. Samuel M. Conover, Sgt. Richard G. Flenner, CPL John J. Murphy, PFC L.R. Lanham, and PFC Charles F. Tinkle. Sergeant Mc Clung, a former 4th Marines bandsman who participated in the defense of Corrigidor Island, Philippine Islands early in WWII, died rescuing wounded Marines from a burning truck during an ambush ordeal. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for his leadership and bravery under enemy fire. The superb leadership of Simpson and Sullivan saved the HQ BN convoy from annihilation. The HQ Marines hung on and continued the march to Koto-ri following the arrival of Marine Corsair fighter aircraft.

His campaign and service awards include the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, Presidential Unit Citation with Ribbon Bar and two Bronze Stars, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with three Bronze Stars, Army Good Conduct Medal, WWII Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Korean Service Medal with four Campaign Stars, United Nations Service Medal, two Korean Presidential Unit Citations, and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Watso currently resides in Aurora, CO.

DONALD A. WAYMAN, was born May 4, 1931 in Webster, MA. After completing high school, he joined the U.S. Navy March 8, 1949. Sea duty with the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. He served with USS *E.G. Small* (DD-838) and USS *Wadleigh* (DD-689). Memorable experience was when ship was mined off Hungnam Oct. 7, 1951.

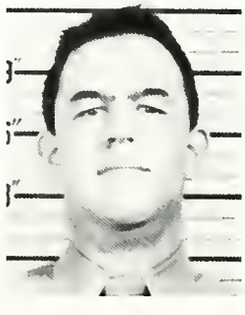




Discharged Feb. 6, 1953 with the rank radarman second class. He received the Korean Service Medal with four Campaign Stars, UN Occupation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, and the American Defense Medal.

Married to Teresa M. Drake and they have three children and four grandchildren. Was a letter carrier and retired Nov. 30, 1990.

ARTHUR E. WEDEMEYER JR. (WEEDY), was born in Santa Monica, CA on May 28, 1930. He enlisted in the USMC in February 1949 and was medically discharged in 1955.





He was assigned to L/4/11 after the Korean War started. Was assigned as local security when he got to Japan (had been trained as an infantry man). Went from Inchon to the Chosin Reservoir where he was wounded and medivaced to Japan on Dec. 5, 1950. Was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

Was married in 1959 and has three daughters and a son. Went into business for himself and still working. He lives in Petaluma, CA.

FRANK J. WHORLEY, was born June 19, 1929, Roanoke, VA and graduated Jefferson SHS June 8, 1946. On July 12, 1946 at age 17 he enlisted in the Corps and went to boot camp at Parris Island, SC; Marine Corps School, Quantico, VA; headed Detachment to HQ Marine Corps, Washington, destroying declassified documents from WWII. To Quantico assigned Provost Marshalls Detachment; taught officers small arms.

Discharged to inactive reserve February 1948; enrolled in Roanoke College; Aug. 1, 1950 recalled to duty with activation of 16th Engineering Co., Roanoke, VA; to Camp Pendleton, reassigned to C Co., 1st Bn., 7th Marines as 60 Motars leader.





Korea Sept. 15, 1950, participated in second wave at Inchon Landing; on to Seoul and was wounded in left hip in the hills beyond Kimpo Air Field, but continued on to the 38th Parallel. Back to Inchon, buried their dead, and regrouped.

Made invasion at Wonsan; Hamhung to Hagaru-ri to "Frozen Chosin" with Lt. Col. Davis as CO. On Nov. 28, 1950 was part of perimeter defense at Chosin with Able and Baker Company of the 7th. Volunteered as "every other man" of Charlie Company was needed to set-up road block at Toktong Pass (scene of Thanksgiving Dinner).

Wounded twice (first by burp gun, then by machine gun fire) Dec. 28-29, 1950. Laid out for 36 hours at 40 degrees below zero. Evacuated by jeep ambulance during four and a half days push to the sea from the Reservoir to Hamhung; to Hungnam and AIRVAC to Tokyo General; then to Oakland Naval Hospital, Oakland to become the first double amputee in Virginia from Korea. He lost both legs below the knees and Aug. 1, 1951 was medically retired from the Corps.

He received three Purple Hearts, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal with three Battle Stars, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, United Nations Service Medal and others.

February 1953 to Richmond, VA and College of William and Mary for BS in accounting; 1960 Civil Service, Contracting Defense General Supply Center, Richmond; 1966 to Patrick AFB, FL. Civil Service Contracting officer, chief of base procurement, 1976 Florida.

Married to the former Maureen L. Sabourin from Massachusetts. Has three daughters: Ashley, Kellyann, Penny and a step-daughter Nicole. Retired from Civil Service after 23 years. Presently a contract specialist at Patrick AFB, FL for civilian contractor, computer sciences/Raytheon.

GEORGE M. WILES (1ST SGT, USMC, RET), was born March 12, 1926 in West Alexandria, OH. Enlisted in the USMCR during January 1944 and called to active duty during March 1944. Served at Midway from February to September 1945 and MCAS Ewa until March 1946. Various east coast tours of duty followed. Joined the 1st Prov. Mar. Brigade at the "Bean Patch" during late August 1950.

Participated in the second Naktong River Campaign, Inchon, Kimpo, Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, and Operation Killer campaigns. He became platoon sergeant of the Anti-Tank Assault Platoon, Weapons Company, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines when his platoon

sergeant was killed during a firefight at Kimpo Airfield on Sept. 18, 1950.

Returned to the U.S. during May 1951 and was discharged from the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, DC during August 1952. Re-enlisted during February 1953 after several months as a railroad clerk and salesman. The next five years brought a tour at Quantico and a tour as a recruiting sergeant in Dayton, OH followed by 13 months of duty with the 3rd Mar. Div. on Okinawa.





From 1959 through 1963, he served with the 2nd Mar. Div. at Quantico training platoon leader candidates. Served with MACS-7 at Cherry Point, Okinawa and Vietnam from January 1964 until May 1966.

During the course of a second firefight with the Chinese at Hagaru on the night of Dec. 6 and morning of Dec. 7, 1950, the platoon suffered several casualties. One rocket gunner, Cpl. Walter McCorkle, was unaccounted for. While in South Central Korea, a platoon member received a copy of the Dec. 25, 1950 issue of *Life* magazine about February 1951. On pages 16 through 19 of that issue and appearing as big as "life" were a series of photographs entitled "The Wounded." All photos were those of McCorkle. With a few bits of metal remaining in him, McCorkle rejoined the platoon for a few days during March 1951 and was then rotated back to the States.

Retired as a first sergeant from the inspector-instructor staff of a Reserve Amphibian Tractor Company in Florida on Aug. 1, 1968. His decorations include four Presidential Unit Citations, seven Good Conduct Medals and various other medals and ribbons for service in WWII, Korea and Vietnam.

Served as a sheriff's deputy and police officer in Florida from August 1968 until October 1976. Studied locksmithing and returned to Ohio, operating his own locksmith business until his retirement in November 1990.

He is married with one daughter (a registered nurse) and one grandson.

G. LLOYD WILLIAMS JR., was born Dec. 29, 1928 in Seattle, WA. Graduated Tahoma High School, Maple Valley, WA; attended Central Washington College, Ellensberg, WA, pre-law major. Joined the U.S. Navy June 29, 1948; 1948-1949, USNTC, San Diego, CA for 13 weeks; NATTC Airman School Class P, 8 weeks and Aviation Machinist Mate School Class A, 14 weeks, Memphis, TN. 1949-1952, USN Attack Sqdn. 115, Carrier Air Group 11; Fleet Training Ship/Shore, flight line, airman aircrew, plane captain, NCO in charge. NAS North Island, San Diego, CA and USS *Philippine Sea* CV-47.





Discharged June 4, 1952 with the rank AD2. His awards include the Korean Service Medal, Silver Star, Good Conduct Medal, United Nations Medal, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, National Defense Service Medal, and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

Married Marie H. Westphal Sept. 15, 1951 and they have two children and three grandchildren. In 1957 graduated Seattle University with BCS, major in accounting; 1957 attended IRS School; 1961 UCLA; 1966 UCI; 1967-1968 California College of Law; 1965-1990 CPA continuing education courses (40 hours per year).

Employed 1957-1960 with IRS; 1960-1964 with CPA firm; 1964-1970 self-employed conducting his own accounting and tax practice; 1970-1990 as owner-operator of his own CPA practice. Memberships include: Naval Memorial Foundation, VFW, Korean War Veterans Association, Association Naval Aviation, Naval Aviation Museum, USS Philippine Sea Association CV-47, The Chosin Few (Korea), Naval Institute, Navy League, American Veterans, Tailhook Association, American Legion and also several professional memberships.

HERBERT D. WILSON (SGT), was born in St. Louis, MO on Nov. 9, 1928. He joined the Marines on March 2, 1948 at St. Louis and did basic training at Parris Island, SC. After basic training was transferred to Camp Lejeune, NC in May of 1948 into the 2nd Mar. Div. Recon Company.

In 1950 the 2nd Mar. Div. was moved to the West Coast in preparation to going to Korea and was assigned aboard the USS *Buckner*, headed for Japan. While on board he was promoted to corporal.

In Japan the company was outfitted for the invasion of Inchon, South Korea. He was engaged in the capture of Seoul and Kimpo Airfield and was in the Wonsan-Hungnam Chosin Campaign, North Korea from Oct. 26, 1950 to December 1950. In the early spring of 1951 he was promoted to sergeant.

Was wounded on Sept. 29, 1951 (Punch Bowl area) and received the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. Was evacuated back on the USS *Constitution*. Wilson was on board the *Constitution* for about five days and then hitchhiked back to the Recon Company in the Punch Bowl area. He was in Korea from Sept. 15, 1950 through Oct. 24, 1951.

In October 1951 he was rotated back to the United States and finished his enlistment at Lakehurst Naval Air Station.

CHARLES F. WINN, was born Dec. 1, 1928 in Chicago, IL. He joined the USMC Nov. 16, 1949 from 40th Div. Cal. National Guard. After boot camp went to Engineers, Camp Lejeune to Key West, FL as guard then back to Camp Pendleton as a 60mm mortarman.

Went to Kobe, Japan until Inchon Landing, then to Chosin Reservoir. Back to States on the USS *Buckner* with Gen. D. MacArthur to San Francisco then to Camp Pendleton as a NCO of Post Brigade 13G1.





Wounded and received Purple Heart with one star. Also received the Korean Service Medal with four stars, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, and the Good Conduct Medal. Discharged Feb. 27, 1953 with the rank of sergeant.

His memorable experience was when the landing craft he was on was coming to the beach at Inchon and the U.S. Navy was shelling over them. The track filled up with smoke and they were half way out of the boat when they realized someone had unknowingly pulled the pin on the fire ext.

Married 40 years to Jackie Lyon and they have two children, a son and a daughter. They live in Mentone, CA. He is an elevator constructor in Los Angeles, CA. He belongs to the MCA, American Legion, Chosin Few and the Elks.

BOB WOLFENSTEIN, was born in New York NY on Dec. 18, 1928. He enlisted in February 1948, USMCR and joined the 1st Marine Div. August 1950, G Btry., 3rd Bn., 11th Mar. Regt.

As Wolfenstein was advancing from the Chosin Reservoir on Dec. 3, 1950, he was standing on the running board of a 2 and a half ton truck loaded with wounded and supplies. The driver caught some sniper fire and lost control. Wolfenstein fell off about 10 foot embankment and the truck fell on top of him, pinning him from the waist down.





Hours later he was taken to an evacuation station for two days before being air-evacuated to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. He stayed in bed 90% of the time because of his back pain and leg contusion. On December 19 he prepared for shipment to the USA. He had stop-overs at Midway, Tripler, and Travis Air Base before arrival at Mare Island Naval Hospital.

After a month he reported for duty at Marine Barracks, Mare Island and awaited transfer to Terminal Island, Long Beach, CA. The 3rd Marine Brigade was reactivated and in January 1952, the Brigade formed into the 3rd Marine Div.

Wolfenstein was released from active duty. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

He worked for North American Aviation (later Rockwell) and retired in 1985. Currently he works for the Department of Defense as quality assurance representative.

He is married to Blanch and has three children: David, Mary Frances, and Richard. He is a life member of the 1st Marine Division Association, Marine Corps Association, DAV, and a regular member of the Chosin Few and American Legion.

JAMES P. WOOD, was born July 12, 1930 in Edina, MN. He enlisted in the USMCR in Minneapolis, MN in 1947. In 1948 he enlisted in the Marine Corps regulars. After boot camp at San Diego, CA, he attended Radio School at Camp Del Mar, CA. After Radio School he was assigned to H&S/3/5 on Guam.

He returned to Camp Pendleton in February 1950. He was sent to Korea Aug. 2, 1950 serving with the 1st Marine Brigade in the Pusan Perimeter. He landed on Wolmi-do island in the Inchon Landing operation where he served in the taking of Seoul. After the Wonsan landing in North Korea he served with the 1st Mar. Div. from Yudam-ni to Hungnam where he was evacuated with the division. After serving on the East Central Front he returned to the States in 1951.





He was discharged in 1952 from Camp Lejeune, NC as a sergeant where he had been teaching radio procedure and operation.

He married Catherine Moritz in 1952 and they have four sons and four daughters. As of 1/1/91 they also have 19 grandchildren. Jim spent 20 years as a barber and is now retired from the U.S. Postal Service and back to being a barber again.

WILLIAM C. WOOD, was born Feb. 21, 1932 in Norfolk, VA. He enlisted in the USMC in 1949.

Tours of duty included both 1st and 2nd Mar. Divs. In 1950 was field radio operator with Anti-Tank Company, 1st Regt. During Chosin Battle was attached to Item Company, 3rd Bn., 1st Regt. at Hagaru. In addition to Chosin Reservoir other campaigns included Inchon, Seoul, Andong and Operation Killer. In 1951 and 1952 he served with Anglico Company with 2nd Mar. Div.





Honorably discharged in November 1952 with rank of buck sergeant. Decorations include Bronze Star, three Presidential Unit Citations, and two Korean Presidential Unit Citations.

After discharge graduated from American University in Washington, DC in 1956 with degree in economics. He worked 31 years for the Securities and Exchange Commission. Retired in 1957. Last position was senior associate director, Division of Corporation Finance.

Awards included the Distinguished Service Award and the President's Meritorious Executive Award. He resides in Fairfax, VA.

GEORGE WOODWORTH, was born Dec. 20, 1931 in Springfield, MO. Left for Camp Pendleton, CA in August 1950. After additional training, Woodworth left with the 1st Replacement Draft for Japan, then later arrived in Wonsan, Korea. Woodworth was assigned to A Co., 1st Bn., 5th Mar. Regt.

The 5th Marines, as part of the 1st Mar. Div., were assigned Ready Reserve duty at the Chosin Reservoir to relieve the 7th Mar. Regt. at Yudam-ni. During the evening of Nov. 27, 1950, Hills 1282 and 1240 were attacked by swarms of bugle-blowing Chinese, but the hills were held by the Marines. Later, Woodworth and the platoon were ordered by "Gunny Millar" back up the hill. Woodworth on reaching seemingly the top encountered two Chinese, he fired at the Chinese and at the same time was hit hy a concussion grenade. As he was recovering from the effects of the grenade, he was hit by shrapnel in the back and shoulder by a second grenade and a third grenade hit him in both legs.





The hill was secured and that afternoon Woodworth was taken off the hill by two Navy corpsmen. His wounds treated somewhat, but suffering from shock, loss of blood, and frostbite, he was taken to an artillary tent for the night. Woodworth was put into a truck for the pull-back to Hagaru where he was flown to Osaka, Japan on Dec. 6, 1950. Woodworth lost both legs below the knees and for a time the use of his left arm.

His service decorations include the Purple Heart Medal, United Nations and Korean Service Medals and the National Defense Medal.

George Woodworth left the Marine Corps after hospitalization and attended College of the Pacific in Stockton, CA where he graduated with elementary and high school teaching credentials. After 14 years of teaching, Woodworth became a real estate salesman.

Married 27 years and has three children. He is a real estate broker and owns a real estate company in Apple Valley, CA, where he has resided for 29 years.

JACK E. WRIGHT, was born Oct. 13, 1931. He joined the USMC April 1950; assigned to G/3/5, 1st Prov. Brig.; landed Korean Aug. 2, 1950.





Landed at Wolme-do Island in Inchon; went on to Seoul where Wright and another Marine got in some sniping at a North Korean column during the fight at "Blood and Bones Corner." He was with the last unit to pull out of Yudam-ni (rear guard). His feet and hands were frostbitten and was evacuated to convoy and stayed there until Hungnam.

Took part in guerilla hunt in February 1951 and was rotated home in March 1951. He served two tours in Vietnam, then retired in March 1971. Since then has worked as a San Bernardino County Park Ranger. He lives in Barstow, CA.

VINCENT J. YEASTED (IGOR), was born Dec. 24, 1929 in Pottsville, PA. He joined the USMC Aug. 24, 1949 and served with 1st Mar. Div., A Co., 7th Mar. Regt.





His memorable experience was the Battle of Supong. The 3rd Plt. started the battle with a full platoon. A CCF counter-attack that night and when the fighting was over, the 3rd Bn. broke through. There was seven men left of the 3rd Plt. and when they got to the bottom of the hill, Col. Litzenborg shook Yeasted's hand. He talked about how many CCF troops they wiped out and also commented about the engineer boots Yeasted was wearing. The colonel raised Yeasted's morale about 100 percent.

He was discharged Nov. 28, 1952. He has a wife, Mary, two children, and five grandchildren. He is employed as an electric lineman.

ALEXANDER E. ZIBOLSKI, was born July 3, 1929 in Milwaukee, WI. He enlisted in the USMCR on Dec. 2, 1947. He left for Camp Pendleton August 25 then on to Korea September 1. Was assigned to E/2 7th Bn., 1st Mar. Div.

Participated in the Inchon Landing and went on to Seoul. Made the Wonsan Landing, then to the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. After the evacuation he was assigned to Combat Service Group at Masan.

Returned to Quantico Brigade Platoon on July 5, 1951. Discharged from the unit Feb. 25, 1952. Rejoined the Milwaukee Reserve Unit. Retired from the unit July 1, 1986 with the rank of staff sergeant. Retired from civilian occupation in 1989.

He had the rare privilege and opportunity at the first International Chosin Few Reunion in San Diego to reintroduce Capt. John Yancy and Rev. Msgr. Cornelius Griffin (Chaplain of the 7th Marines).





Father Griffin told that they had last seen each other while in an ambulance in Korea, both of them had their jaws wired together so the only way to communicate was to make sounds.

STEPHEN ZURAW (ZEKE), was born June 12, 1924 in Ansonia, CT. He enlisted in the USMC April 19, 1942. After boot camp at Philippine Islands, he graduated from Radio School and was shipped overseas with the 11th Defense Bn.

He joined the 1st Mar. Raiders on Guadalcanal and took part in operations on New Georgia, Emirau, Guam, and Okinawa. Selected for the Navy V-12 Officer's Training Program August 1945. He returned to the States, but the end of WWII cancelled his class.





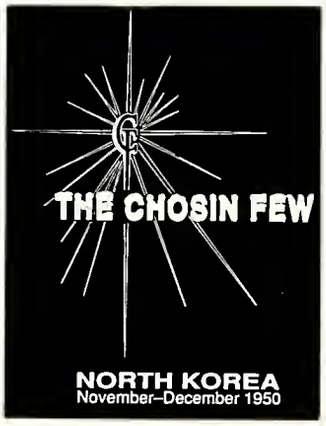
Next duty was with the 2nd Mar. Div. where he was twice deployed to the Mediterranean and served aboard the USS *Roosevelt*, *Sierra*, and *Coral Sea*.

In Korea he served as platoon sergeant and assistant platoon commander of 81mm Mortars, Wpns. Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Marines and saw action at Inchon, Seoul, Chosin Reservoir, South and Central fronts. He advocated development of a circular base plate for 81mm Mortars. His platoon was renown for their superlative speed and skill in delivering fire support and performed several demonstrations for allied officers and observers.

Returning from Korea, Zuraw was assigned to the Officer's Basic School at Quantico as a primary instructor and completed his enlistment there.

His memorable experience was an encounter with then Col. Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller one night during the attack on Seoul. Not recognizing him in the dark, Suraw thought he was a Marine from a special ammunition detail who was "goofing off" and he proceeded to "read him off!"

Married to the former Bette O. Nester, they have two sons, one daughter, and six grandchildren. They reside in Orange, CT. After 28 years with the Connecticut Judicial Department, he retired Oct. 1, 1989 as supervisor of the Superior Court Family Division.



ROSTER

Joseph A Abar Jr, USA, 17/7Div
William Abbott, USA, Hq/3/3/7Div
John C Abbott Jr, USMC, C/AntiTank/1
Timothy Abel, USMC, Wpns/2/1
Col W Ralph Abell, USMC F/2/7
Robert Aberle, USMC, Wpns/1/5
Donald Abraham, USA, C/1/32/7Div
Arthur V Abrahamson, USMC, D/2/5
James W Abrahamson Sr, USMC, H/3/5
Jerome "Jerry" Abrams, USA, M/31/7Div
Charles E Ackerman, USMC, A/1/7
David R Adams, USMC
Nate L Adams II, USMC Wpns/3/1
John W Adams, USMC, H/3/7
Ralph S Adams, USA, 3 Recon/3Div
Raymond J Adams, USMC A/1/1
Richard Thomas Adams, USMC E/2/1
Dr. William C. Adams, USMC D/1stMedBn
Howrd C Aderhold, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
BGen Harry C Aderholt, USAF 21stTrpCarSq
James A Adkins, USA Serv/31/7Div
Robert D Adkins, USMC 1stArmAmphBn
Edward N Aduddell, USA L/3/7/3Div
James W Aeppli, USN, CVL-29/USS Bataan
Edward A Agnew Sr, USMC, A/7thMTBn
John D Agostini, USA, D/1/31/7Div
Eugene J Aguilar, USMC K/4/11
Rudy Aguilar, USMC G/3/7
Andrew Aguirre, USMC B/1sTankBn
Emilio Ray Aguirre, USMC G/3/7
Robert C Aikins, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Bernard C Aitchison, RAF AirUn/BritComDiv
Frank F Albano, USMC C/1/1
Felix F Albano, USMC F/2/7 & G/3/1
Kenneth R Albano Sr, USMC I/J/3/7
Richard M Albert, USMC A/1/7
David Alberte, USMC Wpns/3/1
John R Albertson, USMC G/3/5
Thomas M Albrechta, USMC TACP/Hq/7
Joseph Alcantara, USMC A/1stEngBn
Henry Alcott, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Capt Robert M Alderson, USMC L/4/11
C E Alexander, USMC Hq/4/11
William G Alexander, USMC Wpns/2/5
Charles E Allan, RM 41IndCmdo
Corbin E Allen, USMC H&S/7
David F Allen, USMC Hq/2/11
Edison F Allen, USMC I/3/5
Freddie Allen, USMC C/1/5
Jack M Allen, USMC H&S/3/7
Leroy (NMI) Allen, USMC Wpns/3/7
Richard D Allen, USMC H&S/1/1
Stanley D Allen, USMC Hq/2/11
John D Allenbaugh, USAF 452BmbWg(L)/728Sq
SSgt Raymond E Alley, USMC A/1/5
SSgt Thomas L Almond, USMC H&S/Comm/5
Robert F Altenburger, USMC Hq/1/11
Norbert J Alvarez, USMC A/1/5
Edmond S Alves, USMC MP/HqBn
Charles A Amato, USMC H&S/7
Raymond S Ameel, USMC VMF-212
GySgt C J Anderson, USMC E/2/1
C Robert Anderson, USMC Hq/4/11
Charles V Anderson, USMC C/1/7
Einar A Anderson, USMC D/1stTankBn
Col E Martin Anderson, USMC B/1stAmphTracBn
Elliott T Anderson, USMC A/1stEngBn
Frederick "Rick" Anderson, USMC E/2/7
Frederick C Anderson, USMC G/3/1
Capt. G. T. Anderson, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Gordon E Anderson, USMC G/3/11
Henry O Anderson, USMC A/1/1
James A Anderson, USMC Wpns/1/1
Melvin L. Anderson, USN USS Stickell DD888
Stanley E Anderson, USA L/3/31/7Div
Stanley H Anderson, USMC I/3/7
Sterling O Anderson, USA G/2/7/3Div
1Sgt Willie L Anderson, USMC AntiTank/1
Walter R Anderson Jr, USMC Hq/2/7
SgtMaj Walter T Anderson, USMC M/4/11
Wolfgang "Gus" Anding, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
GySgt H W Andrasovsky, USMC A/1/1
William R Andresevic, USMC E/2/1
Maj John W Andrews, USMC D/2/7
William N Andrews, USMC I/3/11
Charles L Anger, USMC A/1/7
MGySgt Salv P Angerome, USMC H&S/2/11
Louis R Annacone, USMC 1stSPBn
Clifford H Antes, USMC H/3/1
Donald A Antes, USMC H&S/3/1
Ferdinand S Aramovich, USMC H&S/3/5
Bill V Araujo, USMC B/1/11
John J Arcuri, USMC ANGLICO/1stSigBn
John S Aregood, USMC H/3/5
David N Arellanes, USA G/2/31/7Div
Frank Arellanes, USMC C/1/1
Phil Arellano, USMC 1/11
James E Arie, USA Hq/31/7Div
GySgt John D Arie, USMC D/2/5
Paul S Armas, USMC Wpns/2/5
Don R Armstrong, USMC 1stMTBn
John Armstong Jr, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
HMC James L Armstrong, USMC/USN H&S/1
L T Armstrong, USMC VMF(N)542
Stephen H Armstrong, USMC D/2/5
CharlesJ Arnbrecht, USMC G/3/5
MSgt Charles C Arndt, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
John W Arndt, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Edward Roy Arney, USA G/31/7Div
Sgt J Ed Arnold, USA Hq/73Tanks/7Div
Ralph D Arnold, USN USS Leyte CVA32
SMaj Ted Arnold Jr, USMC A/1/11 & I/3/7
Santiago R Arreaga, USMC A/1stArmAmphBn
Gerald G Arribere, USMC 4.2/1
SMaj E W "Art" Arthur, USMC I/3/7
Floyd W "Jerry" Ash, USMC F/2/7
Billy J Ashcraft, USA H/7/3Div
Capt Calvin H Ashley, USMC G/3/1
Henry C Ashton, RM 41IndCmdo
William B Ashworth, USA 32/7Div
L L Aske, USA E/2/7/3Div
Leon W Astyk, USMC Hq/3/11
Hoskea H Atencio, USMC B/1stMTBn
Charles L Atkins, USMC Hq/4/11
Robert L Atkins, USMC A/1stEngBn
Norman J Aucoin, USN USS Leyte CV-32
William D Audet, USMC I/3/7
MGySgt Robt P Audibert, USMC H&S/H/3/5
Gerald E Augustine, USMC H&S/3/1
Fleming V Austin, USN USS Leyte CV32
Ralph G Avey Jr, USMC 1stMTBn
Phillip P Ayala, USMC F/2/7
Robert Ayala, USA D/15AAA/31/7Div
Darwin Aycock, USMC C/1stMTBn
Willard F "Bill" Ayer, USMC Recon/HqBn
LtCol Wm L Ayland, USMC C/1stTankBn

Col George A Babe, USMC C/1stEngBn
MGySgt John C Babyak, USMC D/2/1
Edward S Badger, USA Svc/17/7Div
Herbert L Badore, USMC L/4/11
Fioramante G Baggio, USMC/USN E/2/7
Lloyd V Bagnole, USMC E/2/7
Eugene Bagnoli, USMC C/1/1
Richard R Bahr, USMC B/1/7
Rev Suhyoung Baik, USA 57FA/7Div
Charles W "Bud" Bailey, USN/USMC RegtAid/H&S/5
George L Bailey, RM 41IndCmdo
JamesE Bailey, USMC I/3/7
Lawrence Bailey, USA C/32/7Div
Raymond S Bailey, USMC Hq/1/7
CDR Wm C Bailey, USN VF923 & 115
Walter L Bailey, USMC D/2/5
Al Baiocchi, USMC C/1/1
Chester L Bair, USA Tanks/32/7Div
John B Baird, USMC Hq/3/11
Robert Allen Baird, USMC A/1/7
Robert R Baird, USMC K/4/11
Robert T Baird, USN USS Frank Knox DDR-742
Burke D Baker, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Carl E Baker, USA D/1/32/7Div
Don Baker, USMC 1stMTBn
Donald P Baker, USMC Wpns/1/5
MGySgt Ernest A Baker, USMC D/1stEngBn
MGySgt Ferrall L Baker , USMC G/3/5
Henry H Baker, USMC 2/11
John W Baker Jr, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
MSgt Mike Baker, USMC D/2/5
Robert Harland Baker, USMC
George F Bakos, USMC I/3/1
Charles B Baldwin, USMC B/1/7
Richard J Baldwin, USMC G/3/5
Donald K Bales, USMC 1stCSG
Howard D Bales, USMC Hq/4/11
Henry Russell Ball, USMC F/2/1
James K Ball, USMC G/3/5
Forrest E Ballard, USMC F/2/1
Juan C Balleza, USMC G/3/7
ALfred E Banderman Jr, USMC D/2/7
Edward B Banks, USMC Hq/HqBn
Walter K Banks Jr, USMC B/1stArmAmphBn
George U Barbani, USMC Wpns/2/5
Thomas C Barbas, USMC D/2/7
Robert A Barbee, USMC Wpns/1/5
Robert E Barbee, USMC K/4/11
William S Barbee, USMC Wpns/1/5
Edward W Barber, USA T&T/4Sig/XCorps
George B Barber, USN USS Hoquiam(PF-5)
Robert L Barber, USMC G/3/1
Col Wm E Barber, MOH USMC F/2/7
Robert Barcheck, USMC 2/11
Edmund "ED" Bardy, USMC Wpns/1/7
James H Barefield, USMC I/3/1
Joseph J Baresh, USMC Wpns/1/1
Ray Barker, USMC 1stTankBn
Leo D Barlow, USMC I/3/1
GySgt Frank Barnak, USMC Wpns/3/1
James E Barnard, USMC FO/7
Harry Barnes, USMC Hq/HqBn
James E Barnes, USMC I/3/1
HMC(SS) John J Barnes, USMC/USN H&S/3/7
Robert I Barnes, USN VA195/USSPrinceton
Robert R Barnes, USMC H&S/2/7
Paul F Barnett, USN UDT-9/41IndCmdo
Edward R Baron, USMC D/2/5
David G Barreiros, USMC C/1/7
Col R Lloyd Barrett Jr, USMC H/3/1
Lionel W Barrick, USA Med/A/15/3Div
Reynolds Barron, USMC 1stEngBn
Gen Robert H Barrow, USMC A/1/1
Eugene E Barsaleau, USMC H&S/7
GySgt Jean E Bartels, USMC D/2/7
W H Bartenfeld Jr, USMC H&S/1/7
Carl E Bartholomew, USMC 1stEngBn
John Bartkiewicz, USMC D/1stTankBn
Robert J Barton, USMC F/2/5
Richard A Barz, USMC 1stMTBn
Maj Benjamin E Basham, USMC G/3/5
Pat Basile, USMC F/2/5
Wayne A "Sam" Bass, USMC Recon/HqBn
F A Basse Jr, USMC D/2/5
1Sgt Dewitt Batchelor, USA 96FA/XCorps
Clifford F Bates, USMC H&S/2/7
Jack K Bates, USMC Wireman/7
Richard A Bates, USMC H&S/3/5
Col William L Bates Jr, USMC Wpns/1/1
GySgt Harrison J Batiste, USMC C/1/5
Wilburn Thomas Baucom, USMC AntiTank/MTBn
Louis J Bauer, USMC A/1/7
Russell J Bauers Jr, USMC A/1/7
John R "Bob" Baughan, USMC A/1/5
Vern E Baumgartner, USN FireCtr/XCorps
Richard R Bautch, USMC B/1stEngBn
Felice J "Phil" Bavaro, USMC F/2/7
Paul E Bavousette, USMC Wpns/1/1
Floyd Baxter, USMC Wpns/1/1
CWO-3 Harry F Baxter, USMC G/3/7
Bruce F Beach, USMC ANGLICO/2/7
Norman L Beal, USMC 2/5
William C Beale, USMC B/1/1

Roy E Bearden, USMC 1stServBn
Walter A Bearden, USMC A/1/7
John E Beasley, USMC E/2/1
William E Beasley, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Roy Beattie Jr, USN USSHenrico/APA-45
James A Beaty, USA C/32/7Div
MGySgt James K Beaty, USMC Sup/1stServBn
John J Bebich, USMC G/3/7
Joseph P Bechard, USMC H&S/7 & H&S/1
GySst Billy Ray Beck, USMC H&S/2/1
Paul Beckelhimer, USA Hq/2/31/7Div
Raymond Beckham, USMC H&S/3/1
Brent John Beckman, USMC F/2/5
HMC R M Beckstead, USMC/USN H&S/1/1
Robert J Bedwell, USMC C/1/1
Kenneth W Beeler, USMC A/1/7
LCol Albert F Belbusti, USMC F/2/5
Elmer A Belg, USMC Wpns/3/1
Clarence D Bell, USMC Wpns/3/1
Carl E Bell, SMC Wpns/2/7
GySgt Erwin L Bell, USMC C/1/1
Forrest W Bell, USMC G/3/5
Gene Bell, USMC Wpns/3/7
George Bell, USMC L/4/11
GySgt James H Bell, USMC D/2/11
Robert W Bell, USMC Wpns/3/5
Frank T Belmares, USMC H/3/7
Edward R Beltran, USMC Wpns/1/5
Robert J Bena, USMC MTACS-2
Roland M Bendel, USN VF114/USS PhilSea
James B Bender, USMC A/1/7
Jerrold E Bender, USMC B/1stTankBn
Stanley O Bender, USMC H&S/3/1
Cecil J Bendy, USMC F/2/7
W Grayson Benham, USMC K/4/11
Kenneth W Benker, USMC A/7thMTBn
Charles J Bennett, USA HvyMtr/32/7Div
Maj Donald R Bennett, USMC B/1stTankBn
Richard R Bennett, USMC B/1/1
John A Bennett, USA MP/XCorps
Rod Bennett, USMC A/1/1
Robert E Bennett, USMC F/2/5
Taylor D Bennett Jr, USMC E/2/1
Vernon A Bennett, USMC A/1/5
MSgt Kenneth R Benson, USMC F/2/7
Jack W Bentley, USMC H&S/3/5
1Sgt Walter C Benton, USA MP/3Div
Robert B Berg, USMC H/3/5
Lee K Bergee, USMC E/2/1
E L Bergelt, USMC C/1stTankBn
LCol David S Berger, USMC Hq/3/11
Joseph B Bergman, USMC H&S/1stTankBn
Leslie W Bergman, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
Bernard R Beriau, USMC Recon/HqBn
Harold E Berlind, USMC H&S/7
Maj Raymond R Berling, USMC B/1stAmphTracBn
Richard J Bernard, USMC F/2/7
Louis F Bernardo, USA 50AAA/AWSP/XCorps
William E Bernhoft, USMC 1stCSG
Ross G Beronda, USMC B/1stTankBn
Carl A Bertoch, USMC D/2/1
Francis D Bertoni, USA F/2/7/3Div
Kenneth O Berumet, USMC I/3/5
James H Bess, USMC 1stMTBn
TSgt David W Bessire, USAF 50TrpCarSq/314
Edwin H Bettis, USA G/31/7Div
LCol Robert T Bey, USMC E/2/7
Milroy J Beydler, USA 7SigCo/4Sig/XCorps
CWO4 James S Bianco, USA Hq/185Eng/7Div
Joe Bibby, USMC VMF-214
Bobby W Bible, USMC AntiTank/7
Capt Thomas E Bickford, USMC C/1/11
Frank W Biddix, USMC H&S/5
Anthony V Biebel, USA C/1/32/7Div
Stanley Bieber, USMC H&S/5
Oscar L Biebinger, USMC/USN H&S/1stMTBn
Lawrence R Bielicke, USMC Recon/HqBn
Orville A Bierkle, USMC E/2/7
MSgt Richard Biliter, USA E/15/7Div
HMC Francis L Billings, USN USS Merganser AMS26
Milton W Binder, USMC H/3/11
CWO Rob R Birch, USMC D/1stMTBn
Homer Coleman Birdsong Jr, USMC E/2/11
George D Birk, USA I/31/7Div
Al Bishak Jr, USMC VMF-214
Joseph L Bizik, USMC D/2/7
Wayne V Bjork, USMC I/3/5
MGySgt Albert H Black, USMC H&HS(Fwd)/2/7
William D "Don" Blackburn, USA A/1/31/7Div
William C Blackwell, USMC Wpns&F/2/1
SMaj W D Blackwood, USA Hq/49FA/7Div
Rev Rayburn L Blair, USMC 3/1
MSgt Harold Blakeslee, USMC G/3/11
1Sgt Clifford C Blakely, USMC C/1/7
David Blanco, USMC D/1stTankBn
Rafael F Blanco, USMC G/3/5
MGySgt C "Pete" Bland, USMC Recon/HqBn
Harry S Bland, USMC A/1/5
LCol William J Blanton, USAF 61TrpCarSq/314
Cipriano Blas, USMC MP/HqBn
John A Blazer, USMC G/3/1
Daniel F Bledsoe, USMC 4.2/1
L D Blevins, USN USS Winston AKA-94
Cdr Williams D Blevins, USN VF-33/USS Leyte
Joseph A Blick, USMC G/3/7
James A Bliss, USMC Serv/2/11
Wendell N Blodgett, USMC A/1stEngBn
James E Blohm, USA Medic/3/31/7Div
Walter S "Scotty" Blomeley, USMC A/1/1
Robert W Blum, USMC E/2/1
Julius W Blume, USMC Recon/HqBn
Erdman W "Bob" Blythe, USMC Wpns/3/1
Arnold E Boardman, USA Hq/31/7Div
William A Bobar, USMC D/2/7
Dom J Boccanfuso, USMC S-3/11 & H/I/3/7
James S Bodack, USMC H&S/2/7
1Sgt William H Bodaford, USMC H/3/1
Clifford T Boe, USMC Wpns/1/7
Vern E L Boe, USMC F/2/11
Ralph H Boelk, USMC Wpns/1/7
John J Bogdan, USMC D/2/1
Ralph H Boggan, USMC D/2/7
Sam Boggs Jr, USA MP/XCorps
CWO Leo J Bogler, USMC H&S/3/7
Leon C Bohms, USMC/USN B/1/5
Dwayne L Boice, USMC Wpns/3/5
Harry Lee Bokemeyer, USMC H/3/11
Bill Boldenweck, USMC Wpns/2/1
LCol James D Boldman, USMC ANGLICO/1stSigBn
LCol Jack F Boles, USMC A/1/7
Joseph V Boley, USMC G/3/7
Edward R Bolton, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Walter P Bombardier, USA M/7/3Div
1Sgt Ernest P Bond Jr, USMC 1/11
James G Bondurant, USMC B/1/7
Joseph H Bondy, USMC C/1/7
Richard A Bonelli, USMC F/2/7
Jerome S Bonkowski, USMC H&S/2/7
D L Bonner, USMC 1stEngBn
Kenneth E Bonner, USA Med/7/3Div
James A Boone, USA 92FA/XCorps
Chester R Booth, USA 3rdMed/3Div
Williams H Booth Jr, USA G-2/Hq/XCorps
BGen George G Boram, USA Hq/XCorps
Russell J Borgomainerio, USMC E/2/5
Frederick Borowiec, USMC MP/H&S/HqBn
Louis A Borysewicz, USMC A/7thMTBn
Robert E Bouchard, USMC D/2/7
William M Boudousquie, USMC F/2/7
Larry T Bougetz, USMC ANGLICO/3/7
William L Bouley, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Joseph G L Bourgeois, USA Hq/7/3Div
William "Barry" Bourne, USMC VMF-212
Robert G Boutwell, USMC A/1/11
Neal E Bovay, USMC F/2/7
James C L Bowen, USMC H/3/1
Maj Virgil G Bowen, USMC G/3/11
WO Vernon I Bowen, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
SSgt Edward J Bower, USMC Wpns/2/7
MSgt R A Bowers Sr, USMC MP/HqBn
Charles R Bowker, USMC D/1stTankBn
Ralph E Bowles, USMC C/1/11
George L Bowman, USMC Wpns/3/5
Lenoise Bowman, USA A/13Eng/7Div
LGen A L Bowser, USMC G-3/Hq/HqBn
MSgt Walt A Bowsher Jr, USMC MP/HqBn
Lt Mose W Boyd, USMC H/3/5
Kenneth Boyer, USN USS Hank (DD-702)
Ray Boylan, USMC I/3/7
Maj Wm W Boynton, USMC 3/11
Jerry Lee Bozell, USMC Wpns/2/5
Clay W Brace, USMC H&S/5
Thomas C Bracken, USAF 61TrpCarSq/314
MSgt D M Bradbury, USMC C/1/7
Bob B Bradley, USMC A/1/7
1Sgt Chas D Bradley, USMC E/2/5
Maj Robert G Bradley, USMC C/1stEngBn
Cpl Al Bradshaw, USMC D/2/7
Darrell Victor Bradshaw, USMC C/1/5
David Brady, USMC Wpns/3/7
Howard H Brady, USMC Wpns/2/7
Joseph J Brady, USMC F/2/7
Raymond D Brady, USMC B/1/1
Thomas F Brady, USN CVL29/USSBataan
Morgan B Brainard, USMC A/1/1
Robert T Brammer, USMC G/3/5
Judson T Branam, USAF 21TrpCarSq
Daniel Joseph Brandi, USN USS St Paul
Norman J Brandon, USMC D/2/1
Richard A Brandtner, USMC Hq12/MAG-12
Richard A Brann, USMC A/1/7
John W Brannan, USMC H&S/1/1
Dr Peter V Brask, USMC 4.2/7
Robert L Brassil, USA 1/7/3Div
Robert J Bratton, USMC C/1/5
John W Brau, USMC I/3/1
H C Braund, RM 41IndCmdo
Alex Bravo, USA Svc/57FA/31/7Div
SMaj Herman H Brawner, USMC D/2/7
James R Brawner, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Bobby N Bray, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
James W Brayshay, USMC Hq/1/11
Marvin R Breithaupt, USMC ANGLICO/H&S/5
Wayne E Breitweiser, USMC A/1/1
Francis A Brennan , USMC D/2/7
John P Brennan, USMC H/3/5
John R Brennan, USMC D/2/7
William O Brennen, USMC Hq33/MAG-33
Jeremiah F Bresnahan, USMC A/1stTankBn
MSgt Thomas W Brewer, USMC H/3/11
Robert A Brewster, USMC D/1stTankBn
Charles B Bridges, USMC Wpns/1/1
Raymond Lloyd Bridges, USMC H&S/Comm/5
Capt Alan W Bridwell, USMC Wpns/1/1
James F "Jim" Brieger, USMC B/1stEngBn
Daniel M Briggs, USMC A/1/1
Jack L Briggs, USA A/49FA/7Div
Donald D Bright, USMC D/2/1
Louis Bringwald Jr, USA M/3/31/7Div
Robert A Brobst, USMC D/2/11
C L Brock, USA B/7/3Div
MSgt Melton D Brock, USMC 1stEngBn
Harold D Brooks, USMC G/3/5
Jackie C Brooks, USA L/3/31/7Div
Olin R Brooks Jr, USMC Sup/1stArmOrdnanc
LCol M M Brosmer ANC, USA 1stMASH
Robert L Broussard, USMC TACP/2/1
Alfred W Broward, USMC Wpns/3/5
Ronald D Broward, USMC A/1/1
Allen D Brown, USMC H&S/1/1
Darrel L Brown, USMC Wpns/2/1
Donald S Brown, USMC A/1/7
Ernest E "Gene" Brown, USMC D/1stMTBn
Frank C Brown Jr, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Grantford R Brown, USA D/15AAA/7Div
Harvey C Brown, USMC Comm/2/5
Herbert L Brown, USMC A/1/7
James E Brown, USMC G/3/1
James E Brown Jr, USMC C/1/7
John H Brown, USMC Wpns/3/5
James M Brown Jr, USMC Wpns/1/5
Richard Alexander Brown, USMC H&S/7
Richard L Brown , USMC Hq/1stTankBn
LCol Travis D Brown, USMC C/1stTankBn
David W Browne, USMC H&S/H & G/3/1
Charlie Browning, USMC B/1/5
John R Browning, USMC H&S/1stMTBn
Harry E Bruce, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
John M Bruce Jr, USMC D/2/7
Col E J Bruger, USA B/2/7/3Div
Leroy A "Lee" Brussow, USA L/3/7/3Div
1Sgt Elbert H Bryan Jr, USMC Wpns/1/7
Fred N Bryan, USMC/USN Wpns/1/5
LCol Walter H Bryan , USAF 40FgtSq/35FgtGrp
G W Bryant, USMC H&S/2/11
Hebert L Bryant, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Enoch J "Buck" Buchanan, USAF 62TrpCarSq/314TCGp
John M Buchanan, USMC K/4/11
Robert L Buchanan, USMC Hq/2/1
Clair E Buchholz, USMC B/1stTankBn
Maj John A Buck, USMC Hq/HqBn
James J Buckles, USMC Comm/H&S/7
Edward D Buckley, USMC C/1/11
Robert S Budge, USA Surgeon/32/7Div

William A Buell Jr, USMC B/7thMTBn
Joseph F Buerger, USMC Wpns/1/5
Ernest C Buhr, USMC H&S/7
Albert M Bukovsky, USMC 4.2Mtrs
Dr Dominic M Bulgarella, USMC F/2/1
A G Bulman, RM 41IndCmdo
James G Bumstead, USN VF-114/USSPhilSea
Sfc Edward G Bunn, USA I/3/7/3Div
Sgt Carlos A Bunting, USMC Wpns/F/2/7
MSgt Robert S Bunton, USMC Hq/HqBn
Harry L Bunyan, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Fred T Buono, USMC D/1stMedBn
Joseph F Buonomo, USMC MP/HqBn
Cleveland B Burbage Jr , USMC F/2/5
Ronald L Burbridge, USMC B/1/7
Bill D Burden Sr, USMC A/1/5
Capt B E Burgess, USMC D/1stMTBn
L Frank Burgess, USMC Hq/HqBn
1Sgt Nathan W Burgess, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
Weldon A Burgett, USMC Recon/HqBn
Harry L Burke Jr, USMC F/2/7
John J Burke, USMC TACP/2/7
John L Burke Jr, USMC H&S/3/1
Richard J Burke, USMC E/2/7
Thomas M Burke, USMC E/2/5
Jack C Burkett, USMC Wpns/3/1
Robert P Burkhardt, USMC E/2/5
Bob Burks, USMC C/1/7
George R Burmeister, USMC Wpns/1/5
Donald A Burner, USMC F/2/5
David E Burnett, USMC I/3/1
W Elliott Burnett Jr, USMC H&S/11
William M Burnett, USMC H/3/7
Donald R Burning, USA G/2/7/3Div
Donald C Burns, USMC Wpns/2/5
Hershall W Burns, USMC AntiTank/1
Don E Burris, USMC C/1/1
Travis V Burrough, USMC A/1stSPBn
William R Burry, USMC H&S/2/7
Darrell G Burt, USMC 11
Billy G Burtlow, USMC 1stOrdBn
Capt James H Burton, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Richard A Burton, USMC 81mm/3/5
MGySgt Ben H Busch, USMC D/1stTankBn
Jesse B Bush Jr, USMC C/1/1
Steven V Bush, USMC
George W Bush Sr, USMC C/1stTankBn
Albert Buss, USMC K/4/11
Carl E Bussema, USMC H/3/11
Burt H Butcher, USMC H&S/7
Hobart L Butler, USMC 1stServBn
Joseph W Butler, USMC I/3/5
Robert C Butler, USMC MarDet/USSPhilSea
Robert L Butterfield, USMC AntiTank/1
Gene W Buxton, USMC H&S/7
Lawrence L Byers, USAF 4TrpCarSq
Benjamin A Byland, USMC D/1stEngBn
Roy E Byrd Jr, USA F/2/7/3Div
Dr Edward G Byrne, USMC/USN H&S/7
James F Byrne, USMC G/3/1

Joseph L Cadorette, USA I/17/7Div
Roland A Cadwell, USMC H&S/2/7
Leon A Cady, USMC I/3/1
Hector A Caffrata, MOH, USMC F/2/7
Blackie Cahill, USMC G/3/5
TSgt Buzz Cahn, USAF 50TrpCarSq/314
Burnett H Cain Jr, USMC E/2/1
Peter J Calabria, USMC A/1/1
Daniel D Caldwell, USMC B/1/7
G R Caldwell, USMC Wpns/3/1
Jack D Caldwell, USMC 3/7
Forrest W Calkins, USA H/17/7DIV
Donald J Call, USMC TACP/Hq/5
Warden P B Call, USMC A/1/5
SMaj Wallaceo Callaghan, USMC E/2/5
Gerald W Callahan, USMC 3/7
Robert L Callahan, USMC M/4/11
William F Callahan, USMC Recon/HqBn
John F Callan, USMC/USN E/1stMedBn
Richard D Callaway, USMC Antitank/7
Col James M Callender, USMC 3/11
Manuel Peter Callis, USMC 5
Philip A Calvert, USMC F/2/5
Jesus Camarillo, USMC H&S/2/11
Robert C Cameron, USMC I/3/11
Robert P Cameron, USMC H/3/7
William A "Bill" Camic, USA 4SigBn/XCorps
Ron Camillo, USMC H/3/5
Maj James C Camp Jr, USMC B/1stMTBn
Donald H Campbell, USMC H/3/11
Edward J Campbell, USA HvyMtr/32/7Div
MSgt Joe D Campbell, USMC TACP/Hq/1
Luther S Campbell, USA I/3/32/7Div
Robert S Campbell, USMC I/3/7
Melvin L Cane, USMC A/1/7
Roy H Cannon, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Troy L Cannon, USMC E/2/7
MSgt Anthony Capece, USMC E/1stMedBn
Joseph Capizzano Jr, USMC 1stCSG 5thMar
Sgt Joseph A Capito, USMC A/1/1
Maj Michael C Capraro, USMC Hq/HqBn
Anthony R Capuano, USMC L/4/11
Frederick W Caramanica, USMC H/3/5
Col H William Card Jr, USMC Hq/2/11
Rick Cardenas, USA F/7/3Div
E P Carey, USMC VMF-323
MSgt J P Carey, USMC MAG-12
LGen R E Carey, USMC Hq/G/3/1
Anthony "Tony" Carlomastro, USA Serv/1/32/7Div
Robert H Carlton, USMC 2/5
1Sgt Charles L Carmin, USMC H&S/3/1
William W Carlisle, USMC Wpns/1/5
John P Caron, USMC H&S/3/5
Bill L Carpenter, USMC H/3/5
Cecil Ray Carpenter, USMC/USN G/3/5
Col S H Carpenter, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
David V Carr, USA 187thRCT
Howard P Carr Sr, USMC D/2/1
Alfonso A Carrano, USMC G/3/1
Carl A Carreras, USA 79Eng/XCorps
Johnny R Carrion, USMC G/3/7
John L Carroll Jr, USMC F/211
Richard A Carson, USMC B/1/7
William J Carson, USMC G/3/7
Cpl H Ray Carter, USMC H&S/1stMedBn
Sgt Henry A Carter, USMC C/1/1
William D Cartledge, USMC B/1/7
Maj James W Cartwright, USAF TrpCarSq/314
Kenneth R Cartwright, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Oscar C Cartwright, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
William J Cartwright, USMC F/2/5
Joseph P Caruso, USMC H/3/11
Ralph C Casarez, USMC A/1stEngBn
Richard D Casaus, USMC E/2/5
MSgt Michael P Casella, USMC Wpns/1/1
Daniel A Casey, USA A/44Eng/XCorps
Ltc Edward J Casey, USA 79Eng/XCorps
Mark E Casey, USN USS H J Thomas DDR833
Philip J Casey, USMC H/3/5
William R Casey, USMC H&S/2/7
Eugene E Cash, USMC H&S/5
Daniel W Cass, USMC F/2/1
Paul J Cassidy, USMC B/1/1
George Cassinera, USA G/3/32/7Div
Thomas V Cassis, USMC D/2/7
MSgt J Edward Castile, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Patrick E Castille, USMC H&S/1/1
Alfonso Castillo, USMC I/3/1
Col A J Catania, USA 377TrkCo/XCorps
Maj Forrest E Caudle, USMC VMF-323
Thomas J Caufield Jr, USMC Hq/7
S E "Jim" Causey, USMC F/2/1
SMaj Carlos Cavazos Jr, USMC B/1/1
1Sgt Bobby J Cavitt, USMC F/2/11 & A/1/1
Ralph W Cearley, USMC 1stMTBn
Vincent Cedano, USMC D/1stTankBn
Oscar M Cejudo, USMC H/3/5
Tony Ceresa, USMC H&S/1/1
Adrian A Cervini Sr, USMC H/3/11
Raymond C Cesaretti, USMC C/1/7
Donald R Chadwick, USMC Wpns/1/7
Richard E Chamberlain, USA E/2/7/3Div
John I Chambers Sr, USA F/17/7Div
John A Champ, USN USS St Paul
SMaj A B Chance Jr, USMC B/1stMTBn
C William Chance, USA C/10FA/3Div
Donald W Chandler, USA E/31/7Div
John D Chandler, USMC C/1/7
Billy J Chapman, USMC F/2/1
Franklin J "Jack" Chapman, USA D/31/7Div
Joseph W Chapman, USMC B/C/1stMTBn
Capt Laurel E Chapman, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Patrick F Charlebois, USMC H/3/5
Jack E Charlton, USMC B/1stTankBn
SMaj Ken Chase, USMC H&S/H/3/7
Kenneth L Chase, USA A&C/AAA AW/3Div
Jacob R Chavez, USMC A/1/11
Pete Chavez, USMC 1stMTBn
George E Cheesman, RM 41IndCmdo
Joseph P Cherney, USMC 1stEngBn
Robert W "Bob" Chester Sr, USMC B/1/11
Roy Chevrie Jr, USMC B/1/11
Earl J Chiasson Jr, USMC C/7thMTBn
Richard George Chick, USMC A/1/1
Thomas E Childress, USMC Wpns/2/7
Donald L Childs , USMC F/2/7
CWO W F "Jack" Childs, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Lowell E Chippy, USMC H&S/1
James M Chirico, USMC Wpns/1/1
William J Chirkis, USMC H/3/5
William F Chisholm, USA G/31/7Div
Linus P Chism, USMC 1stMTBn
Byung-Ku (Mike) Choe, ROK Intp/E/2/5
Sgt Louis F Choquette, USA A/10Eng/3Div
Edward A Christensen Jr, USMC Wpns/3/7
Eugene J Christenson, USMC H&S/3/5
Arnold J Christiansen, USMC D/1stEngBn
John L Christiansen, USMC D/2/7
Richard C Christiansen, USMC H/3/5
H Paul Christie, USMC 4.2/1
Raymond G Christman, USMC/USN B/1/5
John P Christopher, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Eugene R Ciliberti, USMC Comm/1/5
Kenneth Cipriano, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
1Sgt James D Citta , USMC AntiTank/7
Richard D Clabo, USMC F/2/7
Col Allen B Clark, USMC Hq/11
Maj Bobby E Clark, USMC MAG-33
Chester Clark, USMC 7thMTBn
Elmo Clark, USMC A/1stEngBn
Edgar Duke Clark, USMC Wpns/2/5
Edward L Clark, USMC C/1/5
James L Clark, USA 7/3Div
Jack M Clark, USMC MTACS-2
Larry P Clark, USMC ServSqd12/MAG12
CWO3 Raymon A Clark, USMC Hq/1stSPBn
Robert C Clark, USMC H&S/1
Truman Clark, USMC VMF(N)-513
Ted L Clark, USMC D/2/11
Thomas C Clarke, USMC AntiTank/1
W James Clarke, USMC 3/11
George J Claus, USMC Wpns/2/1
Bryant E Clawson, USMC D/2/1
James A Claypool, USMC/USN E/2/7
Lawrence G Cleary, USMC C/1/5
Jack R Cleckner, USMC 5
CWO4 Robert A Clement, USMC B/1/5 & S2/1/5
Warren C Cleven, USMC I/3/5
John O "Jack" Clifford, USMC PO/HqBn
Harry D Clifton, USMC D/1stMedBn
Maj Gerald J Clinton, USA I/3/31/7Div
James R Close, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Kenneth D Clothier, USMC Hq/1/11
James S Coakley, USMC A/1stEngBn
Franklin W Coates, USMC C/1stTankBn
Robert W Coburn, USA C/1/7/3Div
Donald G Cochran, USMC Hq/5
Donald R Cochran, USMC Hq/1stArmAmphBn
Bill R Cockrell, USMC D/2/7
John E Code USMCR, USMC C/1/7
Edward G Coderre, USMC H/3/7
Paul D Coe, USA Svc/57FA/7Div
Charles Coen, USAF 729thBmbsq
Robert J Coffee, RM 41IndCmdo
Jesse T Coffman, USMC I/3/5
Maj Jack A Cohoon, USMC A/1/1
Col Jack Colborn, USA 4SigBn/XCorps
Frank Ernest Cold, USMC Hq/7
Charles F Cole, USN USS Ozbourn DD846
Charles H Cole, USMC B/1/11
MSgt Fred J Cole, USMC Hq/HqBn
John C Cole, USMC I/3/5
Walter E Cole, USMC Recon/HqBn
Paul F Coleman, USMC Wpns/3/7
Clarence W Coles, USMC Hq/3/11
Alfred J Collet, USMC H/3/7
SMaj John T Collier, USMC G/3/1
MGySgt Robert L Collier, USMC MP/Hq/5
Col Charles E Collins, USMC 3/1
MSgt C T Collins, USA B/31/7Div
Earl "Tiny" Collins, USMC C/1stMTBn
James G Collins, USMC A/1/7
James S Collins, USMC H/3/1

Lester T Collins, USA F/2/32/7Div
William H "Spot" Collins, USMC 1/7
Jack T Colman, USMC H/3/7
Harry W Colmery Jr, USMC VMF-312
Stefano Colucci, USMC I/3/7
Albert J Compston, USMC D/2/11
Ross L Compton, USMC G/3/5
SMaj Richard W Conard, USMC C/1/5
Rocco A Conforti, USA K/31/7Div
GySgt William E Conley, USMC A/1stMTBn
Benjamin J Conn, USA K/31/7Div
LCol H G Connell, USMC 3/7
John J Connell, USMC I/3/7
Joseph R Connell, USMC B/7thMTBn
Phillip J "Jerry" Connelly, USMC G/3/7
Joseph A Connerton, USA Hq/7/3Div
John W Connors, USMC 1stSigBn
Capt Jerry Conover, USMC S-3/11
Alan B Conrad, USMC H/3/5
Col Donald Conroy, USMC VMF-214
Andrew Contreras, USMC B/1stMTBn
Rodolfo Melchor Contreras , USMC I/3/5
George H Cook, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Harry E Cook Jr, USMC F/2/1
Col Kenneth O Cook, USMC G/3/7
Melbourne D Cook, USA 7/3Div
Melvin R Cook, USMC Wpns/3/5
Oscar C Cook, USMC G/3/11
Harry E Cooke, USA K/3/7/3Div
Eugene R Cookus, USA D/10Eng/3Div
Melville J Coolbaugh, SA L/3/31/7Div
Neil R Coombs, USMC AntiTank/5
MGySgt Francis L Cooper, USMC B/1stSPBn
George A Cooper, USMC H&S/2/7
Leslie Coote, RM 41IndCmdo
Maj Edgar P Copelan, USA B/57FA/7Div
Peter A Coraci, USMC H/3/5
GySgt Robert J Corbett, USMC A/1stTankBn
CDR John D X Corcoran, USN USS Borie
Gerard A Cormier, USMC G/3/7
Robert "Bob" Cornett, USMC 1stTankBn
Donald J Cornish, USMC E/2/7
Joseph R Correa, USMC D/2/7
Robert A Cortez, USMC H&S/5
Samuel E Cortright Jr, USMC/USN 1stMedBn
John Corzan, USMC H/3/1
Sando E Cosenza, USN USS Bataan
Joseph Costanza, USMC C/1stMTBn
Ronald A Costello, USMC
1Sgt Robt M Costello, USMC G/3/7
Charles E Costrello, USMC Wpns/3/7
Jesse J Cothren Sr, USMC MAG-12
Lee O Cotillier, USA B/58FA/3Div
MSgt Gilbert G Cotton, USMC H&S/7
Grover N Cotton Jr, USMC H/3/5
James G Cotton, USMC D/2/7
Walter E Couillard, USMC H&S/2/7
Raymond D Coulson, USMC E/2/7
Donald C Coulter, USA L/3/7/3Div
Leigh F Countryman, USMC E/2/7
Roland Cournoyer, USMC H&S
Capt Donald G Courtney, USMC H&S/HqBn
SSgt Jack H Courtney, USMC H/3/11
Benjamin J Couto, USMC ANGLICO/1stSigBn
Richard E Coutre, USN USS St Paul
Jerry R Couture, USMC Wpns/1/7 & B/1/7
Gerald E Coverstone, USMC MarDet/USS Phil Sea
William F Covington, USA B/9FA/3Div
William L Coward Sr, USMC E/2/7
James C Cowman, USMC G/3/7
James R Cox, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
GySgt Thomas F Cox, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Troy G Cox, USMC B/1/5
W Clive Cox, RM 41IndCmdo
James R Coy, USMC B/1/11
John D Coyle, USN USS E G Small DD838
Norman R Crabtree, USMC AutoMaint/1stMTBn
Jerry D Craddock, USMC F/2/1
Clement M Craig, USN VF193/USSPRINCETON
LGen E A Craig, USMC Hq/HqBn
Richard J Craig, USMC L/4/11
Kenneth J Cram, USMC 3/11
MSgt Rex Cramer, USAF/2/31/7Div
Richard E Crandall, USMC G/3/1
Capt John H Craven CHC/USN, USMC Hq/7
Myron W Crawford, USMC I/3/1
Connie Mack Crawley Sr,USMC B/1/11
GySgt John Crazy Bear, USMC B/1stMTBn
William F Creason, USMC G/3/5
Charles R Creech, RM 41IndCmdo
Douglas T Creelman, USMC B/1/1
WGCMDR R C Cresswell, DFC, RAAF Wing Cmdr/77Sqdn
Randall "Gene" Crisp, USMC B/1/1
William E Crites, USMC Recon/HqBn
Charles J Crittenden, USMC
Joseph A Crivello Jr, USMC E/2/5 & B/1/11
William J Croasmun, USMC G/3/11
Richard G Crocker, USMC A/1stMTBn
Col William G Crocker, USMC H&S/5
Capt Chas B Crockett JR, USN VC-4/Det3/ USSLeyte
Capt Ronald K Crockford, USMC Wpns/3/7
Charles E Crofoot, USMC H&S/1
LCDR Francis J Cronin, USN VF-32 USS Leyte
SMaj Donald L Cropper, USMC Recon/HqBn
Cpl William P Cross, USMC D/2/5
LCol Ralph B Crossman, USMC Recon/HqBn
George S Crotts Jr, USMC D/2/7
James D Crouch, USMC D/2/1
William R Crow, USMC Hq/7
Wesley E Crowe, USMC C/1/5
Joe S Crowell, USMC D/2/5
James J Cruice, USMC I/3/7
Richard A Cruickshank,USMC D/2/11
Watson Crumbie, USMC L/4/11
Alex A Csiszar, USMC H&S/1stTankBn
Salome "Jim" Cuellar, USMC B/1stMTBn
Donald L Cull, USMC
Cpl G H Culverwell, USMC D/2/7
Francis P Cumiskey, USMC FO/A/1/11
James A Cummings, USMC Wpns/1/1
Peter E Cummings, USA F/2/31/7Div
Virgil L Cummings, USMC B/1/1
David K Cunningham, USMC C/1/7
John W Cunningham Jr, USMC 4.5'RktBn/11
William T Cunningham, USMC 1stCSG
Peter A Curcio Sr, USMC E/2/5
Myron K Curdy, USA A/1/32/7Div
William C Currier, RM 41IndCmdo
Jack Curtis, USMC I/3/5
Donald W "Don" Cushion, USMC D/1stMedBn
Robert E Custance, USMC I/3/7
F G Cutts, USMC H&S/I/3/5
Raymond W "Ski" Cybulski, USMC Wpns/3/7
Alfred V Czarnecki, USMC A/1/1
Edward J Czarnecki, USA D/772MP/XCorps
Cpl Frank P Czyscon, USMC F/2/1

William C Dabbs, USMC Wpns/1/5
Sfc John Dacey, USA Med/32/7Div
Col Adlin P Daigle, USMC Wpns/2/1
Joseph L Daigle, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
T Ned Daily, USMC S-2/1/5
Louis Dale, USMC A/1/1
Clarence L Dalen, USMC VMF-312
Capt P H Dallmann, USN ANGLICO/7Div
Floyd Dalton, USA HvyMtr/7/3Div
LCol Robert J Dalton, USMC Wpns/2/1
Thomas M Daly, USA G/2/7/3Div
Norman P Damiens, USMC C/1/11
GySgt Richard E Danford, USMC F/2/7
SSgt James G Dangler, USMC A/7thMtBn
Anthony Daniele, USMC H&S/1
Walter R Daniels Sr, USMC H&S/1/11
Richard W Danielson, USMC I/3/5
John E Dannaher, USMC Wpns/3/7
Raymond E Danner, USMC C/1/11
Harvey D Dannhaus, USMC Wpns/5
Richard W Dapser, USMC Hq/7
Joseph A Dardard, USMC G/3/5
MSgt Lee E Darling Jr, USMC Hq/HqBn
Lynn E Darling, USA Hq/17/7Div
Laurin Darrell, USMC Hq/2/5
James E Daugherty, USMC I/3/5
Michael R Daugherty, USMC Hq/1/7
Charlie B Davidson Jr, USMC E/3/1
Allan D Davis, USMC Sig/1stCSG
LTCol Charles E Davis, USA G/2/31/7Div
Charles H Davis, YNC, USN CV47/USSPhilSea
Capt David A Davis, USMC Hq/HqBn
Edwin A Davis, USA A/44Eng/XCorps
Ellis H Davis, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
Edward S Davis, USMC G/3/5
Graydon W Davis, USMC F/2/7
Sgt Joe B Davis, USMC B/1/1
Jim F Davis, USMC/USN C/1stMedBn
LCol Jack W Davis, USMC H&S/1
Lynn A Davis, USMC F/2/7
Capt M "Dave" Davis, USMC H&S/1/1
Cpl Matt M Davis III, USMC D/2/7
Oscar L Davis, USMC G/3/1
Raeburn Clark Davis Jr, USMC B/1/7
Raymond F Davis, USMC B/7thMTBn
Gen Raymond G Davis, USMC Hq/1/7
SgtMaj Robert L Davis, USMC F/2/1
Scotty Wayne Davis, USMC C/1stTankBn
Vay G Davis, USMC I/3/5
Col William J Davis, USMC A/1/7
CDR William P Davis, USMC/USN B/1/7
GySgt William T Davis, USMC Recon/HqBn
Harold L Dawe Jr, USMC C/1/5
Ralph E Dawson, USMC C/1/1
HMCS Walter L Dawson, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Paul Day, USMC I/3/5
Charles C Dean, USMC Band/HqBn
Thomas C Deas, USN USS Consolation AH-15
John W Deasy, USMC A/1/5
Albert A Debnar, USMC C/1stEngBn
Emerson K Decker, USMC 1stOrdBn
Richard J De Cristofaro, USMC D/2/11
Jack F Dedrick, USMC H/3/1
Ronald L Deeney, USMC
Charles V Deffendall, USMC E/2/5
E W Deflyer, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Mayhlon L Degernes Jr, USMC I/3/1
Dr David R De Helms, USMC H&S/3/1
Edgar L Deighan, USMC H&S/1/11
Freddie T De La Garza, USMC D/7thMTBn
James R Delaney, USMC 4.2/7
Fred E Delange, USN USS Bataan
Richard Delauter, USMC D/2/1
Dr Philip Del Campo, USMC B/1/1
Arnold M Del Castillo, USMC H&S/1/5
Felix Del Giudice, USMC E/2/1
Thomas Dello Russo, USMC G/3/7
James C Delong, USA K/31/7Div
GySgt D V De Luca, USMC I/3/7
Joseph J Deluca, USMC H&S/4/11
Henry De Luna, USMC G/3/5
John Demello, USA E/2Eng/XCorps
Irl Dement, USMC D/2/7
Alex L DeMetropoulos, USMC H&S/7
Mario DeMitchell, USMC Recon/HqBn
Don Deml, USA I/32/7Div
Marion Frank Demming, USMC 1stEngBn
Frank A Demola, USMC A/1/1
Joseph W De Monaco, USMC H&S/B/1/7
Norman J Demond Sr, USMC Wpns/3/1
John J Dempsey, USMC Wpns/1/1
Michael J Denigan, USMC D/2/7
Robert T Dennehy, USA Hq/7/3Div
Carl R Dennis, USMC G/3/1
Clifford R Dennis, USMC C/1/5
E Glenn Dennis, USMC 1stCSG
James Dennis, USMC D/2/5
Winston N Dennis, USMC G/3/5
John C Denny, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Paul E Denny, USMC H/3/7
1SgtWM C Denton, USMC E/2/1
Arthur J D'eon, USA D/772MP/XCorps
Alphonse F Depietro, USMC E/2/5
William E Depingre, USMC I/3/5
LCol Edwin A Deptula, USMC E/2/5
Norman J Deptula, USA 581SigRel/XCorps
Arthur Derby, RM 41IndCmdo
Vince Derize, USMC A/1/5
Quinto De Santis, USMC F/2/1
Donald A Desloover, USMC I/3/1
Charles S Devalliere, USMC Wpns/1/5
Francis J "Frank" Devine, USMC Wpns/1/1
LtCol Lance D Devon, USMC C/1/1
Joshua P Devore, USMC 4.2/1
Herbert G Dewitt, USMC H&S/7
Cornelius Deyoung, USMC B/1stMTBn
Max W Diamond, USMC Hq & I/3/11
Capt Chas R Dickerson, USMC C/1stMedBn
Maj David "Gunny" Dickson, USMC Hq/1
TSgt Earl J Dickson, USA F/31/7Div
William "Pappy" Diefenbach, USMC E/2/5
Leslie N Dienstberger, USMC Wpns/2/7
LCol Phil A Dierickx, USMC B/1/5
Joseph F Digney , USMC 1stEngBn

Januarius P Dimond, USMC Hq/HqBn
Sherman L Dingeldein, USMC H&S/3/5
Alton L Dishon, USMC D/1stTankBn
Bertie W "Jack" Ditmer, USMC A/1/11
John King Diveny, USMC ANGLICO/G/3/7
Frank S Dix Jr, USMC H&S/2/5
Floyd L Dixon, USMC Hq/1/11
Emil Dlwgosh, USMC 4.2/5
Robert V Doan, USMC H&S/7
GySgt Herbert B Doane, USMC
William B Dobbie Jr, USMC D/2/5
1Sgt Paul Ray Dobson, USMC C/1/11 & I/3/5
Ray J Dodd, USMC E/2/1
Nicholas Dodosh, USMC F/2/5
LCol Richard M Doezema, USMC F/2/11
Edward P Doherty, USA 772MP/XCorps
Roy N Doherty, USMC H&S/2/5 & D/2/5
Scott Heywood Doherty, USMC H/3/5
Gunther Dohse, USMC C/1/5
James P Dolan, USMC 5
Francis G Domanic, USA Serv/57FA/7Div
Harold Don, USMC Wpns/1/1
P M Donaho, USMC D/2/1
SSgt James W Donahue, USMC H&S/1/1
James A Doner, USMC H&S/11
Joseph W Donnelli, USMC C/1/1
R J Donohue, USMC ANGLICO/1/5
Raymond J Donohue, USMC 4.5"RktBn/11
1Sgt C J Donovan, USMC G/3/1
Timothy J Donovan, USMC B/1stEngBn
Dennis E Dorman, USA C/31/7Div
Robert L Dosh, USMC F/2/1
Benny C Dotson, USMC C/1/5
CPO James E Dougherty, USN DD859/USS Norris
Maj Clifford C Doughty, USMC 1/11
Marvin T Dowd , USMC A/1/1
David W Dowdakin, USMC C/1/7
SSgt Kenneth E Dower, USMC G-2/Hq/HqBn
David L Downey, USMC D/5
Robert E Downing, USMC H/3/5
Willard C Downs, USMC A/1stEngBn
James J Doyle, USMC E/2/7
Col R E Drake, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Ernest W Dreyer, USN USS Massey DD778
Tom Driscoll, USMC A/1/5
William H Droeger, USMC Wpns/3/1
Maj Louis E Droste Jr, USAF 21TrpCarSq
William R Dry, USMC H&S/3/7
Ben Dryden, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Col D B Drysdale, DSO, OBE, RM, RM 41IndCmdo
Matthew R Dubeck, USMC 1stEngBn
J T Dubinski, USMC MTACS-2
Stephen C Dubois, USMC D/1stMedBn
LCol Roy M Ducharm, USMC H&S/7
Don L Ducsai, USMC M/4/11
Paul A Dudash, USA B/39FA/3Div
Paul P Dudyk, USA Med/7/3Div
LCol Walter N Duffett, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Dan Duffey, USMC A/1/1
Joseph E Duffy, USMC I/3/7
Kenneth Duffy, USMC H&S/B/1/7
CWO Walter L Dugan, USMC B/1/11 & A/1/7
Donald A Dugay, USMC D/1stEngBn
J W Dulaney, USMC A/1/5
Aloysius J Dullinger, USMC A/1/7
Keith O Dumond, USMC H/3/1
SMaj Ernest K Dunahoo, USMC Hq/1/11
Leonard E Dunaski, USMC H/3/5
Richard D Dunbar, USMC H&S/2/1
Clifton B Duncan, USMC B/1/5
MGySgt Chas E Duncan Jr, USMC A/1/5
James C Duncan, USA D/15AAA/31/7Div
Jack W Duncan, USMC D/2/5
Richard C Duncan, USMC B/1stMTBn
GySgt Robert L Duncan, USMC H/3/7
Ralph O Duncan, USMC H&S/3/5
Thomas E Duncan, USMC C/1/7
William V "Bill" Dunford Jr, USA D/15AAA/7Div
Ronald C Dunkle, USMC F/2/5
Richard M Dunlap, USMC C/1/7
Roy C Dunmire, USMC Wpns/2/5
Bill Dunn, USMC 3/5
George B Dunn, USMC/USN Hq/11
George L Dunn, USMC C/1/5
Randal Edwin Dunn, USMC H&S/7
John R Durham, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Thomas A Durham Jr, USMC Hq/3/5
John Duritsky, USA 32/7Div
Robert C D'urso, USMC K/4/11
Pete Dusanowsky, USMC G/3/1
Victor M Dutka, USMC C/1/11
Ronald R Duval, USMC F/2/5
Jack K Dyches, USMC 1stOrdBn
CWO Dan Dyer, USMC B/1/5
GySgt John R Dyer, USMC D/2/5
MSgt Robert C Dyer, USMC 4.2/1

Terence Patrick Earley, USMC E/2/7
MSgt Harry D Early, USMC H&S/2/5
LCol Edward V Easter, USMC H/3/11
1Sgt Arthur Eastman, USMC 5
Lyle D Eastman, USMC H&S/7
Richard Eberle, USMC D/2/5
Robert A Eberle, USMC 4.2/7
Carroll L Eberly, USMC B/1/1
Carl Ebert Jr, USMC Hq/4/11
Robert J Ebert, USMC C/1stMedBn
Carl R Echols, USMC A/1/1
Lawrence H Eckenfels, USMC Wpns/1/5
James T Economy, USMC Hq/HqBn
Richard L Eddington, USMC A/1/7
SMaj Douglas M Edgar, USMC H/3/7
Charles W Edmond, USA B/1/15/3Div
Jack Edmonds, RM 41IndCmdo
SMaj Earle R Edson, USA C/13Eng/7Div
Arthur W Edwards, USMC H&S/3/11
Donald H Edwards, USMC VMF-212
Daniel L Edwards, USMC D/2/5
MSgt Elmer T Eells, USMC H&S/5
John S "Spider" Egan Jr, USMC Wpns/1/1
Charles A "Chuck" Eggenberger, USMC H&S/2/7
Williams B Eggers, USMC Sup/1stOrdBn
Melvin V Eggersgluss, USMC E/2/5
Maj Joseph N Eggleston, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
Francis R "Frank" Ehle, USMC H/3/5
Hal Craig Ehrenfeld, USMC D/2/5
Frederick A Ehrich, USA Photo/3SigCo/3Div
Robert M Ehrlich, USMC D/2/7
GySst John L Eichner, USMC D/2/5
Curtis E Eidson, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
James L Eidson, USMC AntiTank/5
Col Harold A Eisele, USMC VMF-212
Gerald G "Jerry" Eitner,USMC Wpns/1/5
Charles E Elam, USMC C/1/5
Col David L Elam, USMC Hq/3/11
Richard P Elia, USMC H&S/1stMTBn
Clifford Elias, RM 41IndCmdo
MSgt Bernard J Elko, USMC Wpns/3/7
Maj R John Elledge, USMC AntiTank/7
Marcus M Elling, USMC MCGIS-1/1stMAW
Donald E Elliott, USMC/USN D/2/5
MSgt M D Elliott, USMC H&S/5
LtCol Richard M Elliott, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Sgt Robert E Elliott, USMC S-2/Hq/11
Thomas F Elliott, USMC B/1stMTBn
Zack H Elliott, USMC B/1stEngBn
GySgt Fred P Ellis, USMC C/1/5
Glendal R Ellis, USMC A/1/1
Roderick C Ellis, USMC 4.2/5
Robert G Ellis, USMC Recon/HqBn
Donald G Ellstrom, USMC Wpns/2/5
Edwin L Ellstrom Jr, USMC C/1stSPBn
Robert R Elmendorf, USMC 1stCSG
Bill Elquist, USMC D/1stEngBn
Lewis W Emerich, USMC A/1/11
MSgt Arthur R Emory, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Phillip Engelhart, USMC Wpns/3/5
Harold England, USMC C/1/5
Lyle R Engle, USMC A/1stEngBn
Max English, USMC A/1stTankBn
Joseph L Ennis Sr, USMC C/1/7
Thomas E Enos, USMC G/3/1
Robert J Epperson, USMC C/1/7
Jack R Erickson, USMC I/3/5
Robert E Erickson, USMC 4.2/5
Wayne C Erickson, USA A/7/3Div
GySst David Erkson, USMC Wpns/2/5
Richard S Ertel, USMC ANGLICO/2/5
Frank L Erwin, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Donald N Escott, USA Hq/2/31/7Div
LCol H S "Sam" Escue, USA Hq/31/7Div
Vernon E Essig, USMC 5
Edgar U Estepp, USA 15AAA/AW/7Div
John H Estepp, USA B/2/17/7Div
SMaj A J Estergall, USMC E/2/1
Frank G Estrada, USMC H/3/1
Juan Estrada, USMC 7thMTBn
Bill Etchemendy, USA L/31/7Div
Carl A Evans, USMC Wpns/1/5
Gerald D Evans, USMC 1stServBn
John E Evans, USMC/USN H&S/3/5
Kenneth Evans, RM 41IndCmdo
CDR Jack E Everling, USN VA195/USSPrinceton
Briggs Everson, USMC Hq/1stMAW
John C Everts, USMC F/2/1
Leroy E Ewald, USMC A/1/7
Robert W Ezell, USMC F/2/7
Francis J Ezzo, USMC I/3/7

James P Fagan, USMC D & E/2/7
Clyde R Fahringer, USMC L/4/11
Dr Charles W Fain Jr DDS, USMC Hq/1/1
SMaj Robert S Fairbanks, USMC Wpns/1/5
Tom Fairchild, USMC A/1/11
John D Fairclough, USA L/31/7Div
Maj Earl H Falk, USMC MTACS-2
Harold T Fallwell, USMC B/1/7
John J Fargo, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Edward N Farley, USA K/3/31/7Div
LCol C V "Chet" Farmer, USMC B/1/1
James T Farmer, USMC H/3/7
William B Farnsworth, USN USS Diachenko
Bruce J Farr, USMC G/3/1
Ralph Farrah, USMC H&S/1/7
Ray Farrell, USMC B/7thMTBn
Arthur C Farrington, USMC F/2/1
Donald R Faulknor, USN USS PhilippineSea CV47
Richard G Fay, USMC Wpns/1/5
1LT Bernard A Fayak, USMC Wpns/3/1
Michael Fedorochko, USMC C/1/1
Jay E Feebeck, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Delaine R Feggestad, USMC 1stCSG
SSgt Duane K Feickert, USMC A/1/5
Allan Feid, USMC 1stCSG
Bertram Feid, USMC Hq/1stMTBn
Jack Louis Feinhor, USMC H/3/7
Capt Keith L Felderman, USMC E/1stMedBn
Albert M Felix, USMC C/1stMTBn
Maj Barry Fellinger, USMC D/1stEngBn
Stanley D Fenner, USMC
Jack Fenton, USMC H&S/1/11
Robert A Fenton, USMC A/1/11
John L Fenwick, USMC A/1/5
Charles E Ferguson Sr, USA B/49FA/7Div
James R Ferguson, USMC Hq/3/11
Joseph H Ferguson, USMC VMF-214
Lowell W Ferguson, USMC Hq/1stMAW
Robert W Ferguson, USN LST-973
Mario C Fernandez, USMC D/2/5
Alfred L Ferragine, USMC Wpns/3/7
LCol Felix L Ferranto, USMC 1stSigBn
Diego A Ferrarra, USMC C/1stEngBn
Joseph E Ferrell Sr, USA AAA-AW/3Div
1Sgt Jerry M Ferrell, USMC B/1/5
Melvin L Ferris, USA B/1/32/7Div
Edward J Fetchko, USMC D/2/7
Stanley C Fetter Jr, USA Hq/328Ord/XCorps
CWO2 H Otto Feuer, USMC Wpns/1/7
Richard J Feuerherm, USMC C/1/5
Phil P Ficarra, USA M/3/31/7Div
Edward R Fielder, USMC C/1stMTBn
MSgt John M Fielding, USMC Wpns/1/5
Joseph C Fields, USMC 1/3/5
Levi C Fields, USMC G/3/7
Thomas G Fields, USMC H/3/7
Charles M "Chuck" Fieldson, USMC Hq/11
Louis B Fien, USMC 1stMTBn
Frank H Fife, USA Hq/31/7Div
Gilbert E Figueroa, USMC Wpns/2/5
John W Finley, USMC D/2/5
Joseph F Finn Sr, USMC H/3/7
William D Finn, USMC AntiTank/1
William Finnegan, USMC I/3/1
Richard L Finnie, USMC B/7thMTBn
SSgt Peter Fischetti, USMC A/1stEngBn
GySgt Norman L Fish, USMC H/3/5
Robert Fisher, USMC B/1/7
William L Fisher, USMC G/3/5
Joseph F Fisher, USMC I/3/5
Girard E Fitzgerald, USMC H&S/3/7
Paul Fitzgerald, USA F/32/7Div
Patrick C Fitzsimons, USA K/32/7Div
Eugene Flannery, USMC 1stTankBn
Charles F Fleig, USMC Wpns/3/1

Laurence A Fleming, USMC D/2/7
Capt Fred E Fletcher, USMC D/2/7
Robert B Fletcher, USMC H&S/1/7
Richard J Fletcher, USMC Wpns/1/1
John D Flinn, USMC Sup/1stServBn
William F Flom, USMC H&S/1/11
Moises "Moe" Flores, USMC A/1/1
Robert Flores, USMC B/1/5
Warren V Flournoy, USMC A/1/11
Rev Henry F Flowers, USMC Recon/HqBn
R Michael Flowers, USMC 1stSigBn
Capt Donald S Floyd, USMC Wpns/1/7
Donald Flynn, USMC G/3/1
Micheal J Flynn, USMC Hq/1/11
Robert C Flynn, USA Mtrs/31/7Div
Gerald Edward Foley, USMC I/3/7
Thomas J Foley, USMC D/1stEngBn
William J Foley, USMC B/1/1
Walter J Foltz Jr, USMC Hq/7
William L Fontaine, USA C/13Eng/7Div
MSgt James Fontana, USMC A/1/5
Fred Fontenot, USMC 4.2/1
George E Forbes, USMC 1stSigBn
Fred H Ford, USA 4SigBn/XCorps
James E Ford, USMC Wpns/3/7
J R "Bob" Fore, USMC A/1/1
Richard V "Dick" Fore, USMC A/1/7
HMC Harland E Forell, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
MSgt Wade W Forrester, USA 31/7Div
Charles "Chuck" Forsyth, USA D/31/7Div
Orlando Paul Fortino, USMC H&S/1
Norman L Fortner, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
Thomas L Fortson, USMC Band/HqBn
James R Foster, USMC G/3/11
Joseph W Foster, USMC C/1stSPBn
Wallace W Foster, USMC B/1/1
Richard Fowler, USN USS Leyte
Donald C Fox, USMC B/1stTankBn
Bill G Fox, USMC C/1/1
Roger E Fox MD, USMC/USN Surgeon/2/1
Thomas C Fox, USA C/1/32/7Div
Victor L Fox, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
Col Robert A Foyle, USMC H&S/3/1
Gerard "Jerry" Francois, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Donald A Frankmano, USMC 1stServBn
CWO3 Larry C Franzoi, USMC A/1/7 & Hq/7
William A Fraser, USMC 7thMTBn
R E "Bob" Frazier Jr, USMC I/3/5
Wilford W Frazier, USMC Hq/3/11
James L Freidel, USMC E/2/1
Maj V D Freundenberger, USMC 1stOrdBn
James J Freund, USA A/1/32/7Div
Robert W "Bob" Frew, USMC 4.2/7
LCol Chas D Friedlander, USA L/7/3Div
William P Friedlander, SS Wesleyan Victory
Amnon Friedman, USMC E/2/11
John J "Jack" Friend, USA F/2/7/3Div
Clarence W Friesen, USMC H/3/7
Edward F Friesen Jr, USN TAP176/USSBreck
Wayne E Frisbey, USMC D/2/1
Nicholas Fritz , USMC H&S/1/1
ColL Paul C Fritz, USAF 21TrpCarSq
Rudolph J Fritz, USMC Wpns/1/7
Lorne Froats, USMC B/1stMTBn
Harold J Frogg, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
CWO4 Jack A Frost, USMC 4.2/7
GySgt James R Fry, USMC G/3/1
SSgt Richard M Fry, USMC I/3/11
Edwin L Fryer, USMC VMF542/MAG33
William F Fudale , USA D/1/32/7Div
Bronislaw S Fularz, USMC D/1stEngBn
Maj Lester M Fulcher, USMC 4.2/5
H Jim Fulford, USMC
Marvin L Fuller, USMC E/2/7
Rex D Funkhouser, USMC E/2/7
Sam A Furgerson, USMC
John L Fury, USMC G/3/1

Harry E Gabriel, USMC G/3/5
Louis Gadbois, USMC G/3/5
LCol Harvey W Gagner, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Norman M Gagnon, USA K/7/3Div
James L Gailor, USMC H&S/1/7
1Sgt Robert L Gaines, USMC F/2/7
Carl E Gakstatter, USMC Wpns/2/1
Charles C Gale, USMC Hq/1/5
Harold D Gallagher, USMC M/4/11
John E Gallagher, USMC H/3/7
John J Gallapo Jr, USMC B/1/7
James Gallegher, USMC E/2/7
Col James R Gallman, USMC I/3/11
Saverio P Gallo, USMC H&S/3/1
Dr Glenn Galtere, USMC B/1/7
William J Galvin, USMC H&S/7
Bernard Louis Gamache, USMC I/3/11
Carlo A Gambino, USMC H/3/1
Richard M Gamble, USMC E/2/1
Capt Jerry C Gambrell, USMC A/1/1
Lucien R Ganchou, USMC Hq/HqBn
Clayton M Gandy, USMC I/3/7
SSgt Marvin R Gandy Jr, USMC H/3/1
Thomas D Gannon, USMC 4.2/7
Alfred S Ganoe, USMC F/2/5
1Sgt Chas N Garabedian, USMC E/2/1
George Garabedian, USA B/185Eng/7Div
John Garabedian, USMC F/2/1
Andrew G Garamella, USMC E/1/1
Augustine L Garcia, USMC E/2/1
Alfonso T Garcia, USMC D/2/7
Dr Daniel Garcia, USMC B/1/5
Gilbert Garcia, USMC VMF(N)513
Gilberto C Garcia, USMC B/1/7
Victor E Garcia, USMC Wpns/2/5
George T Garden, USMC 2/1
Raymond W Garland, USMC 3/11
GySgt Harold J Garrett, USMC F/2/1
CDR J L Garrett, MSC USN, USMC/USN 1stMedBn
Richard H Garrett, USA B/1/31/7Div
W D Garrett, USMC 1stSigBn
CHMSgt WM J Garrett, USAF 21TrpCarSq
CWO4 Berle Garris, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Donald R Garthus, USMC Wpns/5
Patrick H Garvin, USMC I/3/5
Jesse Garza, USMC VMF-513/MAG-33
GySgt David C Gaskin, USMC Recon/HqBn
LColL Harry H Gast Jr, USMC B/1stMTBn
LCol J K Gastrock III, USMC Hq/11
G Gordon Gatchell Jr, USMC 1stCSG
Douglas R Gates, USA F/2/7/3Div
Robert G Gates, USMC I/3/7
Joseph J Gatz, USMC Recon/HqBn
Dr John H Gauger MD, USMC Wpns/1/5
Kenneth L Gauldin Sr, USMC H&S/2/7
William D Gavine, USCG USS Bayfield APA23
1stSgt David Gay, USMC G/3/5
Andrew Gaydos Jr, USMC H&S/3/1
Thomas H Geagan, USMC H&S/1/7
Donald B Geddes, USMC I/3/5
Aaron M Geiger, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
LCol Brice E Geisert, USMC H&S/1/1
Arthur A Gelhar, USMC MTACS-2
MSgt Joseph A Gemmell, USMC Hq/2/11
Roland W Gendron, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Joseph C Genova, USA M/7/3Div
Roy Gent, RM 41stIndCmdo
Aubrey E Gentle, USMC D/2/11
Franklin S Gentry, USMC 4.2/5
James H Gentry, USMC I/3/7
Richard W Geoffroy, USMC A/1stEngBn
Conrad A Gerard, USAF 35FtrGrp
Melvin Gerardo, USMC C/1/5
Francis J "Jack" Gerbic, USMC VMF-212
Frank J Germano, USMC B/1stMTBn
Gerald F "Bud" Gerth, USMC 2/7
MSgt William A Gfroerer, USMC 1stServBn
Remo O Giannini, USMC C/1/5
William H Giard, USA F/2/7/3Div
Patrick F Gibbard, USMC H&S/2/5
Carl B Gibbs, USA C/32/7Div
Jimmy D Gibbs, USMC C/1stEngBn
John S Gibbs, USA L/3/31/7Div
Richard W Gibson, USMC H/3/1
MSgt Charles H Gietzen, USMC 4.2/5
Garrison Owen Gigg, USMC A&C/1stEngBn
Richard H Gilbert, USMC A/1/1
Lynwood F Giles, USMC 4.2/7
Santo Giliberto, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Richard A Gilling, USMC H/3/7
James W Gillis, USMC Hq/11
Jimmy G Gilmore, USMC C/1/5
Thomas A Gilmore, USMC S-4/Hq/11
Granville W "Gil" Gilstrap, USMC H&S/1/1
Daniel Giovanni, USA C/17/7Div
LCol David D Girard, USMC Hq/3/11
Adolph Girmus, USMC MTACS-2
Maj Donald S Giusto, USMC B/1stEngBn
Thomas Giusto, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
G J "Dutch" Givens, USMC D/2/7]
Lloyd Glancey, USMC H&S/3/1
Richard A Glass, USN USS Bataan
E H Gleason, USMC B/1/1
Frank Gliba, USMC H&S/3/7
Albert L Glick, USA C/13Eng/7Div
Raymond J Glodowski, USMC Wpns/2/1
Stanley A Glogowsky, USMC Wpns/1/7
Ronald M Glynn, USMC E/2/1
William L Gobert, USMC Recon/HqBn
Donald R Goddard, USMC I/3/1
Charles L Godfrey, USA MP/XCorps
Larry M Godfrey, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
LCol James P Godsey, USA C/185Eng/7Div
Cpl George E Goebel, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Robert James Goebel, USMC C/1/1
Kenneth W Goff, USMC H&S/1stMTBn
J D Goforth, USA K/31/7Div
Daniel J Gogerty, USMC I/3/5
Maj Robert W Goit, USMC H&S/7
David A "Goldie" Goldfarb, USMC I/3/5
Lloyd M Goldsmith, USMC 1/11
Stanley E Golembieski, USMC F/2/7
Fidel G Gomez, USMC F/2/7
Douglas H Gomm, USMC H&S/3/11
Edward J Gonzales, USMC F/2/7
Guillermo "Bill" Gonzales, USMC H&S/2/11
Juan R Gonzales, USMC H/3/7
SFC Louis L Gonzales, USA F/31/7Div
Paul H Gonzales, USA Hq/2/31/7Div
Alexander P Gonzalez, USMC A/1/7
Alfredo D "Fred" Gonzalez, USMC F/2/7
Ernest Thomas Gonzalez, USMC F/2/7
Lemuel C Goode, USMC Wpns/1/7
Merton K Goodeagle, USMC G/3/1
1Sgt Leroy S Goodnoh Jr, USMC 4.2/1
Norman H Goodnough, USMC G/3/5
Edmund L Goodwin, USMC S-3/3/1
Boyd G Goodwin, USMC 4.2/7
1Sgt Russell J Goodwin, USMC F/2/1
LCol Abie Gordon, USMC Maint/1stMTBn
GySgt Claude F Gordon, USMC Comm/1/1
1Sgt William R Gordon, USMC A/1stEngBn
Howard C Gordy, USMC/USN H&S/5
Col W L "Bill" Gore, USMC G/3/11
Robert J Gormeley, USMC A/1/1
Chester R Gorski, USMC Hq/3/11
GySgt Lewis A Gossman, USMC 4.2/5
Elmer H Gostnell, USA L/3/7Div
Dr Joseph G Gough MD, USMC
Leon N Gould, USMC B/1/7
Col W R Gould, USMC A/1stEngBn
Daniel R Gourley, USA 57FA/7Div
Dan S Gover, USMC Wpns/2/5
Robert L Gover, USMC B/1stTankBn
Robert A Goyette, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Noble L Goza, USMC A/1/7
David W Gozdinsky, USMC H/3/7
Donald E Grab, USMC Hq/3/7
Paul B Grabill, USMC 2/7
Henry L Graca, USMC Wpns/2/1
CWO3 WM Bill Graf, USA L/3/15/3Div
Arthur R "Dick" Graham, USMC VMF(N)542
David G Graham, USMC I/3/5
Freeman Eugene Graham, USN USS St Paul (CA73)
Harry C Graham Jr, USA B/1/32/7Div
James S Graham, USMC F/2/5
John S Graham, USMC 4.2/7
Marion Graham, USMC Wpns/3/5
MSgt Robert R Graham, USMC 5
James J Grant, USMC G/3/1
Col Robert T Grant Jr, USA SvBtry/10FA/3Div
Louis J Grappo, USA HvyMtr/1/3Div
Richard C Grassman, USMC A/1/1
William H Grasty, USA H/32/7Div
Col John E Gray, USA M/3/31/7Div
James Paul Gray, USMC AMMO/1stOrd Bn
Col Edward F Grayson Jr, USMC Hq/HqBn
G Gordon Green, USMC A/1/1
Johnnie P Green, USMC K/4/11
Kenneth R Green, USMC AntiTank/7
Lloyd J Green, USMC H/3/5
Thomas Gerald Green, USMC S-3/Hq/11
Dr Robert Ford Greene, USMC TACP/3/1
Reginald O Greene, USMC D/2/7
GySgt Carl I Greenwood, USMC Wpns/2/1
L Preston Greer, USMC C/1stMTBn

SMS Hugh D Gregory, USMC F/2/5
Michael J Gregory Jr, USMC H&S/7
Richard F Gregory, USMC D/2/7
Richard F Gricar, USMC A/1/1
Roy C Grider Jr, USN USS Geo K McKenzie DD836
GYSGT Raymond A Griego, USMC
REVMSGR C J Griffin, USMC 1/7
James A Griffin, USMC M/4/11
R V Griffin, USMC I/3/5 & K/4/11
Charles W Griffin Jr, USMC E/2/7
John J Griffin Jr, USMC H&S/I/3/5
G W "Bill" Griffis, USMC Wpns/1/1
Donald M Griffith, USMC F/2/5
SSgt J E Griffith, USMC H&S/7
John P Griffith, USMC Ammo/1stMTBn
Joseph R Griffith, USMC B/1stMTBn
Thomas J Griffith Jr, USA 3/7Div
George H Grimes, USMC D/2/5
Capt J Mike Grimes, USMC E/2/5
Vin Grimley, USMC H&S/1/5
Frank E Grissom, USMC
Joseph W Griswold Jr, USMC H/3/11
George H Groesbeck, USMC A/1/1
Herbert Groff, USMC VMF(N)513
Stanley V Grooms, USMC H/3/1
Donald R Gross, USMC I/3/1
Frank G Gross Sr, USMC I/3/7
Norman W Grossman Jr, USMC I/3/1
Thomas J Grote, USMC H/3/1
Cornell D Groth, USMC D/2/5
Charles L Groulx Sr, USA AAA-AW/3Div
Robert T Grover, USMC 4.2/5
Richard J Grube, USMC I/3/7
John A Gruber, USMC A/1/11
Edwin Grunder Sr, USMC Wpns/2/5
1Sgt Donald E Guard, USMC H/3/1
Joseph Guazzerotti, USMC H/3/5
LCol John J Guenther, USMC S-2/7
Max Guernsey, USA F/2/31/7Div
Robert Guerra, USMC G/3/11
Richard A Gugel, USMC L/4/11
James E Guinn, USMC C/1stEngBn
Joseph T Gulakowski, USMC H/3/5
Clarence Robert Gulat, USMC G/3/7
Jack H Gulley, USMC Hq/1stAmphTracBn
Don Gunkel, USMC G/3/7
SSgt James F Gunn, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Gene V Gurda, USMC Hq/HqBn
Col Joseph I Gurfein, USA 2/31/7Div
Merl J Gust, USMC E/2/7
Capt R J Gustafson, USMC B/1/1
Gene Gustin, USMC E/2/7
CMSgt John Gutermuth, USMC D/2/1
Col Carrol W Guth, USA B/185Eng/XCorps
John E Guthrie, USMC D/1stTankBn
MGen John S Guthrie, USA Hq/7/3Div
IsraelL B Gutierrez, USMC B/1/7
Jose A Gutierrez, USMC C/1/1
Peter J Gutierrez, USMC 1/1
Robert J Gutting Sr, USMC F/2/11

Capt Dale Hack, USMC Wpns/5
Frank F Hackett, USMC TACP/3/1
MSgt Lawrence E Hackney, USAF 62TrpCarSq
Robert S Hackney, USMC I/3/5
John Hadamik, USA D/32/7Div
Stanley E Hadden, USN AGC-11
Donald J Hadley, USMC C/1/5
Andrew L Haenel, USMC Comm/D/2/7
Clarence E Hagan, USA A/1/32/7Div
Barner W Haggard, USMC F/2/7
Glen H Hagler, USMC 1stMAW
Sock Yong Hahm, USMC H&S
Philip E Hahn, USMC Wpns/3/1
Gen Alexander M Haig Jr, USA Hq/X Corps
Lambert L Hailey, USMC Wpns/2/7
Ralph G Haine, RM 41IndCmdo
Richard L Haines, USMC A/1/1
Col Edwin W Hakala USMCR, USMC F/2/11
Richard D Halbach, USMC H&S/3/5
Earl D Halberg, USMC C/1stMTBn
Bobby L Hale, USA HvyMtr/3/31/7Div
Norman F Hale, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
MSgt Billy F Hall USMC, USMC S-3/Hq/11
Charles C Hall, USMC 1stOrdBn
Heron Hall, USMC Wpns/3/7
James D Hall, USMC 3/11
James N Hall, USMC MAG-36
LCol Wayne L Hall USMC, I/3/1
William L Hall, USMC VMF-323
Donald M Hallberg, USMC B/1/1
Raymond L Halliday, USMC H/3/1
Harold B Hallock, USMC H&S/3/5
Byron VanceE Halvorson, USMC A/1/7
Robert L Halvorson, USMC 1stSigBn
Charles F Hambleton, RM 41IndCmdo
Leamon Hamby, USMC D/2/7
MGySgt W A Hamby USMC, A/1stEngBn
Wendell L Hamilton, USMC I/3/11
Col Harold F Hamit USA, 1stMASH
Robert E Hamm, USMC B/1/7
GySgt Leo L Hamman USMC, H/3/5
Ardrick A Hammon, USMC F/2/11 & FO/B/1/1
Duane E "Shadow" Hammond, USMC 3/11
LCol James D Hammond Jr, USMC D/2/7
Richard T Hammond, USMC Wpns/1/7
James D Hammonds, USA H/31/7Div
Charles A Hammons, USN USS GeoKMackenzie DD836
Ralph H Hammontree, USMC E/2/11
GySgt Wayne R Hamner USMC, E/1stMedBn
Donavon E Hampton, USMC/USN 2/5
Jimmy C Han, ROK, Intp/C/1stMedBn
Donald E Hand, USA C/1/32/7Div
Robert C Hanks, USMC H/3/11
Lewis R Hanley, USA A/1/32/7Div
William C Hanley, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
John R Hansell, USMC D/2/5
Arnold C Hansen, USMC D/1stMedBn
Donald L Hansen, USMC A/1stServBn
Donald W Hansen, USMC C/1/7
Maelyn E Hansen, USMC H&S/2/7
SMaj Carl E Hanson, USMC H&S/2/1
Edwin R Hanson, USMC Wpns/2/1
SMaj G A Hanson, USMC Recon/HqBn
James A Hanson, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Lyle G Hanson, USA D/1/31/7Div
Louis R Harbison, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
William P Hardwick, USA G-3/Hq/XCorps
LCol Ernest C Hargett, USMC Recon/HqBn
James P Hargis, USMC H/3/5
Ralph W Hargrave, USMC H&S/1/11
MSgt John B Harlan, USMC 4.2/7
Robert E Harlan, USMC H&S/3/5
Robert Harley, USA MP/XCorps
George R Harloff, USMC D/2/5
Raymond J Harman , USMC A/1stEngBn
A B Harmon, USMC Hq/HqBn
Lewis Harmon Jr, USMC 1stMTBn
Bert P Harper, USMC E/2/1
Jessie R Harper, USMC H/3/5
James E Harrell, USMC Wpns/2/5
Clyde A Harriman Jr, USMC Wpns/3/1
Charles W Harrington, USMC B/1stServBn
Allen "Scotty" Harris, USMC Wpns/1/1
Clyde A "Joe" Harris, USA 50AAA/AWSP/3Div
Elmer B Harris, USA 10FA/3Div
James A Harris, USMC D/1stEngBn
Nicholas Harris, USMC D/2/1
Phillip R Harris, USMC Hq/4/11
GySgt Robert L Harrison, USMC D/2/5
George W Harrison Jr, USMC B/1/1
John F Harrison, USMC A/1stSPBn
Billy L Harshbarger, USMC H&S/3/7
Col Lawrence P Hart, USMC AirSup/1stMAW
Joseph J Hartka, USMC C/1/5
David L Hartman, USMC B/1stAmphTracBn
Raymond G Hartman, USMC E/2/1
Roger J Hartman, USMC Wpns/1/7
William E Hartman, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Kenneth J Harty, USMC A/1/7
Ernest L Harvey, USMC F/2/5
G R Harvey, RAAF GrpCapt/77Sqdn
Capt Richard P Haskell, USMC Wpns/2/5
Robert Hassen, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Thomas W Hauer, USMC I/3/1
James A Haun, USMC AntiTank/Hq/7
Eugene G Haveland, USN TAP-114
Andrew Havrilla, USA MP/XCorps
Francis J Hawkins Jr, USA 377TrkCo/XCorps
Lewis A Hawkins, USMC/USN D/2/5
James C "Jim" Hawley, USMC Hq/2/7
Paul Hay, USMC MP/HqBn
Robert E Hayden, USA AAA-AW/3Div
Arthur J Hayes, USMC Wpns/1/7
William "Bill" Hayes, USA B/1/32/7Div
Frederick C Hayhurst, RM 41IndCmdo
Raymond W Haynes, USMC A/1stServBn
Stauton C Haynes, USMC MAG-12
Wiley E Haynes, USMC B/1stEngBn
Eugene T Hays, USMC C/1/7
E C Hayter, RM 41IndCmdo
Harold G Heald, USMC AntiTank
James F "Jim" Healey. USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
LCDR William M Hearn CHC USN, USMC/USN 1stOrdBn
HMC Dan J Heath Jr, USMC/USN B/1stMedBn
Eldon E Heath, USMC K/4/11
Phil Heath, USMC G/3/1
Robert E Heath, USA A/31/7Div
Raymond E Hecke, USMC
Richard Hecker, USMC B/1stMTBn
Harry W Hedburg Jr, USMC 1/1
Reginald E Hedgpeth, USMC K/4/11
LCol Joseph C Hedrick, USMC 1/7
Col Neal E Heffernan, USMC FAC/2/7
Leif A Hegg, USMC H/3/7
Robert R Hein, USMC H/3/7
SMaj Fred A Heinzel, USMC B/1stMTBn
Forrest Heistermann, USMC F/2/11
Eldon D Heller, USMC Wpns/E/2/5
James R Hellmann, USMC E/2/1
Frederick G Hellmuth, USMC H&S/7
James W Helms Jr, USMC Hq/HqBn
Donald D Hempel, USA L/7/3Div
Ellsworth C Hems, USMC G/3/1
Fred B Hems, USMC G/3/1
George N Henckel, USMC A/1/11 & I/3/7
Robert E Henckel, USMC A/1/11 & I/3/7
Darold L Hendee, USMC M/4/11
Alfred B Henderson, USMC I/3/7
Clyde T Henderson, USMC Wpns/2/1
Col Robt A Henderson, USMC 81mm/2/7
Robert T Henderson Sr, USMC G/3/1
Col C V Hendricks, USMC Hq/1/11
Joseph K Hendricks, USMC D/2/7
Kenneth J Hendrickson, USMC VMF-323
Raymond J Hendrikse, USMC B/1stTankBn
Robert E Hendrix, USMC 1stCSG
HM1ST WM A Henke, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Robert D Henley, USA D/10Eng/3Div
Robert J Hennelly, USMC Wpns/3/7
Harold Earl Henneman, USMC A/1stEngBn
1Sgt Thomas L Hennemann, USMC VMF-214
Charles R Hennings, USMC A/1stMtBn
CWO-4 Don Henry, USMC H&S/2/11
George L Henry, USMC Wpns/2/7
SMaj John O Henry Jr, USMC Wpns/2/7
Frederick A Henschen, USMC Wpns/2/7
Hodaviah "Hode" Hensley, USA D/15AAA/7Div
LCol John D Henson, USA G-2/7Div
George P Henton Jr, USMC B/7thMTBn
Hershel C Henson, USMC I/3/7
Thomas F Henzey, USMC I/3/1
Col Harry J Heppner, USA 57FA/7Div
Robert W Herald, USA E/2/31/7Div
Laurence J Herberger, USMC Hq/3/11
Thomas A Herbison, USMC I/3/11
Harold A Herd, USMC 75mm/AntiTank/1
LCol Jack T Herd USAF, USMC ANGLICO/1stSigBn
Leroy Hermes, USMC C/1/7
Carroll W Herndon, USMC A/1stTankBn
LCol Wilbur N Herndon, USMC H/3/11
SMaj John C Hernstrom, USMC FO/3/11
Roger J Heroux, USA Hq/2/31/7Div
Richard C Herren, USMC C/1/1
Col Alan E Herrington, USMC I/3/1
Charles Illtyd Herriotts, USMC 1stEngBn
George E Hersey, USMC Wpns/1/1
Jack Hessman (Co-founder), USMC/USN G/3/5
Emmanual R Hester, USMC AntiTank/2/5
1Lt Rudolf B Heyse, USMC MarDet/USSPhilSea
John C Hibbard, USMC E/2/1
GySgt J W Hickle, UAMC Wpns/3/1
Lawrence Paul Hickey Sr, USMC D/2/7
Glenn H Hicks, USMC Wpns/2/5
Stan D Hicks, RM 41IndCmdo
William R Hicks, USMC D/2/5
Donald J Hiemstra, USMC Hq/2/5
Gerard F Hierro, USMC E/2/5
John W Higens, USMC D/1stEngBn
Edward L Higgins, USMC H/3/5
James I Higgins, USMC H&S/D/2/5

MSgt James W Higgins, USMC MT/H&S/1
Richard N Higgs, USMC 7
Robert O Highland, USMC E/2/5
Fred A Hildebrand, USMC Recon/HqBn
Peter S Hildre, USMC H/3/5
Henry Hiles, USMC Wpns/1/1
Don C Hill, USMC I/3/7
Jack L Hill, USMC Wpns/1/1
Lowell M Hill, USMC E/2/7
Malcolm R Hill, USN USS Kepple
Oliver F Hill, USMC 1stServBn
Richard T Hill, USMC Wpns/2/5
Col Twyman R Hill, USMC C/1/7
Stan E Hillier Sr, USMC Comm/3/5
Cameron T Himebaugh, USMC E/2/7
John R Hinds, USMC D/2/5
Malcolm Hine, RM 41IndCmdo
William J Hingston, USA B/1/32/7Div
Clyde E Hinkus, USMC D/1stTankBn
James W Hinton, USMC E/2/5
Roy L Hinton, USMC H/3/7
LCol Paul L Hirt, USMC Hq/4/11
Robert E Hisey, USAF CombatCargo
Capt Walter A Hiskett, CHC USN USMC F/2/7
Charles Hitchborn, USMC Wpns/E/2/5
Calvin W Hitchcock, USN USS Bataan CVL29
GySgt Floyd L Hitzfeld, USMC Wpns/3/5
William W Hoban, USN TE90/USS Eldorado
James N Hobson, USMC H&S/1/5
Eugene F Hockstad, USMC H&S/1/1
Rev Norman F Hodges, USMC G/3/7
John M Hodgkins Jr, USMC F/2/7
Richard R Hoefs, USMC H/3/5
Robert H Hoff, USMC C/1/5
Bruce J Hoffman, USMC MTACS-2
Edwin Hoffman, WarCorrespondant
John Hoffman Jr , USMC 2/11
Jack W Hoffmann, USMC
Ralph E Hoffmann, USMC E/2/11
Gerald D Hogan, USMC B/1/7
Harry W Hogan, USMC 1stServBn
Robert A Hogan, USMC D/2/5
James G Hogg, USMC Wpns/1/5
James E Hoggan, USMC E/2/7
Harvey A Hohl, USMC D/2/7
Richard Hoium, USMC A/1/1
1Sgt R T Holbrook, USMC C/1/5
BGen B T Holcomb, USMC Hq/HqBn
LCol L P Holcomb Jr, USA L/17/7Div
Horton W Holcombe, USMC A/1/1
Walter R Holder, USMC A/1/1
Richard P Holgin, USMC H&S/3/11
Sgt Charles A Holl Jr, USMC 4.2/1
MGySgt Albert L Holland , USMC A/1/11
Harry E "Skip" Holland, USMC C/1/7
Col Louis S Hollier, USMC Hq/4/11
SMaj Jack T Hollifield, USA A/1/32/7Div
Col John Hollingshaus, USMC H&S/1/5
Julian F Holloway, USMC H&S/1stSPBn
Harold R Holm, USMC H&S/D/2/7
TSgt George W Holman, USMC ANGLICO/1
Phillip R Holmes, USMC B/1/1
Robert J Holmes, USMC D/2/1
Louis A Holt, USMC G/3/5
Gilbert O Holter, USMC A/1/7
Sgt Robert C Holtzer, USMC D/1stTankBn
Harry J Holvick, USA Hq/31/7Div
Arthur M Homan, USA B/15AAA/7Div
Gerald A Homan, USA F/32/7Div
John K Homan, USMC H/3/7
Joseph C Hommel, USMC ANGLICO/1
Ralph W Honaker, USMC 1stCSG
Carl E Honnold, USA Hq/39FA/3Div
Clarence C Hook, USMC Wpns/1/1
Robert A Hood Sr, USMC AntiTank/7
GySgt Frankie G Hook, USMC Recon/HqBn
Roger J Hooper, USMC H/3/5
SMaj Everett H Hopkins, USMC H/3/11
William B Hopkins, USMC H&S/1/1
Robert E Hopp, USMC D/2/5
Louis Horelica, USMC VMF-323
David E "Red Dawg" Horner, USMC A/1/11
MSgt J C Horner, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Lloyd Horner, USMC Wpns/1/1
Heyward C Hosch Jr, USA Hq/328ord/XCorps
MGen C W Hospelhorn, USA 8081OM/XCorps
Dean Hostetler HM3, USMC/USN F/2/1
James S Hostetler, USMC F/2/7
GySgt Edward W Hoth, USMC E/2/1
Roman J Houben, USN USS Bayfield
Donald B Houge, USMC VMF-312/MAG-33
Frederick F Houle, USMC A/1/5
LCol C A Houseman, USMC MTACS-2
James D Houser, USMC 1stCSG
Col E M Hovatter, USMC A/1/7
William C Hovey, USMC H&S/3/11
David A Howard, USMC/USN H&S/5
Lee R Howard, USMC C/1stMTBn
Carl J Howe, USA B/1/32/7Div
Don L Howe, USMC H/3/5
Capt George W Howe, USMC S-1/7
Robert S Howe, USN USS Consolation
Norman A Howell USN, USS Princeton
Stanley J Howell, USMC A/1stEngBn
William H Howell, USA A/1/32/7Div
John R HowellsI, USMC FO/Hq/11
Rev Barker C Howland, USMC 11
Jimmy P Howle, USA Tanks/31/7Div
F T Howlett, USMC Hq/HqBn
Francis T Howlett, USMC Hq/HqBn
Francis G Hoyt, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
GySgt Thomas M Hubbard, USMC H&S/1/7
William R Hucker, USMC A/1/11
Capt Thomas J Hudner, MOH USN VF-32/USS Leyte
Randy "Hutch" "Babe" Hudson, USMC
W W "Bill" Hudson, USMC A/1/5
Theodore B Hudson Jr, USMC H&S/7
Raymond A Huecker, USMC D/2/7
Hugh L Huff, USMC H&S/3/1
SMaj Robert A Huff, USMC B/1/7
Edward G Huffman, USMC A/1/7
Edward M Huffman, USMC TAC-AIR/3/7
J Layton Hughens, USMC B/1/11
Forest Dale Hughes, USMC D/2/1
James A Hughes Jr, USMC 1stSigBn
James N Hughes, USMC Wpns/2/7
Albert A Hujdich, USMC C/1/1
Col Milton A Hull, USMC D/2/7
William F Hullinger, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Joseph E Humberson Jr, USMC H&S/3/1
Benedict Humatewa, USA Amb/7MedBn/7Div
SMaj Ray Humphries, USMC 1/11
Edward W Huneke, USAF 4thFW/336
R E "Swede" Hunsinger, USA 2/32/7Div
Harry A Hunt, USMC RRP/1stSigBn
Robert G Hunt, USMC B/1stMTBn
Robert W Hunt, USA 32/7Div
Daniel Hunter, USMC F/2/5
James A Hunter, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Jimmie N Hunter, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Louis Hunyadi, USMC 1stMAW
Charles P Hurley Jr, USMC
Edwin S Huskey, USMC H&S/3/7
Roebrt F Hutchens, USMC A/1/5
Brian Hutcherson, USA 181stCIC/XCorps
MGySst FG Mitchell Hutchins, USMC H/3/11
Edward E Huth, USMC 7
Robert Hyland, USMC TACP/2/5

Vincent J Iacopino, USMC Recon/HqBn
Charles D Iden, USA SvBtry/57FA/7Div
Tom "Ike" Idyk, USMC 3/7
Joseph J Ignas, USMC H&S/1
Robert E Illies, USMC E/2/5
Philip L Imholte, USMC Comm/3/5
Francis J Incosky, USMC H&S/1
Joseph H Inge, USMC 4.2/7
Einar H Ingman MOH, USA E/17/7Div
Albert V Ingram, USMC D/1stEngbn
Ernest L Ingram, USA D/50AAA/AWSP/3Div
John G Ingram, USMC C/1/1
Samuel J Inklebarger Sr, USMC D/1stEngBn
Robert E Invernizzi, USN USS Randall
Walter "Jan" Irish, RM 41IndCmdo
CWO Donald P Ivers, USMC E/2/7
Charles H Iversen, USMC C/1/7
Joseph F Ivicak, USMC AntiTank/5

Ron Jabaut, USN USSHanson/DDR832
Thomas J Jablonka, USMC C/1stEngBn
Lawrence E Jablonski, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
Frank J Jachym, USMC A/1stEngBn
1Sgt Dan L Jackman, USMC A/1/1
Andrew B Jackson Sr, USMC H&S/1/1 & Hq/4/11
Horace T Jackson, USMC C/1stMTBn
James M "Gunner Jack" Jackson, USMC VMF(N)513/MAG-12
John M Jackson, USMC G/3/7
Jerald W Jackson, USMC H&S/1/11
Norman A Jackson Jr, USMC F/2/7
Richard A Jackson, USMC H/3/11
William F Jackson Sr, USMC H/3/11
MSgt Robert D Jacobson, USMC Hq/3/11
Ralph W Jaeger, USMC A/1/7
Garth A Jaehnig, USMC Hq/1/11
Herbert L Jahn, USMC B/1/11
Frank M Jakobowski, USMC Hq/7
Albert G Jakubowski, USA 5818 SigRel/XCorps
Gomer WM Robt James, RM 41IndCmdo
Melvin James, USMC H/3/5
Thomas M James, USMC A/1/1
John H Jamison Jr, USMC Wpns/1/5
MSgt Robert L Jamison, USA C/57FA/7Div
William S Jamison, USMC A/1/7
Richard A Janca, USMC Wpns/2/7
Joseph N Jane ESQ, USMC B/1/7
James L E Janis, USA Hq/17/7Div
LCol Harold J Jantz, USMC FO/3/1
Manny Januario Jr, USMC Wpns/1/7
Edwin J Januszkowski, USMC Wpns/3/5
Larry G Jarrett Sr, USMC C/1/5
Wilmer C Jarus, USMC 4.2/5
Gen S Jaskilka, USMC E/2/5
John A Jaskolka, USMC C/1/7
SFC Robert W Jaskowak, USA B/48FA/7Div
John B Jay, USA Sv/92FA/XCorps
Howard E Jeffries, USMC Wpns/1/7
Clarence F Jelinek, USMC D/1stTankBn
Donald Jenkins, USMC H&S/1/5
Gerald C Jenkins, USMC CVE-116
Irwin A Jenkins, USMC E/2/5
SSgt Robert W Jenkins, USMC H&S/7
Norman L Jennelle, USMC Wpns/3/5
Kenneth J Jennings, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
MSgt Clifford W Jensen, USMC Comm/Hq/1/1
Daryl O Jensen, USMC E/2/7
Kent W Jensen, USMC G/3/1
SSgt Leron Harper Jensen Jr, USMC 1stOrdBn
Stanely E Jensen, USA 3SigCo/3Div
Clarence M "Swede" Jepsen, USMC H&S/1stMedBn
David R Jepsen, USMC A/1/7
Robert M Jernstrom, USA 772MP/XCorps
John A Jessen, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Col Leo R Jillisky, USMC H&H/5TADCapDivROK
MSgt Floyd B Jimerson, USMC 2/11
Ben F Jimms (Jimenez), USMC G/3/11
Charles S Jines, USA A/92FA/XCorps
William J Jobb, USMC D/2/7
Bennie M John, USMC Wpns/2/5
Alfred Johnson, USA G/2/17/7Div
Alfred H Johnson, USA L/31/7Div
Charles K Johnson, USMC Hq/3/11
NCCM Courtland R Johnson, USMC/USN A/1/1
Conrad T Johnson, USMC Wpns/3/1
Douglas A Johnson, USMC Hq/7
David G Johnson, USMC G/3/7
Donald G Johnson, USMC H&S/3/7
Eugene H Johnson, USMC D/1stMedBn
Gerald D Johnson, USN Beachmaster #1
Hugo L Johnson, USMC B/1/7
H William Johnson, USMC F/2/1
James A Johnson, USMC C/1/7
Dr James Edward Johnson, USMC 1/7
John T Johnson, USMC Wpns/2/5
Keith H Johnson, USMC H/3/11
Louis Johnson, USMC D/2/7
Norman A Johnson, USMC I/3/1
Richard A Johnson, USMC H&S/7
Raymond A Johnson, USMC H&S/2/5
Robert B Johnson, USMC H&S/7
Robert E Johnson, USMC Hq/3/11
LCol Robert E Johnson, USMC CVE-116
Col Richard M Johnson, USMC D/2/5
Capt Stephen J Johnson, USMC 1stEngBn
MSgt Tamsy E Johnson, USMC Wpns/3/7
1LT William E Johnson, USMC I/3/7
MGen W Gentry Johnson, USMC
William H Johnson, USMC Wpns/2/5
Sgt Charles T Johnston, USMC D/1stMTBn
Donald W Johnston, USMC Comm/1/5
James R Johnston, USA Hq/48FA/7Div
Roy H Johnston, USMC 4.2/5
James C Jolly, USMC D/2/1
Allen L Jones, USMC Wpns/3/1

Arthur R Jones, USMC Serv/3/11
Barry E Jones, USMC H&S/2/7
Billy J Jones, USMC H&S/3/5
Col C M C Jones Jr, USMC AntiTank/5
Colin S Jones Jr, USMC 4.2/5
Donald R Jones, USMC A/1/1
Eldridge B Jones, USMC B/1/11
Edwin B Jones III, USMC Hq/11
Glenn E Jones, USMC H/3/1
J B Jones, USMC Recon/ANGLICO/1
James C Jones, USMC
James P Jones, USMC B/1/7
Col Jack R Jones, USMC C/1/5
Owen E Jones, USMC D/2/11
Otis "Glen" Jones, USMC H/3/11
Paul C Jones, USMC MTACS-2
Col Robert E Jones, USA 1/32/7Div
Roy L Jones, USMC F/2/7
Robert L Jones, USMC D/2/1
GySgt Sam E Jones, USMC E/2/5
Stanford R Jones Jr, USMC F/2/7
Thomas H Jones, USA Med/3/17/7Div
Lee Joon, ROK
LCol Earle H Jordan, USA M&Hq/2/31/7Div
Robert D Jordan, USMC D/2/1
Robert N Jordan, USMC B/1/5
Steve T Jordan, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
B J Jordan, USMC Hq/2/11
AL Jorgensen, USMC B/1stMTBn
Robert T Jorvig, USMC I/3/11
Jack Joseph, USMC 4.2/1
Stuart A Joseph, USMC H/3/5
Fr John S Josten, USMC Hq/3/11
Eugene F Joyce, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Ivan D Jump, USMC Wpns/3/1
Paul F Juneau, USMC Wpns/3/7
GySgt Ralph R Jurado, USMC H&S/1/1
Wilfred R Jurgaitis, USMC Wpns/2/5
Michael Jurkash, USMC/USN Recon/HqBn
Anthony V Jursa, USMC G/3/1
Glenn Justice, USA G/31/7Div

Michael J Kaasch, USMC Recon/HqBn
Robert W Kachel, USMC S2/H&S/1
Maj John J Kagan, USMC Hq/4/11
Abraham K Kalani, USMC I/3/7
Richard J Kalanquin, USMC A/1/5
Bruce L Kalbow, USMC B/1/1
Michael J Kalinowski, USMC L/4/11
LCol Thomas Kalus, USMC H&S/5
Richard A Kamnetz, USMC Hq/1stAmphTracBn
Anthony J Kampa, USMC H&S/1/1
Harold P Kamphues, USMC H&S/1/7
Ronald H Kanclerz, USMC C/1/5
Harold D Kane, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Harold W Kane, USMC B/1/7
Lowell Kane, USA 32/7Div
Thomas P Kane, USMC A/1stSPBn
William E Kane, USMC G/3/1
Wi Jo Kang, USA 49FA/7Div
Melvin Karaica, USMC FO-E/2/1
Louis E Kartman, USMC B/1stMTBn
Glenn A Kasdorf, USMC Recon/HqBn
Robert G Kashulines, USMC 1/7
Theophile "Ted" Kasky, USMC
Richard P "Dick" Kassa, USMC AntiTank/5
David J Katz, USA L/31/7Div
Joseph E Katz, USMC Wpns/3/5
Louis E Katz, USMC Hq/1
Robert B Kaufman, USMC E/2/5
Michael J Kavanaugh, USMC Wpns/2/1
Bong Hyuk Kay, ROK 3/5
William R Keating, USMC ComPhotog/HqBn
James F Keegan, USMC B/1/7
William J Keeler, USMC K/4/11 & D/2/5
Charley Keen, USMC H&S/1/1
Thomas J Keenan, USMC D/2/1
Raymond F Keene, USMC FO/D/2/7
Sgt Fred T Keers, USMC Wpns/2/1
MSgt Keith L Keesling, USMC 4.2/7
Edd J Keeton, USMC Hq/HqBn
Edd J Keeton, USMC Hq/HqBn
SSgt Fred P Kegley, USMC G/3/7
Robert M Kehn III, USMC 4.2/5
Capt Lillian M Keil RN, USAF 801stMedAirEvac
William Joe Keitel, USMC Wpns/1/1
Robert Keith, USMC ANGLICO/7
Capt Harry L Keller, USMC Hq/5
Robert D Keller, USA A/1/17/7Div
SMaj V L Keller, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Joseph C Kellett, USMC A/1/11
Richard D Kelley, USMC C/1stEngBn
Roy G Kelley, USA 1stMASH/121stEvac
GySgt Robert J Kelley, USMC H&S/3/11
James S Kello, USMC A/1/11
GySgt James F Kelly, USMC H&S/H/3/7
John W Kelly, USMC E/2/7
Lloyd V Kelly, USA K/31/7Div
MSgt Oscar L Kelly, USMC 11 & 2/5
PFC Robert D Kelly, USMC 1stSPBn
Robert F Kelly, USMC B/1/7
Patrick D Kendley, USMC C/1/11
John R Kenealey, USMC E/2/7
Austin J Kennedy, USMC Recon/HqBn
David A Kennedy, USMC E/2/11
E R "Dick" Kennedy, USMC AMR/1stMTBn
Robert E Kennedy, USMC D/2/5
Thomas L Kennedy, USMC E/2/5
Edwin C Kennison, USMC B/1/5
Donald S Kenny, USMC VMF(N)542
Kenneth M Kent, USN USS English
Lloyd G Kenwood, USMC A/1stMTBn
Wilson R Ker, USMC Wpns/1/7
Col Ricahrd H Kern, USMC S-3/1stSigBn
Frank Kerr (Co-founder), USMC H&S/5
Col William E Kerrigan, USMC H&S/1/5
Lawrence O Kerzman, USMC B/1/11
John R "Jack" Kessler, USMC B/1/11
Maj Frank D R Kestner Sr, USA D/10Eng/3Div
GySgt David W Keyes, USMC A/1stSPBn
Roger C Kezar, USMC 4.2/5
Walter J Kiefer, USMC G/3/1
Leon Kielhofner, USMC F/2/5
Sgt Vernon E Kilde, USMC H&S/C/1/5
GySgt Francis H Killeen, USMC A/1/7
LCol Glenn O Killey, USA 2/31/7Div
Herman H Kilthau, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Dong Myong Kim, ROK 2/5
Harry Kimball, USMC C/1stEngBn
Sgt C M Kimmel Jr, USMC E/2/1
Clyde Wesley Kinard, USA I/3/7/3Div
Roy D Kincaid, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
Capt Claude E King, USMC A/1/11
Donald D King, USMC W/1/7
Edward L King, USMC A/1stEngBn
George A King, USMC Wpns/3/5
George W King, USMC A/1stEngBn
Joseph C King, USMC Hq/11
Paul D King, USMC VMF(N)513
Roger C King, USMC A/1/7
MGySgt Robert L King, USMC C/1/5
Rev Steve King Jr, USMC Wpns/3/7
William A King, USA Tanks/31/7Div
SSgt William F King , USMC Wpns/1/5
Charles E Kingston, USMC H&S/3/5
WO-1 Charles E Kinnard, USMC Hq/7
Joseph M Kinsella, USMC B/1stEngBn
Cleveland Kinzy, USMC/USN H/3/5
Warren Kirby, USMC/USN H&S/2/5
Robert D Kirchner, USMC F/2/7
LCol Richard L Kirk, USA C/58FA/3Div
Charles W Kirkham, USA B/39FA/3Div
Allen R Kirkpatrick, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Warand R Kirsch, USMC Wpns/1/7
Edwin Kizer, USMC A/1/7
Nicholas R Kiser, USMC Hq/11
John F Kissel, USMC H&S/3/1
James W Kissinger, USMC H&S/1/5
Walter Klein, USMC F/2/7
David E Klepsig, USA 8221FA
Col George C Kliefoth, USMC 7
Charles J Kline, USMC I/3/1
1Sgt Richard L Kline, USMC Wpns/2/7
Raymond Junior Klinger, USA Hq/31/7Div
Robert F Klingman, USMC C/1/7
Robert L Klise, USMC C/1/5
Thomas R Klisuric, USMC F/2/1
Robert T Klug, USMC Wpns/3/7
Gerald L Knapp, USMC C/1stMTBn
Earl J Knier, USMC L/4/11
Rayford D Knight, USMC C/1/11
Tommie J Knight, USN USSPhilippineSea
Guy V Knighton, USMC Wpns/3/1
Richard C Knoebel, USMC/USN 1stSPBn
SMaj Wayne K Knott, USMC H/3/5
Lee E Knowles, USMC F/2/7
Eugene C Knutson, USMC Wpns/2/5
Bong Chol Ko, ROK 3/5
Arthur B Koch, USMC E/2/5
Clyde W Koch, USMC C/1/11
Richard G Koch, USMC H&S/3/11
Wayne C Koecke, USMC B/1stTankBn
David L Koegel, USMC B/1/7
Charles E Koehler, USMC 4.2/5
David J Koehler, USMC H&S/2/7
LCol Wm F Koehnlein, USMC Wpns/1/1
CDR William H Koenig, USN VF-32/USS Leyte
Floyd L Kogle, USMC B/1/7
Rudolph Kohl, USMC Wpns/1/7
SMaj Robert J Kohls, USMC Wpns/2/7
Charles K Kohnow, USMC 4.2/1
Ronald E Kokal, USMC H&S/3/5
Capt Joe J Kolhia, USMC D/2/5
Arnold W Konach, USMC C/1stTankBn
Laddie J Konas, USMC Hq/H&S/1
Chae Un Kong, ROK 4.5'RktBn/11
Ronald J Konicek, WSMC Wpns/2/7
Roy Arnold Konnerth, USMC H/3/7
Ja Sung Koo, USMC 2/5
Elbert E Koonce, USMC G/3/5
Sgt Howard W Koone, USMC F/2/7
SMaj Walter L Koopman, USA H/31/7Div
Raymond A Kopczunski, USMC A/1/7
William S Koperski, Jr, USA F/2/31/7Div
Delmar A Kopp, USMC F/2/11
Gus E Korakas, USMC H&S/2/1
1Lt Thomas F Korner, USMC E/2/7
Andrew Kovacs, USMC D/1stMTBn
James W Kovar, USMC B/1/7
Franklin J Kovarik, USMC F/2/1
Anthony J "Bud" Kowalski, USMC A/1/7
Robert Kozkowski, USMC H&S/7
Andrew M Kramer, USMC H&S/3/1
William M Krapf, USA DT/76Eng/7Div
Joseph W Krass, USA L/3/7/3Div
Gerald A Kraus, USMC A/1/7
Richard J Krause, USMC H&S/2/1
John W Krauss, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
GySgt Chas A Krebs Jr, USMC 81MM/Wpns/7
Warren B Kregness, USMC Wpns/1/7
Robert G Kribble, USA Serv/31/7Div
Elmer A Krieg, USMC H/3/7
Chester J Krist, USMC H&S/3/1
Paul H Kroh, USMC H&S/1/11
Gordon L Krueger, USMC C/1/5
Maurice H Krug, USA 58MP/XCorps
Donald E Krusemeier, USMC B/1/1
Ralph L Krusemeier, USMC VMR-152
Frank H Kubash, USMC S-2/1/7
George G Kucera, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
James R Kuelzow, USMC B/1/11 & 2/5
Harold F Kufeldt, USMC H&S/7
Walter E Kuhle, USMC Wpns/3/1
Harry J Kuhn, USMC ANGLICO/1stSigBn
Robert J Kuhn, USMC D/1stTankBn
Earl C Kukula, USMC H&S/7
LCol P A Kulbes, USA D/10Eng/3Div
CWO Frank Kupec, USMC Hq/1/5
Edward J Kurtnick, USMC 4.2/7
William M Kurtz, USMC E/2/5
Charles G Kuster, USMC Wpns/2/5
William T Kuykendall, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Hyo Suk Kwak, ROK C/1stMedBn
Harold B Kwan (AKA Dung), USMC Hq/2/11
Yong-Yol Kwon, ROK MP/HqBn
Frank W Kyser, USMC Hq/3/11

Ralph L Labauve Sr, USMC D/2/1
Donald R LaBossiere, USMC B/1/11&F/2/5
Capt Norman F Labounty, USMC B/1/1
1Sgt R E Lacourse, USMC E/2/5
Norman Ladabouche, USA B/44Eng/XCorps
Walter Ladisheff, USMC I/3/1
Alvin J La Flair, USA K/3/31/7Div
Calvin H Laggren, USMC B/1/11
Charles W Laird, USMC Hq/7
MSgt Thaddeus A Laird, USMC Wpns/1/5
Alvin N Lake, USA C/92FA/XCorps
Gerald F Lakin, USMC ANGLICO/1/1
George T Lallas, USMC F/2/5
Ralph W Lamarra, USMC VMF-212
Sgt Richard W Lambert, USA C/1/32/7Div
Robert E Lambert, USA HvyMrtr/17/7/7Div
Albert Lambrecht, USMC 7

George LaMont, USMC Wpns/2/5
Lloyd R Lampkins, USA I/3/7/3Div
SgtMaj Robert F Lance, USMC D/2/7
Graydon A Landahl, USMC Hq/HqBn
Dr William W Lander MD, USMC 1stServBn
Jessie P Landin, USMC Hq/7thMTBn
Robert Z Landreth Jr, USMC FO/A/1/1
LCol James Landrum Jr, USMC MP/HqBn
Jules Jack Landry, USMC 7
Albert L Lane, USMC Hq/3/11
Lawrence E Lane Jr, USMC B/1/7
Gerard R "Jerry" Lange, USMC H&S/1stMTBn
Hugh E Langham, USA 2nd0rdBn/XCorps
Donald Langren, USMC 10FA/3Div
Harry Langton, RM 41IndCmdo
Charles H Lanier, USA 185Eng/7Div
Donald J Lanning, USA Med/32/7Div
Richard L Lares, USA C/13Eng/7Div
Lauren W Larimer, USMC H&S/5
Stephen La Rosa, USMC H&S/7
Louis R Larsen, USMC D/2/5
James H Larson, USMC 3/5
SFC Richard D Larue, USA Hq/7Div
Henry J Larussa Jr, USMC C/1/7 & B/1/11
Robert W Lary, USA C/17/7Div
Sheldon L Lasky, USMC I/3/7
Arthur W Laslo Jr, USMC A/1/5
George M Latimer, USN USS Taussig DD746
Stephen B Lating, USMC 1stEngBn
Maj Richard C Laubach, USMC H&S/7
Carl E LaVanway, USA A/49FA/7Div
Walter A Lawien, USA Svc/57FA/7Div
Ballard E Lawing, USMC Wpns/2/7
HM1 James P Lawless, USMC/USN H&S/1stMedBn
Hilary E Lawrence Jr, USMC D/2/5
BGen James F Lawrence, USMC Hq/2/7
Thomas J Laws, USMC/USN D/2/5
Charles J Lawson, USMC AntiTank/1
Fred C Lawson, USMC I/3/7
Paul J Lawson, USN FCT/USS StPaul
Richard W Lawson, USMC H&S/3/7
John P Laybourn, USMC H/3/1
Alex Lazorisak, USMC Hq/1
Larry Lazzard, USMC A/1/1
Paul R Lea, USMC D/2/5
Donovan L Leach, USA Hq/31/7Div
Donald A Leaf, USMC Wpns/3/1
John A Leaf, USMC/USN RegAid/H&S/5
Bill Ledgerwood, USMC Wpns/2/5
Christian C Lee, USMC MTACS-2
Charles E Lee, USA K/31/7Div
Donald A Lee, USMC B/1/5
John Y Lee, ROK Hq/HqBn
Leo Gregory Lee, USMC D/2/11
Vernon W Lee, USMC 4.2/7
Wendell E Lee, USMC A/1stTankBn
Lyle W Leeper, USMC L/4/11
LCol Gordon S Lees, USA Hq/X Corps
Richard E Lefebre, USMC Hq/2/7
Raymond J Leffler, USMC B/1/7
Phil Lehrer (AKA Shapiro), USMC D/1stTankBn
1Sgt Kester D Leibolt, USMC H/3/11
GySgt Robert I Leister, USMC E/2/5
Myron J Leistler, USMC E/2/1
John Leiter, USN PCEC 896
Charles D Lemons, USMC H&S/7
Bernie L Lenhart, USMC H&S/1stEngBn
Arnold A Lentz, USMC I/3/5
MGySgt William R Lentz, USMC B/1stEngBn
Charles H Lenz, USN CV32/USSLEYTE
Ray H Leonard Jr, USMC H&S/D/2/5
Victor H Leonard, USMC 4.2/5
William Leoniy, USMC VMF-212
Howard E Le Pine, USMC 1stSigBn
William J Lepley, USMC M/4/11
Buddy O Lerch, USMC Wpns/2/7
MSgt Matt L Leshinski, USMC A/1/1
Robert D Lester, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Joseph Levenberg, USMC B/1stSPBn
William A Levis Sr, USMC H&S/11
Ed W Lewis Jr, USMC Hq/1/11
Martin V Lewis, USMC H/3/11
SMaj Thomas L Lewis, USMC Hq/3/11
David Leyendecker, USMC 1stSigBn
Leonard F Leyhe, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Louis L Lhotka, USMC H&S/1/5
Maj Jas B Lichtenberger, USMC A/1/5
Saul R Licker, USMC A/1/7
Sherman J Lightle, USMC C/1stSPBn
Robert D Lillard, USMC Wpns/1/1
Frederick A Lilliam, USMC A/1stTankBn
Leroy H Lilly, USMC C/1/1
Anthony M Lima, USMC D/2/5
Mathew F Linden Jr, USMC C/1/5
Donald L Lindenberg, USMC Wpns/2/5
Donald T Lindgren, USA I/3/31/7Div
Robert M Lindsay, USA Hq/1/15/3Div
Irvin E Lindey, USMC 5
Frank E Lindstrom, USMC Hq/11
Thomas E Lineberry, USMC B/1/7
SgtMaj R J Linehan, USMC B/1/11-FO/D/2/5
SMaj Jack D Ling, USMC F/2/7
Thomas R Linskey, USMC VMF212/513
Donald Lipka, USMC I/3/1
George R Lipponer, USMC B/1/7 & 1stSigBn
Charles J Lipton, USMC H&S/1/1
Cecil Ray Lister, USMC Wpns/2/7
Elwood Litteral, USMC A/1/5
William A Little, USMC F/2/1
Donald C Littlefield, USMC MAG12/1stMAW
Richard P Littlefield, USMC D/1stEngBn
Dr Henry Litvin Md, USMC H&S/2/5
1Sgt I M Livesay, USMC MAG-33
Scott Ljungberg, USMC 4.2/7
Robert V Lloyd, USMC 1stSigBn
Charles E Lobb Md, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Harold L Locke, USMC USS Princeton
Dennis L Lockett, USMC FO/3/11
Robert J "Bob" Locklin Jr, USMC 1/1
Frank F Lockman, USMC A/1/7
Milton C Lockner, USMC
George Lockwood, USMC B/1/7
LCol R S D Lockwood, USMC 2/7
Nelson E Lohr, USMC Comm/Hq/1
MGySgt Roger G Lohsen, USMC D/2/5
Theodore H Loney, USMC D/2/7
David G Long, USMC G/3/11
Harold G Long, USMC AMMO/1stOrdBn
SFC James C Long, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
James D Long, USMC C/1/7
John E Long, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
John W Long, USMC VMF-311
Lawrence E Long, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
Lowell J Long, USMC Hq/3/11
Robert L Long, USMC F/2/5
Robert G Looper, USMC Wpns/2/5
Jose Lopez Jr, USMC F/2/7
Jacques B Loraine Jr, USMC Serv/Hq/11
Frederick Lord Jr, USA 3rdRecon/3Div
Maj Fred A Lorentsen, USMC 4.2/5
Billy D Lough, USMC A/1/7
John D Love, USMC E/2/5
Norman D Lovelace, USMC Wpns/3/7
SSgt Robt. "Bob" Lowden, USMC H&S/1/1
K Don Lowe, USMC 4.2/5
Albert D Lowros, USMC D/2/7
Andrew L Luce, USMC L/4/11
Robert N Luhrs, USMC D/2/5
SgtMaj Carl G Luiz, USMC I/3/1
Herbert C Lum, USMC H&S/7
Ralph M Lund, USMC MarDet/USS PhilSea
Donald E Lundberg, USMC D/2/5
E H "Ed" Lundberg Jr, USMC I/3/11
Francis Wayne Lundin, USMC Hq/3/11
Capt Havard F Lundy, USMC A/1/11
William V Lunn, USMC H&S/2/5
Capt J Robt Lunney, JAGC, SS Meredith Victory
Martin D Luther Sr, USA MP/XCorps
Maurice A Lutze, USMC D/2/7]
Charles R Lyles, USMC B/1/5
David Lynch, USMC H&S/3/7
Joseph A Lynch, USMC A/1/11
John A Lynch Jr, USA Hq/31/7Div
Kenneth C Lynch, USA M/7/3Div
BGen William R Lynch Jr, USA Hq/7Div
Bill R Lynn, USMC A/1/5
Richard E Lynn, USMC G/3/11
Elwood L Lyons, USMC Hq/3/11
Arnold P Lyshall, USMC H&S/A/1/7
MSgt Kenneth B Lytle, USMC H&S/1/1

Art Macdonald, USMC B/1stTankBn
John B MacFarland, USMC A/1/7
MSgt Donald MacGillivray, USMC H&S/1/7
Donald A Macintosh, USMC A/1/5
Howard R Maciver, USMC A/1/5
William Mack, USMC Hq/HqBn
Joseph Mackenna, USMC H/3/7
George Mackenzie, USMC A/1/7
Walter Mackeron, USMC F/2/5
Roy Mackey, USMC B/3/7
Charles F Mackh, USMC Hq/4/11
Edward V Mac Kinnon, USA Hq/3/7/3Div
MGySgt M B Maclean, USMC B/1stTankBn
Robert C Mac Lean, USA Trucks/XCorps
Murdo A Maclennan, USMC ANGLICO/1/7
Joseph V Maddie, USMC AntiTank/5
Sylvester "Sid" Madjarac, USMC H/3/5
Ray C Madrid, USA 57FA/31/7Div
MGySgt Len J Maffioli, USMC 1stTankBn
William F Magee Jr, USMC AntiTank/1
Col Edward L Magill, USA B/57FA/7Div
LCol Byron L Magness, USMC C/1/5
Louis R Magnotti, USMC H&S/5
Edward L Mahoney, USA Hq/31/7Div
Father Charles E Maier, USMC MTACS-2
C/Sgt Jerry Maill, RM 41IndCmdo
Louis W Main, USMC H&S/1/7
Robert V Main, USMC Wpns/3/7
Henry J Maini, USMC A/1/7
Maj James E Major, USMC H&S/3/11
Henry W Maley, USMC D/2/5
LCol R C Mallery, USAF 48TrpCarSqd
Robert F Mallery, USMC Wpns/3/1
Chester E Mallory, USA I/3/17/7Div
John A Mallory Sr, USMC D/2/7
Sgt Ray J Mallow, USMC B/1/1
George A Malm, USMC F/2/1
Thomas E Malmo, USMC H/3/5
Jerome B Malone Sr, USMC H&S/1/5
George H Maloney, RM 41IndCmdo
Edwin A Mammele, USMC H&S/3/7
Donald H Manders, USMC Wpns/1/7
William J Mangan, USMC Wpns/1/1
CDR Arthur J Manger, USN VF-191
Nicholas J Mangia, USA M/31/7Div
Ronald L Mannig, USMC 1stSigBn
Raymond J Mansfield Jr, USMC H&S/3/5
HMC Gordon L Manter, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
MSgt Joseph Manura, USMC D/1stMedBn
Lt Joseph Manzella, USN ANGLICO/NGLO/3/7
Charles E Maples, USMC B/1stEngBn
Robert F Mara, USMC B/1/5
Gerard Maranda, USA 187thRCT
Frank J Marchese, USMC Wpns/1/5
Salvador L Marchese, USMC D/2/7
James O Marcum, USMC D/2/1
John T Margie, USMC 3/7
GySgt Anthony J Margiotta, USMC A/1/7
Joseph P Marino, USMC/USN 3/5
Bernie Marjenhoff, USMC F/2/1
Thomas F Marker, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
SSgt Arthur R Markey, USMC B/1/5
Otha West Marlar, USMC D/2/5
Bruce C Marley, USMC 1stSigBn
Donald W Marold, USMC VMF(N)542
MGySgt Robert W Marotz, USMC VMF-312
Daniel Z Marsh, USMC A/1/1
Timothy Marsh, USMC
Louis Marshall, USA 15AAA/7Div
MSgt Thomas W Marti, USMC D/2/7
Billy J Martin, USMC Hq/5
Berry L Martin, USMC F/2/1
Charles E Martin, USMC M/4/11
Charles E Martin, USMC I/3/7
Charlie A Martin, USMC F/2/5
Edward J Martin, USMC AntiTank/5
Glen Martin, USMC Wpns/2/5
Gene R Martin, USN USS Winston
GySgt James M Martin Sr, USMC H/3/1
Leonard Martin, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Leroy C Martin, USMC H/3/7
Paul G Martin, USMC Recon/HqBn
Capt Robt E Martin, USMC Hq/HqBn
Richard T Martin, USMC Hq/4/11
William F Martin, USMC 1/1
William V Martin, USMC C/7thMTBn
Sgt D C Martinelli, USMC E/2/7
Abel Martinez, USMC Wpns/7
Ramon Martinez, USMC 3/1
Thomas "Tiger" Martinez, USMC A/7thMTBn
Steve Marvonek, USMC VMF-212
James L Mascia, USMC 2/11
Frank W (Maselskis) Mason, USMC Serv/1/5

Howard R Mason, USMC Wpns/1/7
Col Ronald A Mason, USMC H/3/1
Willard J Mason, USMC 2/1
A L Massmann, USMC I/3/7
William J Masterpool, USMC Wpns/1/1
Lenerd M Mateo, USMC D/2/5
Robert W Matheny Sr, USN BMG#2-ANGLICO/3/1
Jerry E Matthes, USMC Wpns/3/5
Allen E Matthews, USMC G/3/11
Carl M Mattingly, USMC 1stCSG
Ltjg Mervyn D "Red" Maurath, USMC/USN F/2/7
Robert L Maurer, USMC Hq/4/11
Jerry D Maxey Sr, USMC Mtrs/1
Jerry G Maxwell, USA D/32/7Div
William D Maxwell III, USMC H&S/7
H D May, USMC 1stMedBn
Marvin J May, USA HvyMtr/17/7Div
Peter E May, USA L/31/7Div
Col F B Mayer, USMC 2/5
George L Mayes, USMC 1stSigBn
William A Mazzarella, USMC 4/11
Frank J Mazzone, USMC H/3/7
Paul Mazzuca Jr, USMC E/2/11
MSgt Duard H McAbee, USMC A/1/11
James E McAleer, USMC D/2/1
Donald F McAlister, USA A/1/32/7Div
Col Joseph F McAllister, USAF 21TrpCarSq
Edward T McAndrews, USMC C/1/5
Darrell D McArdle, USA MP/XCorps
Herbert C McBride, USMC H&S/2/7
Edward J McCabe, USMC D/2/1
Col Jerome M McCabe, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
George R McCaffrey, USA G/31/7Div
LGen W J McCaffrey, USA Hq/XCorps
Paul G McCaghren, USMC MTACS-2
Gene B McCammon, USMC D/1stEngBn
John R McCandless, USMC B/1stEngBn
Charles McCarren, USMC I/3/1
Wilbur R McCarter, USMC B/1stTankBn
Robert C McCarthy, USMC F/2/7
Richard J McCartin, USMC C/1/5
Dow McCarty Jr, USMC Wpns/1/1
Leonard N McCauley, USMC D/2/11
Alvin R McClellan, USMC Hq/3/7
LCol W A McClelland, USMC A/1/1
John F McClendon, USMC E/2/5
Elmer E McClintock, Jr, USMC Hq/1/11
Sgt Arthur H McClure, USMC F/2/7
Charles F McClure, USA B/1/32/7Div
Maurice M McClure, USMC VMF-311
James R McClymont, USA 15thAAA/7Div
Charles E McCollim, USMC C/1/7
Jerry L McCollom, USMC VMF-323
Robert C McCollough, USMC 1stSPBn
Donald McCombs, USMC
Jerome C McCormack, USMC Comm/3/5
Laird J McCormick Sr, USMC A/1/5
Vincent D McCormick, USMC Hq/2/11
Neely M McCoy, USMC Wpns/2/7
Sgt William L McCoy, USMC M/4/11
James B McCullagh, USN VF-24
Capt B R McCulloch, USMC A/1/5
HMCS Gail F McCurdy, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Paul L McDaniel, USMC Wpns/3/5
Joseph McDermott, USMC Recon/HqBn
Francis E McDonald, USMC Wpns/1/5
Harold J McDonald, USA A/92FA/XCorps
Peter W McDonald, USMC Hq/HqBn
Roderick W McDonald, USMC Hq/1/11
Chet H McDonough Sr, USMC Wpns/3/5
MGySgt John J McDonough, USMC A/1/7
John A McEachern, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Robert W McElhinney, USMC B/1/5
Rupert E McElveen, USMC E/2/1
William E McEnerney Jr, USMC C/1stEngBn
Everett McFarland Jr, USMC H/3/7
Capt Andrew B McFarlane, USMC F/2/1
Raleigh E McGary, USMC B/1/1
John T McGaughey, USMC I/3/11
C "Gene" McGiffin, USMC/USN H&S/1/5
Cornelius P McGinley, USMC B/1/5
Harold McGinn, USMC F/2/1
James W McGown, USMC FO-G/3/5
William G McGriff, USMC 3AAA/3Div
Roy E McGuffie, USA K/3/31/7Div
1Lt Donald E McGuire, USMC Wpns/2/5
MSgt Eugene A McGuire, USMC B/1stTankBn
Maj John M McGuire, USA C/1/32/7Div
CWO4 Terrence W McGuire, USMC H&S/2/1
Donald L McGunigal, USMC H&S/1/7
Charles E McHaney, USMC A/1stMTBn
HM1 Robert M McHenry, USMC/USN
GySgt C W McHugh Jr, USMC A/1/7
Harry McIntyre, USMC Hq/1
C J "JIM" McKee, USMC Hq/3/11
Howard M McKee, USMC A/1/1
Robert E McKee, USMC Hq/11
Charles W McKellar, USMC A/1/7
Dale McKenna, USMC G/3/1
T R McKenny, USMC A/7thMTBn
Carlton L McKinney, USA D/17/7Div
GySgt Charles W "Mac" McKissick, USMC H&S/ 1stTankBn
Don K McLain, USMC 1/7
William McLaren, USMC H&S/1
Gerald J McLaughlin, USMC F/2/5
John J McLaughlin, USMC C/1/5
LGen John N McLaughlin, USMC Hq/HqBn
William E McLaughlin, USMC F/2/7
Evereet Mclead Jr, USMC A/1stTankBn
John L McLeod, USMC Hq/11
Robert H McLure, USMC E/2/1
GySgt George W McManus Jr, USMC H&S/4/11
SFC Lloyd F Mcmanus, USA Hq/49FA/7Div
Edward L McMasters, USMC H&S/7
James George McMichael, USMC H/3/7
SMaj B McMullan, USMC B/1/11
Chester McMullen, USA 96FA/XCorps
Floyde F McNair, USMC A/1/5
John R McNamee, USMC ANGLICO/1
Freddie King McNeeley, USMC 1stSigBn
SMaj F T McNeive, USMC G/3/1
Gerald A McNemar, USMC Wpns/3/7
Stanley B McPherson, USMC A/1stEngBn
Edmund C McPoland, USMC 1stCSG
Murry L McQuaig, USMC Hq/11
LCol Thomas E McQuay, USMC F/2/1
LCol WM McReynolds, USMC 4/11
William J McShane Sr, USN USS Bataan
Brett R McVay, USMC Wpns/2/5
LCol K A McVay, USMC TACP/2/5
CPL John F Meade, USMC F/2/5
Deacon James A Meader, USMC Hq/11
CWO3 E Lee Meadows, USMC 3/5
Joseph R Medeiros, USMC I/3/1
Charles R Medlin, USMC B/1/1
Capt Donald L Meek, USMC Hq/7
Harvey C Meek, USA B/10Eng/3Div
Col E L Meeker, USMC B/1stEngBn
Rudy B Meekins, USMC I/3/11
CWO James Arthur Megis, USA C/31/7Div
E Ray Mehrtens, USN USS Seminole AKA-104
Capt Carl J Meier Jr, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Henry Mejia, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Alfred G "Windy" Melancon, USMC G/3/1
Norman B Melchior, USMC C/1/7
LCol David L Mell, USMC Hq/7
CWO H Chris Melonson, USMC E/2/5
Gus B Mendiola Jr, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
Jose G Mendoza, USMC 4.2/1
James I Menzmer, USMC MTACS-2
Louis J Mercandante Jr, USMC F/2/7
Arthur E Mercier, USA Hq/31/7Div
Richard J Mercurio, USMC H&S/5
Walker I Merell, USMC C/1/7
SMaj Albert A Meringolo, , USMC Wpns/3/5
Joseph V Merkel, USMC S-2/H&S/5
Robert N Merola, USMC Wpns/1/5
Edward K Merriken, USA G/32/7Div
Don E Merrill, USMC Hq/2/11
CPL Fred L Merritt, USMC H/3/1
Maj Max A Merritt, USMC C/1/5
Kenneth Mertz, USMC F/2/7
John D Meserve, USMC Hq/1
Matthew R Mesi, USMC H&S/1
Emmanual R Messier, USA Med/1/32/7Div
Charles E Metcalfe, USN USS FTBerry DDE858
Capt Edwin A Metcalfe, USMC C/1stEngBn
Frank Metersky, USMC Hq/5
Edwin D Metz, USA 703rd0rdCo/3Div
William J Metzler Jr, USA HvyMtr/7/3Div
Clifford W Meyer, USMC H&S/3/7
Col Leo J Meyer, USA 3/7/3Div
Charles E Meyers, USN USSRochester CA124
John F Meyers, USMC C/1/1
Peter Meyers Sr, USMC 2/7
Charles F Micale, USMC A/1/5
John J Michael, USA D/1/32/7Div
Roy E Michael, USMC A/1/1
Jack E Michaels, USMC H&S/2/1
Col A L Michaux Jr, USMC F/2/1
Lewis J Michelony Jr, USMC 4.2/1
Frederick E Middaugh, USMC Hq/1/11
James H Mieklke, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Edward Mihalik, USMC D/1stTankBn
Eugene A Mika, USMC B/1/5
Joseph M Milas, USMC VMF-212
SFC Delos Miles, USA A/1/32/7Div
Sam A Miles, USMC H&S/2/5
Maj Stanley G Millar, USMC A/1/5
Charles H Miller, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Edward W Miller, USMC Hq/11
Rev HUGH A Miller, USMC E/2/7
LGen John H Miller, USMC I/3/1
Sgt John S Miller, USMC E/2/11
Paul E Miller, USMC S-3/Hq/11
Patrick O Miller, USMC E/2/1
Ray K Miller, USMC Hq/3/11
Rudolph P Miller, USMC H&S/E/2/7
William H Miller, USMC G/3/7
Clarence E Millikin, USA 4.2/Hq/7/3Div
SMaj Gene D Mills, USMC Antitank/1
SSgt Robert L Mills, USMC Hq/HqBn
William F "Bill" Mills, USMC F/2/5
William A Millspaugh, USMC F/2/7
LCol Harry T Milne, USMC 1stTankBn
Louis Milone, USA HvyTanks/31/7Div
Capt Ralph A Milton, USMC 1stMTBn
William J Minito, USMC H/3/5
T G Minkler, USMC Serv/11
Robert W Minor, USMC B/1/1
David Minton, USMC/USN Wpns/1/5
Kent J Mischke, USN UDT-2
SFC Dana E Mitchell, USA 15AAA/7Div
Edward J Mitchell, USMC C/1/1
Capt Edward M Mitchell, USMC Hq/5
George W Mitchell, USMC A/1stMTBn
J D Mitchell Jr, USMC H&S/3/1
MSgt John J Mitchell, USMC H&S/3/7
James W Mitchell, USA Tanks/31/7Div
L C Mitchell, USMC D/1stTankBn
LCol Richard F Mitchell, USA 2/31/7Div
Robert W Mitchell, USMC D/2/7&S-3/Hq/11
Maj W R Mitchell, USMC VMF-311
GySgt A D Mitrowski, USMC E/2/11
Bob Mixon, USMC Wpns/2/7
LtCol Charles H Mixon, USAF 50TrpCarSq
John D Mixon, USMC B/1stTankBn
MGen Charles D Mize, USMC G/3/5
O K Mock, USMC
Ted K Modica Sr, USMC H&S/1/7
Carl Moen, USA C/1/32/7Div
David Livingstone Moffat, USAF 1809AACS
Albert H Mohl, USMC Recon/HqBn
Raymond W Mohler, USMC 1/7
James M Molesky, USA F/7/3Div
Donald P Molony, HM2C USNR USMC/USN 1/3/1
James F Molloy, USMC 1stSigBn
Ronald J Moloy, USMC B/1/7
Rudolph "Rudy" F Moncalvo, USMC D/1stEngBn
1Sgt Kenneth R Monell, USMC 1stSigBn
Col Rogers Monroe, USAF 13BmbSq/3BmbWg
Rogers H Monroe, USMC B/1stSigBn
Edward J Montagne, USMC VMF-212
Lawrence J Montecino, USMC Hq/HqBn
Robert E Montpetit, USA C/31/7Div
Daniel M Montville, USMC F/2/7
Raymond C Moody, USMC Wpns/G/3/1
Sidney James Moon, RM 41IndCmdo
Thomas Clinton Moon, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
John P Mooney, USMC H/3/7
Charles D Moore, USMC Hq/1stMTBn
Don R Moore, USMC H&S/1
Gaddis J Moore, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Jack A Moore, USMC ANGLICO/2/7
James R Moore, USMC C/1/7
MGySgt Robert M Moore, USMC Serv/3/11
William E Moore, USMC E/2/5
William E Moore, USMC Wpns/2/1
William R Moore, USMC C/1/1
Lawrence R Moots, USMC I/3/11
Anthony T Mora, USA B/57FA/7Div
Joseph Mordente, USMC I/3/7
Orville E Moreland, USMC H/3/5

Phillip C Morell, USMC 1stTankBn
Clarence F Morgan, USMC Hq/2/11
James T Morgan Jr, USMC A/1/7
Reginald F Morgan, USA B/2/17/7Div
Capt Sterling M Morgan, USA 3/31/7Div
Wilmer J Morgani, USMC H/3/1
GySgt Frank E Morrall, USMC I/3/1
LCol Edward C Morris, USMC B/1/5
George D Morris, USMC D/2/7
Harvey L Morris, USMC D/2/11
John F "Jack" Morris, USMC C/1/7
James L Morris, USMC Hq/MAG-33
Jay R Morris, USMC H&S/1
James S Morris, USMC A/1/5
Melvin N Morris, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
Stan H Morris, USA L/31/7Div
Donald Michael Morrison, USMC Wpns/1/1
Col Gene W Morrison, USMC VMO-6
John Patrick Morrison, USMC E/2/11
Roy B Morrison, USMC H&S/4/11
James G Morrissey, USMC Wpns/1/7
George Lee Morrow, USMC E/2/7
E James Morrow, USMC A/1stEngBn
James O Mortrude, USA C/1/32/7Div
Richard B Morwood, USMC G/3/5
Donald E Mosbarger, USA C/32/7Div
Vincent E Mosco, USMC H/3/11
Frederick W Mosher, USMC 2/11
Amos A Moss, USA 39FA/3Div
George C Moss, USA G/2/7/3Div
Robert L Mothershed Jr, USMC F/2/1
Dale R Mott, USMC C/1/1
HMC Robert E Motti, USMC/USN B/1/11
Alfred W Mount, USMC Wpns/1/7
Robert H Moyer, USA Med/3/7/3Div
Ron Moyse, RM 41IndCmdo
Charles E Mueller, USMC F/2/1
Wilburn E Muensterman, USMC H&S/1
Robert F Muir, USMC Wpns/3/1
Harold L Mulhausen, USMC A/1/7
Paul V Mullaney, USMC D/2/7
John C Mullin, USMC Wpns/2/7
Leon A Mullins, USMC AntiTank/1
Wade E Mullis, USA 31/7Div
James H Muma, USA F/7/3Div
F C Muncer, RM 41IndCmdo
Gordon R Muncy, USMC VMF-323/MAG-12
Rev Willis S Muncy, USA 31/7Div
Ernest V Munoz, USMC 1stOrdBn
MGySgt John J Munro Jr, USMC VMF-212
Robert K Murai, USA Hq/2/31/7Div
Bill M Murley Jr, USMC Hq/11
C D Murphy, RAAF 77Sqdn
GySgt Daniel M Murphy, USMC E/2/7
Col Edward L Murphy, USA
Gerald T Murphy, USMC F/2/5
Col Edward S Murphy, USMC C/1stMTBn
MGySgt Frank S Murphy, USMC C/1/5
George P Murphy, USA 58ord/XCorps
Cpl John J Murphy, USMC Hq/HqBn
Phillip A Murphy Jr, USA B/1/32/7Div
Wayne F Murphy Jr, USMC E/2/7
SMaj Wilbur S Murphy, USMC
Maj James W Murray, USMC A/1/7
L Paul Murray, USMC D/2/1
MGySgt Russell E Murray, USMC A/7thMTBn
MGen Raymond L Murray, USMC Hq/5
Andrew S Musumeci, USMC H/3/7
MSgt Dale S Myers, USMC Hq/HqBn
Gordon A Myers, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Herbert L Myers, USA Hq/2/1/17/7Div
James R Myers, USMC ANGLICO/HqBn
John W Myers, USMC F/2/1
Robert L Myers, USMC Wpns/1/5
William J Myers, USMC E/2/5
Parnell H Myhrum, HMCM USN USMCUSN H&S/1

Robert L Nabors, USMC H&S/2/11
Leland S Nagy, USMC E/2/1
Sang-Do Nam, ROK Intp/H&S/2/5
Donald W. Nairn, USMC H/3/11
Ralph Nastri, USMC A/1stEngBn
Fred E Nathanson, USMC H&S/1/1
Dale S Naugle, USMC Wpns/2/5
Lester W Nave, USA Med/32/7Div
Richard P Nave, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Asbury M Nease, USMC D/2/1
Martin J Neduchal, USA D/32/7Div
GySgt Stephen T Nee, USMC A/1/1
James R Neiley, USA H/31/7Div
Carl G Neill, USMC 1stOrdBn
Albert A Nelson, USMC E/2/7
Charles Nelson, RM 41IndCmdo
Gordon J Nelson, USMC Wpns/1/7
Gordon W Nelson Jr, USMC G/3/1
Martin P Nelson, USMC Recon/HqBn
Wallace S Nelson, USMC B/1stTankBn
Walter L Nelson, USMC B/1/11
Martin Charles Nesbit, RM 41IndCmdo
Charles L Nesbitt, USMC Hq/1stServBn
Richard A Neugebauer, USMC
Oral Kenneth Newman Jr, USMC L/4/11
Francis E Newsom, USMC H&S/2/5
Kenneth W Newton, USMC FO/A/1/11
Col M Paul Newton Jr, USMC H/3/7
MSgt Joseph S Nichols, USMC H/3/1
Morris G Nichols, USMC G/3/11
LCol Warren P Nichols, USMC VMF-323
SMaj William O Nickell, USMC Hq/HqBn
James A Nielsen, USA D/31/7Div
Marvin G Nigg, USMC G/3/7
George Nightingale, USA L/3/31/7Div
MSgt Conrad E Nilsson, USMC G/3/5
James T Nininger, USMC C/1/7
LCol Casey R Nix, USMC H&S/7
Burt A Nixon, USA XCorps
Jack L Nolan, USMC E/2/5
Robert S Noonan, USMC F/2/7
Henry Noonkester, USMC A/1/1
Col Wesley C Noren, USMC B/1/1
Oscar G Noriega, USMC A/1/7
Junior Norman, USMC Wpns/3/1
Louis J Normandin, USMC 4/11
MGSgt Jack K Norris, USMC D/1stEngBn
Robert Norris, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
John J Northrup, USMC I/3/1
Rev Dewey L Norton, USMC H&S/5
Monte R Norton, USMC C/1/11
George Novak, USMC H&S/3/7
Eugene C Novotney Sr, USA K/3/31/7Div
CWO Stanley A Nowak, USMC H&S/7
Maj Wallace R Nugent, USMC ANGLICO/H&S/2/5
Dalton L Null, USMC 1stSigBn
Dr Virgil W Null, USMC D/2/1
Richard J Nummer, USMC G/3/7
Philip S Nunnelly Sr, USMC 1stMTBn
Donald E Nyswonger, USMC C/1/1

Weldon Oakley, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
William C Obert, USA C/3AAA/XCorps
LCol F S Obradovich, USA C/185Eng/7Div
George O'Brien, USMC/USN Hq/HqBn
C/Sgt M E O'Brien, RM 41IndCmdo
MGySgt Wm F O'Brien, USMC D/1stEngBn
Arthur D Ochoa, USMC B/1/7
Francis L O'Connor, USMC F/2/1
John F X O'Connor, USMC Serv/1stMTBn
Richard L O'Connor, USMC C/1/7
HM1 Russell A O'Day, USMC/USN C/1stEngBn
Richard C Oddo, USMC E/2/1
Bobby J O'Dell, USMC A/1/7
D H "Digger" O'Dell, USMC A/1/11
Frank O'Dell Jr, USMC 1stEngBn
Herbert W Odell, USMC Wpns/3/7
M D O'Donley, USMC A/1/5
James R O'Donnell, USMC I/3/7
Robert R O'Donnell, USMC F/2/5
Warren O'Donnell, USMC
Billy J Ogan, USMC A/1/5
TSgt George C Ogden, USMC G/3/11
Harry L Ogg, USMC TACP/1/15
MSgt Gene A O'Hara, USMC H/3/7
Capt Joseph S Ohina, USMC S-2/1/7
MGySgt Milton S Ohina, USMC ANGLICO/7
John H Ohman, USMC A/1/7
William S M O'Kelley, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Alfred J Oldakowski, USMC H&S/1/1
Robert L Oldani, USMC G/3/7
Andrew "Andy" M Oldfield, USMC 1stMTBn
Peter C Oleno, USMC Wpns/1/5
Blayne B Oleson, USMC Hq/1stAmphTracBn
Cornelio Olivas Jr, USMC/USN A/1/7
Chester A Ollmann, USMC H&S/2/7
LGen Stephen G Olmstead, USMC G/3/1
James M Olon, USMC/USN Wpns/2/1
I R Olorenshaw, RAAF GrpCapt/77Sqdn
Patrick J O'Loughlen, USMC B/1/7
PFC Robert Olsen, USMC F/2/1
Gilbert L "Ole" Olson, USMC D/2/7
James A Olson, USMC Wpns/3/1
Col Merlin R Olson, USMC 1/5
Otto N Olson, USMC G/3/1
Robert E Olson, USMC A/1/7
Sgt E R Oltz Jr, USMC I/3/7
Richard E Oly, USMC H&S/2/7
Capt Joseph P Ondek, USMC H&S/2/5
Forrest H O'Neal, USMC Hq/1
Lester R O'Neil, USMC A/1/7
Thomas C O'Neil, USMC Wpns/1/5
SMaj Donald J O'Neill, USMC A/1stTankBn
John L O'Neill Jr, USMC MTACS-2
Oliver O'Neill Jr, USMC E/2/1
Raymond L Ong, USA C/31/7Div
William H Ong, USMC Wpns/2/5
Dr Richard J Oosta MD, USMC/USN 1/1
James A Oppelt, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
Bill Orloff Sr, USMC I/3/7
Edward S Orlowski, USMC D/2/1
Peter Orozco, USMC I/3/7
Dominic Orsatti, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Lawrence A Oritz, USA E/2/31/7Div
Richard A Osborn, USMC A/1/7
Louie G Osborne, USMC A/1/1
MSgt L E O'Shaughnessy, USA A/1/32/7Div
Michael J O'Sullivan, USMC C/1stTankBn
Jack M Oswald, USMC 4.2/1
HMC Felix D Othon, USMC C/1/1
Louis H Ouellette, USMC 1stServBn
Harold William Ours, USMC I/3/7
Harry A Over Jr, USMC M/4/11
Andrew V Owen Jr, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
MSgt Harvey B Owen, USMC F/2/1
1Lt Joseph R Owen, USMC B/1/7
Roy D Oxenrider, USA A/1/32/7Div
Claude T Oxley, USMC G-3/HqBn
Thurman R Oxley, USA 1/32/7Div

John A Pace, USMC I/3/11
Kenneth G "Bud" Paddock Jr, USMC 4.2/7
Richard L Padgett, USMC C/1stMTBn
Alvin G Padilla Jr, USMC A/1/7
SMaj H C Page, USA 2ndRangerBn
Jack L Page, USMC Wpns/2/7
William G Page Jr, USMC B/1/7
Seung Joom Paik, ROK MI SD/1stDiv
Maurice E Paihlou, USMC 1stMTBn
MSgt Albert W Paine Jr, USA Hq/92FA/XCorps
Paul E Painter, USAF 6150 TACP
Felix P Palmer, USMC B/1/5
Marylon E Palmer, USMC H/3/5
Russell L Palmer, USMC Hq/1stServBn
William S Palmer, USMC B/1/5
Manuel J Palomino, USMC Recon/HqBn
Calvin G Palsgrove, USA B/32/7Div
Salvatore Panetta, USMC K/4/11
GySgt E G Pappenheimer, USMC I/3/7
Col Eugene J Paradis, USMC Wpns/1/1
Louis Parascandola, USMC Wpns/3/7
Oscar T Paredes, USMC 1stMTBn
Donald W Parent, USMC C/1/5
James W Parker, USMC F/2/5
John E Parkinson, USMC Wpns/3/7
Delbert R Parks, USMC I/3/7
Preston M Parks, USMC G/3/5
Bert W Parolari, USA 31/7Div
Norman L Parr, USMC M/4/11
Robert C Parr, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Col Robert E Parrott, USMC K/4/11
Col Francis F Parry, USMC 3/11
Gerald R Parsons, USMC H/3/7
Col Harold L Parsons, USMC Hq/1/5
Jack J Parsons, USMC H&S/2/5
Ronald E Parsons, USMC TACP/1/5
Thomas C Parsons, USMC D/2/5
Edward S Paszkiewicz, USA K/31/7Div
George R Passmore, USMC H/3/5
William R Pastore, USMC E/2/1
Richard J Patrick, USMC A/1/11
GySgt F H Patterson, USMC H&S/1/7
Grover S Patterson, USMC BnMedOff/Hq/1stEngBn
John L Patterson, USA A&C/10Eng/3Div
Col Robert T Patterson Jr, USMC I/3/11
William D Patterson, USMC Wpns/3/7
William J Patterson, USMC TACP/1/1

William H Patti, USMC D/2/7
Col William C Patton, USMC Hq/11
Ronald L Paugh, USA 205Rep/4Sig/XCorps
Forrest L Paul, USA C/1/32/7Div
Jesse Paul, USMC 1/11
Cpl Frank P Paupard, USMC E/2/7
George H Pavur, USMC D/2/1
Edward J Pawlinski Jr, USMC F/2/1
Gene H Paxton, USMC A/1/1
John J Payer, USMC 7
Donald M Payne, USA Hq/31/7Div
James H Peachey, USMC Hq/11
Dr Herbert R Pearce MD, USMC AntiTank/Wpns/5
Leroy R Pearl, USMC H&S/1/7
Charles M Pearson, USMC F/2/7
GySgt Donald R Peavler, USMC A/1stTankBn
Thomas Pecosh, USMC 1stCSG
Thomas Peddle, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Col Poul F Pedersen, USMC C/1/5
Ed C Pedro, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Charles E Pegg, USMC D/1stEngBn
Capt Conrad R Pelletier, USMC Hq/11
Robert H Pellow, USMC Wpns/2/7
Andrew B Pelto, USMC H&S/1/5
Clyde W Pennell, USMC B/1stTankBn
Richard A Peppin, USMC A/1stTankBn
GySgt John Perdue Jr, USMC D/2/5
Manuel R Perea, USMC F/2/7
Merwin A "Perk" Perkins, USMC B/1/7
Charles R Perrault, USMC ANGLICO/HqBn
SSgt Dennis A Perry, USMC H&S/3/5
Don F Perry, USMC Wpns/2/5
Francis D Perry, USA Med/32/7Div
Capt James M Perry, USMC I/3/7
Richard Lee Perry, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
T R Perry, USMC D/2/5
GySgt Walter W Perry, USMC B/1/11
James L Peters, USMC L/4/11
Sgt Joseph R Peters, USMC H&S/2/7
Stephen J Peters, USMC C/1/7
Herbert D "Pete" Peterson, USMC D/2/7
Allan R Peterson, USMC H&S/5
SFC Basil G Peterson Jr, USA Hq/96FA/XCorps
Elmo G Peterson, USMC F/2/7
GySgt Harry K Peterson, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Hyrum R Peterson, USMC H&S/1/5
Kenneth C Peterson, USMC Wpns/1/7
Kenneth R Peterson Sr, USN USS LST898
Neil R Peterson, USMC Wpns/2/7
Raymond A Peterson, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Robert C Peterson, USMC RR/1stSigBn
Thomas L Peterson, USMC D/1stEngBn
LCol Geroge E Petro, USMC AntiTank/1
Samuel Petrocella, USA Hq/13Eng/7Div
Donald G Pettit, USMC F/2/1
Frederick E Petty, RM 41IndCmdo
James H Petty, USA B/31/7Div
MGySgt Robert S Pevey, USMC VMF-214
P Michael Pezzella, USMC I/3/1
CDR Charles W Pfiester, USN CVL29/USS Bataan
George S Pharis, USMC G/3/5
Raymond E Phares, USA F/2/31/7Div
Bobby R Pharr, USMC E/2/11
Charles F Pharr, USA A/4SigBn/XCorps
Carl M Phillips, USMC H/3/7
Edward W Phillips, USMC E/2/7
Joseph J Phillips, USA A/10Eng/3Div
MSgt S W Phillips, USMC A/1stEngBn
Ralph G Phipps, USMC Wpns/2/1
Louis H Picard, USMC H/3/5
Thomas V Piche, USMC B/1stTankBn
Earl Pickens Jr, USMC E/2/7
LCol Evan S Pickett, USA 73Eng/XCorps
Wayne A Pickett, USMC F/2/7
William A Piel, USMC 1stADP/1stCSG
Sgt Alva Roy Pierce, USA F/2/7/3Div
Donald R Pierce, USMC G/3/1
Col Fremont "Monty" Piercefield, USA Hq&Hq/1/32/7Div
Thomas F Pierson, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Capt Earl A Pike, USMC H&S/3/11
Marvin D Pike, USMC A/1/5
William W Pilcher, USMC B/1stEngBn
O P "Pete" Pile, USMC E/2/7
William A Ping, USMC I/3/1
Michael Pisculli, USMC C/1/7
SMaj George D Pitts, USA Hq/31/7Div
Sfc Lester J Pitzer, USA B/1/32/7Div
Joe A Pizzini, USMC H/3/11
Robert J Plant, USA G/2/31/7Div
GySgt Clarence M Platt, USMC Radio/1/1
Jacob S Ploeg, USA Sig/XCorps
Jerome M Plunkett, USMC H/3/1
George Pocius, USMC L/4/11
Ronald V "Ron" Pocius, USMC H/3/7
Erich K Poeschl, USMC F/2/11
Norman J "Porky" Pokrywka, USMC Wpns/2/5
Joseph Poleo Jr, USMC Hq/HqBn
Marvin L Pollard, USMC I/3/11
Dr John V Polomsky, USMC Hq/1/5
Joseph S Polsgrove, USMC A/1/5
Harrison C Pomers, USMC F/2/7
Cpl Anthony D Pomposelli, USA D/31/7Div
HMCS Conraid L Pope, USMC 4.2/5
Paul W Pope, USMC F/2/11 & B/1/1
MGySgt Kenneth J Popp, USMC M/4/11
Richard L Popp, USMC C/1stEngBn
Billy L Porter, USA 50AAA/3Div
H B Porter, USMC Hq/3/11
MSgt John C Posey, USMC Hq/1
Anthony D Potenzino, USMC H&S/1
Alfred D Poulin, USMC C/1/5
Cpl John C Pound, RM 41IndCmdo
LCol Gilbert N Powell, USMC B/1/11
Sfc Johnnie C Powell, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Sgt Legrand Louis Powell, USMC Hq/3/1
Thomas J Powers, USMC G/3/1
GySgt Robert W Pratt, USMC H&S/1
GySgt Noah B Praytor Jr, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
John Prehart, USMC D/1stEngBn
Harlan E Prenatt, USMC H&S/11
Charles H Prescott, RM 41IndCmdo
1Sgt Dewey J Prestwood, USMC H&S/4/11
James W Pribe, USMC C/1stTankBn
Alva E Price, USMC Wpns/3/5
SSgt Leonard V Price, USMC Wpns/2/5
Paul D Price, USMC/USN G/3/7
Kenneth Priegel, USMC 1stCSG & D/7
George V Priest, USMC D/2/7
Raymond Primm, USA G/31/7Div
Jack Prince, USMC G/3/1
Maj Frederic P Procissi, USA Hq/31/7Div
1Sgt Fred Proctor, USA A/1/32/7Div
William F Proctor, USMC/USA 35Inf/FlameTankPlt/1stTankBn
Richard E Prokopowich, USMC 2/7
Charles L Prosek, USMC G/3/7
Bernard J Prosser, USMC H&S/11
MGySgt W H Prosser, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Ricardo D Provencio, USMC B/1stTankBn
Duane G Provonche, USMC H&S/1/5
Hugh Pruitt, USMC F/2/5
Robert D Pruitt, USMC A/1stEngBn
Peter F Pruzynski, USMC 1stSigBn
Emanuel "Mike" Puccio, USMC D/1stMTBn
Jimmie L Puckett, USMC H&S/11
SSgt Ernest C Pudney, USA A/32/7Div
Sgt Marvin E Pugh, USMC I/3/11
Donald R Pullen, USMC C/1/1
Walter W Pullen, USMC H&S/5
Eugene F Punte, USMC D/2/1
Jack E A Purkiss, RM 41IndCmdo
James Edward Purvis, USMC
Garnett L Putnam, USMC A/1/5

John Qualteri, USMC L/4/11
MGySgt Alvie J Queen, USMC H&S/3/5
Arlis O Queen, USA HvyTanks/15/3Div
Clyde H Queen Sr, USMC D/2/1
MGySgt Wayne A Queen, USMC D/1stMedBn
Mark H Quigley, USMC D/1stTankBn
LtCol John P Quillin, USA 15/3Div
Daniel E Quinn, USMC Hq/1/11

Charles F Rachac, USA B/1/32/7Div
Loren A Raddatz, USMC D/2/5
SMaj Raymond W Radke, USA Hq/31/7Div
William A Raffaele Jr, USMC C/1stTankBn
Harvey A Rainbow, USMC Wpns/1/5
Col Mark A Rainer Jr, USMC B/1/11
Charles C Rakestraw, USA A/32/7Div
Charles K Ramer Sr, USMC 1stTankBn
BGen J C "Pat" Ramey, USAF 71FtgSqn
Florentino O Ramirez, USMC A/1/7
Martiriano F Ramirez, USMC A/1/1
Stephen D Ramsaur, USMC D/E/1stMedBn
Robert W Randall, USMC A/1/1
S R Randall, USMC A/1/1
Maj Benjamin Ranier, USA I/3/7/3Div
Ronald D Rankin, USMC C/1stMTBn
James A "Jay" Ransone Jr, USA A/1/32/7Div
Jimmy R Rape, USMC A/1/11
Robert W Rapp, USMC F/2/7
Roger F Rappole, USMC VMF-212
G Clark Rasch, USMC Hq/3/11
Stanley D Rasiul, USA A/2ChemMtr
Albert W Rasmussen, USMC Wpns/2/1
Charlie W Rasnick, USA A/32/7Div
James M "Jack" Raspanti, USMC H&S/2/7
Col George A Rasula, USA Hq/31/7Div
Dr William H Rawnsley, USMC H&S/1/1
Maj Allen B Ray, USMC H&S/1/7
Andrew M Ray, USMC E/2/5
Billy G Ray, USMC L/4/11
Sgt Corbit A Ray, USMC D/2/7
Richard S Ray, USMC D/2/5
SSgt James E Rayl, USMC Wpns/1/5
Capt James W Rayner, RM 41IndCmdo
James S Ready, USMC 3/7
Robert A Reames, USMC G/3/1
L L Reams, USMC A/1/5
Charles E Reardon, USMC Hq/5
Joseph A Reardon, USMC 155Howitzer/11
Robert Charles Reasoner, USMC H/3/1
Donald W Reber, USMC F/2/1
Arthur P Recor, USA 17/7Div
George W "Bill" Rector, USMC H&S/1/5
Henry M Rector, USMC AntiTank/1
MGySgt Richard "Duke" Redburn, USMC E/2/5
1Sgt Roy S Reddock, USMC Wpns/3/7
Marion L Redmon, USMC MTACS-2
Billy W Reed, USMC F/2/7
Howard J Reed, USMC C/1/1
GySgt James T Reed, USMC H&S/5
O John Reed, USMC/USN A/1stMedBn
William L Reep, USMC I/3/1
William E Reese , USMC G/3/7
SMaj Dolphus C Reeves, USMC 1/7
Pfc H E "Ed" Reeves, USA K/31/7Div
Ralph O Reichelt, USMC A/1/11
Capt David Reid , USA B/185Eng/7Div
BGen Ernest R Reid Jr, USMC Hq/1
Willis A "BILL" Reid, USMC D/2/1
Edward J Reilly, USA 2EngSpBde/XCorps
John E Reilly, USMC A/1/5
Rev Leonard F Reilly Jr, USMC C/1/1
Louis A Reina Jr, USMC G/3/1
Sgt Werner W Reininger, USMC Wpns/3/5
Robert M Reiter, USMC B/1stTankBn
Frank H Reitterer, USMC H&S/3/1
Pfc Raul R Rendon, USMC B/1/7
CPO Ric Reneaux, USMC H/3/1
Richard R Renier, USMC 4.2/7
Paul E Renner, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
GySgt Rod Repass, USMC A/1/7
Buford Eugene Resh, USMC Hq/1stOrdBn
MGySgt N J Retza Jr, USMC 1stEngBn
Willie E Reves, USAF 21stTCS
Bobby Joe Reynolds, USMC L/4/11
Ellis Reynolds, USMC A/1/1
Horace "Rick" Reynolds, USMC AntiTank/5
Joseph E Reynolds, USMC H&S/2/5
Joe H Reynolds, USMC D/2/7
CWO Lionel S Reynolds, USMC Comm/H&S/5
Thomas C Reynolds Jr, USMC AntiTank/1
William J Reynolds, USA K/31/7Div
Wallace W Reynolds, USA B/185Eng/XCorps
Maj George A Rheman Jr, USMC 1/5
Stanley Rheman, USMC I/3/5
John C Rhoden, USMC H/3/11 & FO/E/2/7
Harold B Rice, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Harry E Rice, USMC Wpns/1/7
Clyde Rich, USMC Hq/5
John F Richard, USMC Hq/3/11
MGySgt Ray R Richard, USMC B/1/7
John A Richards, USMC Hq12/MAG-12
MSgt Perl Richardson, USMC Hq/11
Clifford J Richardson, USMC F/2/1
Ralph M Richardson Jr, USMC D/1stMedBn
TSgt V L Richardson, USMC F/2/1
Wallace K Richardson, USMC 3/11
James Allen Richart, USMC G/3/5
Michael B Richarte, USMC B/1/1
1Sgt Robert F Richmond, USMC G/3/5

Robert J Richter, USMC C/1/5
Sherman Richter, USMC B/1/7
W J Rickard, USMC A/1/11
George H Riddel, USMC K/4/11
Raymond A Rider, USMC Recon/HqBn
Ralph Eugene Rieffel, USMC G/3/7
John F Ries, USMC/USN C/1/1
Edward F Rieth, USMC H/3/11
Maj Robert K Riggs, USMC Wpns/2/5
Frederick W Riley, USMC Hq/3/11
John C Riley, USMC VMF-311
Capt John H Rimes , USMC E/2/1
Bert Q Rincon, USMC A/1/1
William A Ring Jr, USMC H&S/2/7
Donnie G Rippeto, USA Hq/XCorps
Billie R Rippy, USMC B/1/5
Claude L Risen, USMC Sig/1stCSG
Col C T Risher, USMC Hq/11
William D Ritchie, USMC H&S/7
Lester C Rittenhouse, USMC F/2/11 & B/1/1
Ltc Eugene Ritzo, USA Hq/7/3Div
Guillermo Rivas, USMC C/1/5
Charles H Rivera, USMC Serv/4/11
John J Rivers, USA G/2/31/7Div
Thomas A Rizzo, USMC D/2/1
Col Maurice E Roach, USMC Hq/7
Robert R Robbins, USA MSG/Hq/2/7/3Div
Guy C Roberson, USMC Serv/3/11
A Harrell Roberts, USMC G/3/1
Austin P Roberts, USMC C/1/1
Donald E Roberts, USMC Hq/2/11
Louis S Roberts II, USMC 1stServBn
Melvin L Roberts, USMC F/2/5
Michael S Roberts, USMC A/1/5
Robert Roberts Jr, USMC VMF-212
Robert E Roberts, USMC G/3/5
Verdy E Roberts, USMC Hq/2/11
William B Roberts, USMC Wpns/1/7
William J Roberts, USMC E/2/1
Fred L Robertson, USMC Wpns/2/1
Jack B Robertson, USMC H/3/11
John Thomas Robertson, USMC Comm/5
Maj Oliver W Robertson, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Joseph P Robicheau, USMC Wpns/2/7
Art Robinson, USMC Wpns/1/5
Robby J Robinson, USMC VMF-323
John Willaim Robinson, USMC MTACS-2
SMaj P E Robinson, USMC C/1/7
Robert C Robinson, USMC Wpns/3/1
Russell P Robinson, USMC C/1/5
Anthony E "Ed" Rocca, USMC/USN C/1/7
F David Roche, USMC D/1stTankBn
William J Rock, USMC H&S/1/1
Capt R T Rodd Jr, USMC VMF-323/M33
Frederick G Rodgers Jr, USMC C/1/1
LCol Joseph C Rodgers, USA Med/31/7Div
William W Rodgers, USMC A/1/11
Raymundo V Rodriguez, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Maj Patrick C Roe, USMC H&S/3/7
Russell Roemmele, USMC Wpns/1/7
Phillip L Roeser, USMC E/2/7
William Roger Roffi, USMC 4.2/5
Frederic L Rogers, USMC A/1/5
John B Rogers, USN USS Glendale PF-36
Joseph Rogers, USMC Wpns/1/5
1Sgt Raymond G Rogers, USMC E/2/7
Sgt Robert R Rogers, USA D/1/32/7Div
William F Rogge, USMC G/3/7
John M Roland, USA Med/57FA/7Div
SMaj Saverio F Romano, USMC C/1/11
Victor W Romero, USMC Ord/1stCSG
Peter J Rondero, USMC 4.2/1
Herbert E Roney, USMC Wpns/2/5
Paul V Roose, USMC G/3/1
Gerald D Root, USMC GrvReg/1stServBn
Milton W Rose, USA B/1/32/7Div
LCol Peter Rose, USA C/10FA/3Div
Patrick H Rosemann, USMC Wpns/AntiTank/1
E Martin Rosen, USMC D/2/5
Larry W Rosen, USA C/57FA/7Div
Col Norman R Rosen, USA D/10Eng/3Div
Charles J Ross, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
SMaj Eugene F Ross, USMC H/3/5
Paul Ross, USA K/31/7Div
Earle W Rossiter, USA Hq&S/185Eng/7Div
MSgt Meyer Rossum, USMC Hq/HqBn
Edward J Roth, USMC 2/5
Joseph M Rotolo, USA D/13Eng/7Div
Luther C Rotton Jr, USMC Serv/3/11
Edgar A Rough, USMC B/1/7
Ralph E Rowe, USMC H&S/1
James E Rowsam, USA H&S/C/13Eng/7Div
George F Roy, USAF 452BombWg(L)/728th Sqdn
Pascual R Ruacho, USA G/2/32/7Div
Clarence L Rudolph, USMC VMO-6
SMaj Philip M Rudolph, USMC I/3/11
Ronald L Rue, USN USS Consolation
LCDR Robert S Ruffin, USMC/USN MAG-12
Kenneth P Rumburg, USMC E/2/11
Lewis R Rumpakis, USMC Wpns/3/5
SMaj Russell R Rune, USMC H/3/11
Fred E Runnells, USA L/3/31/7Div
HMC James N Runningen, USMC/USN C/1/5
Gerald E Ruppel, USMC E/2/7
George C Ruselli, USMC B/1/7
Henry "Russ" Ruskin, USMC 1stTankBn
Edgar Lane Russell, USA Sig/7Div
1Sgt Frederick R Russell, USMC AntiTank/5
Charles P Russow, USA C/31/7Div
George W Rutledge, USA 5RCT
1Sgt Lee Rux, USMC B/1/7
James N Ryan, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
Maj Leo R Ryan, USMC H&S/2/7
Bob "Marvin" Ryan, USMC G/3/1
Thomas E Ryan, USMC H&S/1stTankBn
Thomas L Ryan Sr, USA 88MP/XCorps
John T Ryan, USMC A/1stSPP
John A Ryll, USAF 53TrpCarSq

Edward J Sabol, USMC Wpns/1/7
James M Sackett, USMC VMF(N)513
Larry E Sackett, USMC H&S/5
Edward A Sadowski, USMC A/1/5
John S Sadowski, USMC Hq/11
Thomas M Sagar, USMC Serv/1stServBn
MGySgt Hugh L Sailers, USMC Sig/1stSigBn
SFC Gordon L Saint, USA I/3/7/3Div
Harold Duane St John Jr, USMC A/1/7
E Larry St Laurent, USA F/32/7Div
Gregory W Salazar, USMC A/1/5
Ricardo Saldana, USMC Wpns/2/7
Ricardo H Salinas, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Capt William F Sallada, USN VF-33/USS Leyte
Ralph Salomone, USMC 4.2/5
CWO Glen F Salter, USMC Wpns/1/5
Maj Victor A Salvo, USMC H&S/H/3/7
MSgt Kenneth D Salyards, USMC H&S/2/5
HMC Robert R Sambataro, USN USS Missouri/BB63
Robert Samuels, USMC E/2/7
Edgar R Sanchez, USMC Wpns/1/5
Donald G Sanders, USA C/32/7Div
Eugene F Sanders, USMC C/1/5
James L Sanders, USMC G/3/5
James S Sanders, USMC H/3/11
Kenneth E Sanders, USMC F/2/5
Kenneth R Sanders Sr, USMC C/1/7
Maj Paul E Sanders, USMC D/1stTankBn
Jack R Sanford, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
Capt S Earl Sansing, USMC F/2/5
John Santone, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Kenneth F Santor, USMC C/1/1
Leo S Santore, USMC A/1/1
Victor J Saraceno, USMC 4.5"RktBn/11
Eugene Sardo, USMC 1stEngBn & D/2/7
Millard B Sargent, USN USS St Paul
George H Sarten, USMC D/2/1
Joseph Satchell, USMC Hq/1/11
GySgt Thos B Satchell, USMC H&S/3/11
Karl F Sauer MD, USMC 4.2/1
Lajoie A Saulter, USMC H&S/1/7
Donald O Saunchegrow, RM 41IndCmdo
John G Saunders, USMC A/1/1
Patrick "Paddy" Saunders, RM 41IndCmdo
Herbert A Savacool, USMC A/1/7
Richard J Savage, USMC E/2/7
Capt A G Savell, USMC 1/7
Frank Savicki, USMC
Nicholas Savignano, USA 49FA/17/7Div
John Savona, USMC Wpns/1/1
Gerald F Sawyer, USMC H&S/3/11
Kendrick B Sawyer Jr, USMC H/3/7
Thomas Say, USMC D/2ndTankBn
Robert J Sayers, USMC Wpns/3/5
Emerald W Saylers, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
Sandy J Scaffidi, USMC Hq/HqBn
Agostino "Gus" Scafidi, USMC Hq/11
Ralph Scaramuzzo, USMC H/3/11
Carl E Scarbrough, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
Casimir Scepkowski, USMC Wpns/1/1
SSgt Harold L Schaefer, USMC MP/HqBn
GySgt John F Schaffer, USMC Wpns/2/7
Thomas F Schaub Sr, USMC/USN H&S/5
William B Schaub, USA A/48FA/7Div
MSgt George L Schaudel, USMC Wpns/1/1
Elmer A Schearf, USA L/31/7Div
MSgt Richard A Scheese, USMC H/3/11
Robert C Schefter, USMC I/3/11
Roscoe H Schell, USMC I/3/7
Arthur Schembri, USMC B/1stAmphTracBn
Col R J Scherberger, USA 13Eng/7Div
Gerald F Schindler, USA 10Eng/3Div
Col F R Schlesinger, , USMC 1/11
Robert L Schloss Jr, USMC 11th
1Sgt Sylvan A Schmalz, USMC Hq/HqBn
Ken Schmick, USA 79Eng/XCorps
Maj Charles M Schmidt, USMC B/1/5
Earl G Schmidt, USMC H&S/1stEngBn
John R Schmidt, USMC H/3/5
Robin A Schmidt, USMC F/2/1
1Lt L J Schmitt, USMC F/2/7
Francis J Schmitz, USMC Hq/3/11
BGen Donald M Schmuck, USMC H&S/1/1
James B Schneider, USMC A/1/11
Milton A Schneider, USMC F/2/1
Max P Schneider, USMC
MSgt Edward Schnug, USMC G/3/5
Otto L Schodorf Jr, USMC F/2/1
Donald J Schoen, Sr, USMC I/3/1
John E Schoenfeld, USMC 2/1
LCol WM J Schreier, USMC E/2/7
Joseph G Schuler, USMC G/3/11
Elmer J Schult, USMC 1stEngBn
Willys "Bill" A Schulte, USMC D/2/7
David G Schultz, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Fred W Schultz, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Gustav F Schultz, USMC H&S/1/7
Robert B Schultz, USMC H&S/1/7
Robert L Schultz, USMC 4.2/7
William Schultz, USMC H&S/5
Don Schupp, USMC Hq/4/11
Albert J Schutz, USMC I/3/1
John F Schwab, USMC Hq/11
William O Schwetzke, USMC Wpns/2/1
James J Schwitter, USMC Hq/3/11
Joseph L "Ski" Scislowicz, USMC H&S/2/5
1Sgt Alfred R Scocchera, USMC B/1/11
Donald J Scott, USMC Wpns/2/5
George M Scott, USMC A/1/5
Harry J Scott, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
1Lt James P Scott, USMC D/2/7
James R Scott, USMC E/2/5
Russell C "Scotty" Scott, USA B/1/17/7Div
Robert E "Bob" Scott, USMC Recon/HqBn
Win K "Scotty" Scott, USMC C/1/5
Wilson R Scott, USMC L/4/11 & G/3/7
Charles L Scribner, USMC/USN E/2/5
Robert A Scrimager, USMC A/1stEngBn
Robert P Scully, USMC F/2/7
Richard H Searle, USMC H&S/5
Edward H Seeburger, USMC D/2/7
David O Seils, USMC F/2/7
George M Seiter, USMC H&S/1/7
Allen F Selbe, USMC Sup/1stOrdBn
Capt A L Selleck Jr, USMC E/2/11
Maj Winstan R Sellick, USMC H&S/1stCSG
Joseph Selnekovic, USMC VMF-212
John J Semensow, USMC A/1stEngBn
Richard H Sengewald, USMC Recon/I/3/7
Leroy Seri, USMC Recon/HqBn
Phil P Sessions, USMC I/3/7
Walter L "Wester" Setser, USMC E/2/7
Billy F Seward, USMC
MGySgt Richard R Seward, USMC E/2/5
Leonard G Sewell, USMC 1stSigBn
William "Bill" Sewell, USMC D/2/1
Dale Monroe Shadoan, USMC A/1/1
Durward K Shafer, USA 3QM/3Div
Robert Shaffer, USMC Comm/HqBn
Wendell R Shaffer, USMC ANGLICO/HqBn
Maj T E Shaffmaster, USAF
Clarence Shamblin, USMC 3/7
John P Sharkey, USMC E/2/7
Donald W Sharon, USMC Recon/HqBn
Charles F Sharp Jr, USMC 2/5

Richard H Sharp, USMC Hq/HqBn
Bruce T Shattuck, USMC AntiTank/1
MSgt Roy F Shaul, USMC 3/7
William L Shedlov, USMC I/3/1
LCol Roy L Sheil, USMC Hq/11
Atlee R "Arkie" Shelton, USMC F/2/1
Orrin H Shelton, USMC A/1/5
CWO-4 Otey H Shelton, USMC D/1stEngBn
Printis Shelton, USA Hq/31/7Div
Gen Lemuel C Sheperd Jr, USMC
Thomas F Sheperd, USA G/2/31/7Div
Stuart A Shepp Jr, USMC AntiTank/1
Donald R Sherar, USMC A/1stTankBn
CWO-3 L V Sheridan, USMC Hq/5
Dan M Sherman, USAF 18Instal
Col Donald W Sherman, USMC Hq/HqBn
MSGT Ray B Sherman, USMC VMO-6
Charles E Sherrer, USMC Hq/4/11 & D/2/5
TY C Sherry, USMC Wpns/D/2/5
Patrick Shields, USMC
Richard A Shilney, USMC F/2/7
Saburo "Sam" Shimomura, USA 163rdMI/XCorps
Soo-Il Shin, ROK F/2/5
Roy S Shiraga, USA I&R/31/7Div
GySgt WM W Shirley, USMC A/1stSPBn
Louis G Shively, USMC MTACS-2/Mag-33
Hubert G Shockey, USMC H&S/5
Robert C Shoemaker, USMC 3/11
MSgt T C Shortell, USAF 13BSq/3BGp
Marvin B Showalter, USA B/49FA/7Div
James A Shuda, USMC Wpns/2/7
Harvey W Shumaker, USMC H/3/7
Paul Shumaker, USMC H&S/1/1
SSgt Robert E Shurte, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
Boyd B Sibert Jr, USMC B/7thMTBn
Robert A Sideleau, USMC 4.2/7
John R Siebenthaler, USMC I/3/7
Stanely P Sienski, USMC H&S/2/5
MSgt Stan E Sierzchula, USMC C/1/7
Francis W Signorelli, USMC E/2/1
Micheal Sikora, USMC
Michael F Silber, USMC E/2/5
Arthur L Silva, USMC VMF(N)542
Col Benjamin S Silver, USA Op/Aviation/Hq/3Div
Charles M Silver, USMC L/4/11 & D/2/5
David J Simerlink, USN LCMS
MSgt John D Simerman, USMC F/2/11
Robert H Simmerman, USMC E/2/5
Robert E Simmons, USMC H&S/2/1
Raymond H Simmons, USMC C/1stTankBn
Ernie A Simon, USMC H&S/11
Capt Edward J Simon, USMC K/4/11
HMC Carlyle E Simons, USMC/USN A/1stEngBn
Earl A Simpkins, USA C/10Eng/3Div
Harry P Simpson, USMC B/1/7
John E Simpson, USMC Wpns/2/7
Joe J Sims, USMC D/1stEngBn
Morris L Sims, USMC Hq/1stTankBn
GySgt Tony P Sinatra, USMC B/7thMTBn
Ogle R "Duke" Singleton Jr, USMC D/2/7
Anthony J Sinish, USMC Wpns/3/1
John Sinnicki, Wpns/1/7
Col Carl L Sitter, USMC G/3/1
Leonard A Siwek, USA MP/XCorps
Walter E Six, USMC F/2/7
John N Sjursen III, USMC I/3/7
Richard M Skates, USMC/USN H&S/I/3/7
Knut A Skau, USA C/48FA/7Div
William J Skebe, USMC I/3/7
Maj Ernest P Skelt, USMC A/1stEngBn
Donald H Skelton, USA A/32/7Div
John Skerchock, USMC H&S/7
James G Skidmore, USMC H/3/5
Clarence Skinner, USA C/3/7/7Div
Daniel S Skinner, USMC Hq/1/11
Mark A Skinner, USMC E/2/5
Walter Sklarz, USMC Hq/3/7
Raymond M Skrentny, USMC Hq/1
LCol W Jake Skvaril, USMC C/1/7
LCol Gerald J Slack, USMC VMF(N)513/SMS-12
Chester E Slade, USA A/1/17/7Div
HM1 Robert E Slagle, USMC/USN 1stMedBn
Dr Jerry J Slama, USA C/185Eng/XCorps
Billy J Slate, USMC F/2/7
John A Slavik, USMC B/1/7
Harold F Slawson, USMC TACP/1/5
E B Slayton, USMC H&S/1/11
Larry "Ski" Slepsky, USMC K/4/11
Orrin L Slind, USMC B/1/5
Murl Gene Sloan, USA 14PortBn/XCorps
Andrew W Smith, USMC 4.2/7
Charles E Smith, USMC E/2/11
1Sgt Charles W Smith, USA Tanks/31/7Div
Clarence A Smith Jr, USMC B/1/5
David D Smith, RM 41IndCmdo
Daniel E Smith, USMC G/3/7
Donald W Smith, USMC A/1/5
Ernest B Smith, USMC H&S/2/1
Edwin C Smith, USA Hq/32/7Div
Elmer C Smith, USMC 1stAmphTracBn
LCol Eward E Smith PHD, USMC
Fred P Smith, USMC L/4/11
Gene Smith, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Maj Gordon N Smith, USMC Hq/1/7
Harry E Smith, USMC Wpns/2/7
Harry Edwin Smith, USMC Hq/1/1
James A Smith, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
Capt Jack C Smith, USMC Hq/1
John D Smith, USA Serv/49FA/7Div
John Donald Smith, USA I/2/31/7Div
Jack E Smith, USMC I/3/7
Joseph E Smith, USMC A/1/7
John E Smith, USMC M/4/11
John E Smith, RM 41IndCmdo
John R Smith, USA D/772MP/XCorps
John W Smith, USMC F/2/5
Kenneth A Smith, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Louis G Smith, USMC
HMCM Malvin W Smith, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
N Harry Smith, War Correspondant
Oliver W Smith, USA G/2/31/7Div
Richard A Smith, USMC F/2/5
Roland C Smith, USMC MTACS-2
Raymond E Smith, USMC C/1stTankBn
Robert J Smith, USN USS Philippin Sea CV47
Robert N Smith, USMC 1stCSG
Stanley R Smith, USMC G/3/7
Thomas E Smith Jr, USMC I/3/7
CWO Thomas J Smith, USMC Wpns/1/5
William J Smith, USMC 7thMTBn
William J Smith, USN USS Princeton
Webb K Smith Jr, USMC Wpns/G/3/5
BGen William L Smith, USMC 3/7
Walter Smithart, USMC H&S/1
Willie Joe Smithee, USMC D/2/5
Thomas E Smither, USMC Wpns/3/7
Col Paul C Smithey, USA B/57FA/7Div
Capt Jay C Smout, USMC/USN 1stMedBn
Joseph Smulley Sr, USMC 5
Maj Walter Smulski, USMC 1stCSG
Joseph D Snedden, USMC Hq/2/7
LGen E W Snedeker, USMC Hq/HqBn
Leon A Snope, USMC G/3/1
Marvin J Snow, USMC C/1/5
James E Snuffer, USMC H/3/7
Gene T Snyder, USMC Hq/11 & B/1/7
Guy W Snyder, USMC C/1stEngBn
SMaj James W Snyder, USMC C/1stMTBn
Max H Snyder, USMC E/2/11
Mefferd J Snyder, USMC Hq/5
MSgt Robert W Snyder, USMC G/3/5
Philip J Soave, USMC Wpns/3/1
John L "Martinez" Soldau, USMC AntiTank/1
Michael Soley, USMC 1/5
Jerome "Skip" Sommerhauser, USMC G/3/5
Milton J Sonderman, USMC/USN Serv/MAG-33
Rex D Sonnenfelt, USMC 11
Dr Donald Sonsalla, USA B/15/3Div
Capt Vincent A Sordello, USMC Wpns/3/1
Alfred L Sorel, USMC D/1stEngBn
Cap Mainerd A Sorensen, USMC Hq/HqBn
Donald J Sorenson, USMC Wpns/2/7
Edward B Sourp, USA C/32/7Div
John Souza Jr, USMC B/1/1
Marvin G Sowinski, USMC Serv/1stTankBn
GySgt Stan L Spangle, USMC C/7thMTBn
MSgt Steve Spanovich, USMC Serv/1/11
George E Sparks, USMC Hq/11
Paul J Sparks, USMC Wpns/1/5
J W Sparling, USMC VMR-152
Rocco N Spatuzzi, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Ernest W Speach, USMC H&S/1/1
SSgt Paul E Speake, USMC A/1/7
Thomas J Spear, USMC 3/11
Robert L Spears, USMC I/3/7
Thomas W Spence, USMC B/1/5
C J Spencer, USA A/49FA/7Div
Vernon J Spiers Sr, USMC Wpns/1/7
CWO4 Aaron W Spikes, USMC Hq/5
Spero "Greek" Spiliotis, USMC I/3/7
Raymond D Spindler, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Rev MSGR Otto E Sprorrer, USMC RgtChaplain/11
TSgt William D Sports, USMC H/3/7
Richard L "Dick" Sprague, USMC Wpns/1/7
Robert G Springer, USMC A/1/5
James R Spross, USMC I/3/5
SMaj J R Sprungle Jr, USMC D/2/11
Thomas W Spry, USMC
Richard A Stack, USN USS Leyte
Joseph H Stafford, USMC Hq/1stServBn
Albert J Stahl, USMC Wpns/2/7
Maj Edward P Stamford, USMC/USA FAC/1/32/7Div
Ralph E Standridge, USA MP/XCorps
Don L Stanley, USMC H&S/11
Maj Earl F Stanley, USMC Hq/1stSigBn
1Sgt G F Stanley, USMC D/1stEngBn
Herman A Stansbury, USMC B/1EngBn
LCol C P Stapleton, USMC Serv/1/11
Elwood P "Woody" Stark, USMC I/3/11
Donald Webb Stearman, USMC G/3/5
James W Stearsman, USMC B/1stEngBn
Cleatus E Steele, USMC K/4/11
Charles M Steeneck, USMC H&S/1/1
Jack J Stefanski, USMC D/2/5
John R Steffens, USMC H&S/2/7
GySgt R G Steffens Sr, USMC 1stSPBn
Charlie W Stehlik, USMC I/3/7 & Hq/4/11
Richard W "Dick" STEINBAUGH USMC G/3/11
Arlen G Steinke, USMC MTACS-2/HqBn
Harold M Steinmetz, USMC Wpns/2/5
Maurice G Steiss, USMC F/2/1
Kenneth E Stelzel, USMC A/1/7
James W Stemple, USMC A/1/7
John N Stent, USMC S-2/1
Richard E Stephens, USMC D/1stMTBn
Russell D Stephens, USN USS Endicott DMS35
1Sgt William L Stephens, USMC E/2/5
D R Stephenson, USMC I/3/7
Sgt Victor Stepper, USA K/3/31/7Div
Frank Stetter, USMC Recon/HqBn
John H Stevens, USMC D/1stTankBn
John R Stevens, USMC A/1/5
Ronald C Stevens, USA 10FA/3Div
Victor A R Stevens, USMC H&S/2/5
J E Stewart (AKA Grinnage), USMC B/1/1
James E Stewart, USMC
Robert A Stewart, USMC Hq/4/11
SMaj Wilford S Stewart, USMC B/1/7
MGySgt WM V Stewart, USMC 1stEngBn
William J Stichnot, USMC MAG-33
MSgt William I Stiening, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
William H Stiles, USMC H&S/3/5
Bobby C Stingley, USA MP/XCorps
LCol Patrick R Stingley, USMC E/2/5
Capt H J "Jack" Stites, USMC 1stEngBn
Frederick H Stivender, USN USS St Paul CA-73
Edward J Stock, RM 41IndCmdo
Floyd T Stokes, USMC I/3/1
Sfc William J Stokely, USMC H/3/5
Richard A Stoll, USMC Hq/1/11
Gene L Stone, USMC I/3/7
James H Stone, USA C/31/7Div
Capt Joe L Stone, USMC H/3/11
Roger C Stone, USN USS John A Bole DD755
1Sgt John G Stonebraker, USMC F/2/7
Robert D Story, USMC Hq/4/11 & D/2/5
Alvin E "Al" Stotler, USA K/31/7Div
Larry E Stotts, USMC AMMO/1stOrdBn
Duane R Stout, USMC Hq/7
Laddie E Stover, USMC 1stSigBn
Norman E Stow, USMC C/1stMTBn
Robert W Strand, USMC Wpns/5
Vernon C Strand, USMC G/3/7
George L Straub, USMC F/2/5
Wesley E Strauley, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Maj Charles A Straw, USMC Hq/11
Norman L Strickbine, USA Hq/13Eng/7Div
Gerald D Strickler, USMC PO/HqBn
Elmer H Stoup, USMC I/3/1
Donald P Studd, USMC C/1stEngBn
MSGT Grady J Studdard, , USMC D/2/7
James Ray Stullick, USMC I/3/7
George J Stumm Sr, USA
James B Sturdavant, USMC/USN E/1stMedBn

William V H Sturgeon, USMC K/4/11
Arthur Frank Sturrock, USMC MTACS-2
Albert H Styles, USMC I/3/7
Richard A Suarez, USMC I/3/7
Earl Sugden, USMC
LCol Suk Sun Lim Roka, ROK Intp/1/5
Col Charles H Sullivan, USMC Hq/HqBn
Edward M Sullivan, USMC/USN C/1/1
George Arthur Sullivan, USMC G/3/1
Ricahrd C Sullivan, USA MP/XCorps
Robert E Sullivan MD, USMC/USN F/2/5
Roger C Sullivan, USMC 1stMTBn
Richard T Sullivan, USMC G/3/5
Scott Sullivan, USMC D/1stMTBn
LCol Thomas M Sullivan, USMC I/3/7
Lloyd P Summers, USMC G/3/5
Ralph J Summers, USMC
Dr Vernon L Summers MD, USMC/USN E/1stMedBn
Harry E Sumner, USMC Wpns/3/7
Ray E Sunn, USMC H/3/7
Charles N Suplee, USMC D/1stTankBn
Richard F Surman, USMC 4.2/5
Edwin K Surpitski, USMC H&S/3/1
John W Surrage, USMC K/4/11
Eugene O Suter, USMC Wpns/1/7
Arnold I Sutton, USMC B/1stMTBn
Lawrence H Sutton, USMC H&S/3/5
Tommy R Sutton, USA E/2/15/3Div
J B Swafford, USMC A/1/7
Bernard E Swan, USMC Serv/1stCSG
Rex Swancutt, RM 41IndCmdo
Arvid W Swanson, USMC A/1/7
Pearl S "Sam" Swanson, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
John E Swearingen, USMC B/1stSPBn
G G Sweet, USMC A/1stTankBn
James F Swenson, USMC D/1stMedBn
SMaj John A Swindle, USMC A/1/11
Jake A Switzer, USMC H&S/1/7
Jim Switzer, USMC Wpns/1/5
LCol John J Swords, USMC A/1/1
Robert Syarto, USMC H&S/3/7
Walter A Sylvester, USA A/10FA/3Div
Francis Sylvia, USA A/32/7Div
Joseph R Sylvia, USMC G/3/11
Arthur A Symicek, USA C/49FA/7Div
Edward M Szymciak, USMC E/2/7

Frederick H Taft, USMC A/1stTankBn
William J Taggart, USMC G/3/1
John Taglilatela, USMC A/1stMTBn
Alfred Tagupa, USMC D/2/7
Horace "Chief" Tahbone, USMC
Raymond E Tallent, USMC VMF-311
Robert W Tallent, USMC HqBn/TADHqMC
Kenneth G Tallman, USMC D/1stTankBn
1Sgt Paul E Tallman, USMC A/1/7
Robert E Talmadge, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Leonard W Tamkin, USMC H&S/1/7
Frederick G Tannahill, USMC 1stCGS
Ted Tanner, USMC D/7thMTBn
Theodore H "Ted" Tanner, USMC E/2/5 & Hq/2/5
ColL Robert D Taplett, USMC 3/5
Gabriel V Tarantino, USMC Wpns/1/5
Iliff Lavern Tate, USA Hqs&Hqs/31/7Div
Walter A Taubert, USMC I/3/7
Rev Bobby G Taylor, USMC Hq/11 & C/1/7
Donald A Taylor, USMC G/3/1
BGen R W Taylor, USMC VMO-6
Thomas J Taylor, USMC Serv/3/11
Col William W Taylor, USMC B/1/7
Louis Charles Tebbe, USMC B/1stMTBn
John J Tefft, USMC Ammo/1stOrdBn
Raymond J Tejada, USMC E/2/7
Anthony M Temple, USMC Hq/11
Richard Templeton, USMC H&S/3/7
Clifford W Templin, USMC 1/11
Willard F Tenney, USMC Hq/1/5
Alan J Terrill, USMC A/1/7
John B Tervay, USMC Hq/4/11
L D "Dave" Teter, USMC F/2/7
Raymond Tettemer, USMC B/1stSPBn
MSgt Leo G Thalassites, USMC Hq/7
Milton J "Mickey" Tharp, USMC C/1/7
Douglas J Thayer, USMC Wpns/2/5
Ernest W Theadore, USMC H&S/2/5
Donald C Theobald, USMC G/3/7
Tom Thissen, USMC Wpns/1/7
Alfred I Thomas, USMC I/3/7
Hampton W Thomas, USMC A/1/7
Jere B Thomas, USMC Hq/4/11
James C Thomas, USMC I/3/11
James E Thomas Sr, USMC I/3/7
LTC Jay J Thomas Jr, USMC D/2/1
Robert Thomas, USMC E/2/5
Robert J Thomas, USMC I/3/11
SSgt Bill W Thompson, USMC D/1stMTBn
Elmer F Thompson, USMC B/1/7
Francis E Thompson, USMC A/1/5
Gerald E Thompson, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Harry M Thompson, USMC Hq/1/11
HMC Jack E Thompson, USN Hq/4/11
LCol John T Thompson, USMC C/1/11
Paul F Thompson, USMC Hq/5
Ralph W Thornton, USA C/32/7Div
V Ray Thornton, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Darrell C Thorseth, USMC I/3/5
LCol Dick Throm, USMC I/3/7
Raymond Tiegs, USMC H&S/3/5
James E Timlin, USMC Wpns/2/5
Burl K Timmons, USMC Wpns/2/5
Anthony Tinelli, USMC 1/7
Theodore "E" Tingley, USN USS LST-914
GySgt Eugene O Tinseth, USMC I/3/5
Allen L Titus, USMC H&S/1/11
Robert J "Bob" Tizzard, USMC Hq/HqBn
George A Tkach, USMC Wpns/1/7
Charles W Tobin Jr, USMC D/1stEngBn
Robert G Tobin Jr, USMC FO/F/2/11
Ray Todd, RM 41IndCmdo
Edward E Toland, USMC A/1/1
Edward L Tomlinson, USA B/15/3Div
Thomas L Tomlinson, USMC A/1/11
Albert V Toogood, RM 41IndCmdo
Richard D Toplin, USMC D/2/1
Edward Toppel, USMC/USN B/1/7
Maj Ed C Torbett, USMC VMF-212
E Frank Torres, USMC Wpns/1/1
GySgt Frank Torres, USMC A/1/5
GySgt Guillermo H Tovar, USMC MP/HqBn
Gilbert "Chief" Towner, USMC ANGLICO/H&S/2/5
W R "Bill" Townsend, USMC A/1/5
Walter J Townsend, USMC C/1/7
1Lt Forrest L Tozer, USMC F/2/7
1Sgt Mac A Tracy Jr, USMC K/4/11 & G/3/1
Eugene A Trahan, USMC VMF-212 & 513
Father William L Travers, Col USAF 49FB Wing
Joe R Travis, USMC TACP/3/7
Marvin T Treadwell, USMC B/1/7
MSgt Norman L Trebes Jr, USMC Wpns/2/5
Roland J Tremblay, USMC D/1stMTBn
Francis J Trepanier, USMC C/1/7
Harold L Troike, USMC E/2/7
Edwin Trojan, USN USS Leyte CV32
SMaj R S Trojanowski, USMC C/1/11 & I/3/5
James D Trout, USMC E/2/11 & F/2/1
Harley J Trueblood, USMC D/1stTankBn
Francisco Trujillo, USMC B/1/5
SgtMaj T P Trujillo, USMC Maint/1stMTBn
Capt Frank C Trumble, USMC 1stServBn
Harold Am Truxton, USN USS Consolation
George H Tsegeletos, USMC I/3/1
MGySgt Vernon Tsoodle, USMC Signal/5
Anthony Tucci, USMC G/3/5
SMaj Leo R Tucker, USMC C/1/5
Raymond Tucker, USMC H/2/7
Robert W Tucker, USMC 1stOrdBn
Russell G Tupper, USA 88MP/XCorps
Glenn W Turnboo, USMC 1stMTBn
LCol B Craig Turner, USMC D/1stEngBn
LCol Frank P Turner, USMC 1stServBn
H Barrow Turner, USMC D/1stTankBn
Melvin Turner, USMC G/3/11
MSgt Thomas W Turner, USMC 3/5
William P Turner USMC F/2/1
Sgt Jerome D Tuttle, USMC AntiTank/5
John L Tuttle, USMC E/2/11
Roger J Tyack, RM 41IndCmdo
MSgt Richard L Tyner, USMC Antitank/7
Charlie M Tynes, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
GySgt Charles T Tyshko, USMC TACP/3/7
Larry J Ulibarri, USMC Wpns/2/1
Val Ulrich, USMC D/2/7
Donald L Ulsh, USMC Serv/4/11
Ammon J Ulsh, USMC B/1stEngBn
James P Umpleby, USMC F/2/7
Joseph Clarence Unger, USMC Serv/4/11
Ronald E Urban, USA 1/32/7Div
Arthur M Urech, USA Hq/3/31/7Div
Gordon K Urquhart, USMC G/3/7
Jose E Urueta, USMC H&S/4.2/5

LCol C C Vaessen, USA 185Eng/7Div
Maj Ramon Valadez, USMC F/2/7
GySgt H V Valdenegro, USMC
LCol Raymond L Valente, USMC H&S/1/11
John J Valentino, USMC 1stMAW
Maurice J Valkema, USA 581SigRel/XCorps
R Bud Valkenburg, USMC I/3/1
Albert A VanAlstyne, USMC C/1stSpBn
LCol Wm E Vanbuskirk, USA MP/XCorps
Richard E Vance, USMC
M J Vanderveen, USMC E/2/1
John P Vandeusen, USMC G/3/7
David S Van Dommelen, USMC D/2/5
George H Vann, USMC K/4/11
Henry J Vannelli, USMC F/2/7
Richard T Vannewkirk, USA E/2/7/3Div
Capt Wm L Van Orden, USMC G/3/7
George T Van Petten, USN USSConsolation
Norman J Van Valkenburgh, USMC H&S/1/1
CWO Ross E Varnum, USMC Hq/HqBn
Francis R Vasile, USMC C/1/5
Bruce M Verdugo, USMC D/1stTankBn
Marvin C Verkuilen, USMC B/1stEngBn
Dr Louis J Verroi PHD, USMC I/3/7
MSgt Frank T Versage, USMC H&S/1/5
Harold A Verseman, USA A/32/7Div
Alexander V Vert, USMC Serv/11
Kostas Ververis, USMC A/1stTankBn
Fred Vespa, USMC H/3/7
John A Vespa, USMC Antitank/1
Gus K Vezaldenos, USMC AntiTank/7
Willis G Via, USA A/1/32/7Div
George H Vickery III, USMC H/3/1
James G Vickery Jr, USMC C/1/5
Ernest A Vigil, USMC 1stSigBn/5thMar
Maj Edmond V Villani, USMC 4/11 & G/3/5
Frank J Villegas, USMC C/1st AmphTracBn
Donald G Villers, USMC H&S/1/11
John E Vincent, USMC Wpns/3/7
Gerald D Vine, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Donald C Vining, USMC MtrTransp/1stCSG
Stephen Visnic, USMC D/1stTankBn
LCol C Lee Viviano, USA H/2/31/7Div
William J Vochatzer, USMC Hq/1/11
Joseph J Voetter, USMC Recon/HqBn
Edwin E Vogel, USMC B/1/7
BGen Max J Volcansek, USMC VMF(N)542
Robert L Volkman, USMC H&S/7
Robert G Vollmer, USMC 2/11
Albert F Voltolina, USMC AntiTank/1
Richard M Volton, USMC/USN D/1stMedBn
Col E A Vom Orde Jr, USMC D/1stEngBn
Miles M Vondra, USMC I/3/7
Alvin A Von Holdt, USA A/49FA/17/7Div
CWO-4 Geo N Vulgaris, USMC H&S & I/3/5

Charles Earl Waddell, USN USS LST898
Kenneth Ray Waddell, USMC G/3/7
Gerald W Wade, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
John C Wade, USMC B/1/7
Ralph C Wade, USMC H&S/1/7
Capt William D Wade, USN VC-61
Bennie L Wagner, USMC/USN G&H/3/5
Jack C Wagner, USMC A/1/7
John D Wagner, USMC H/3/5
Thomas J Wagner, USMC K/4/11
William D Wagner, USMC C/7thMTBn
Fred J Wahl, USMC G/3/11
Robert E Wahlbeck, USMC D/2/7
Gerald A Waikel, USMC I/3/7
CWO Walter E Waldie, USMC VMF(N)513
HMC Robert K Walgren, USMC/USN H&S/3/1
Eugene F Waliczek, USMC M/4/11
Walter Walik, USA D/772MP/XCorps
Harold B Walker, USA Med/31Tnks/31/7Div
John D Walker, USMC H/3/11
James R Walker, USMC M/4/11
Richard N Walker, USMC I/3/5
Col Harold Wallace, USMC Hq/5
Ralph R Wallace, USA 3AAA-AW/3Div
Victor A Wallace, USMC D/2/5
Ralph E Waller, USMC C/1/11
CWO Frank J Walley, USMC B/1/11 & FO/E/2/5

Alfred R Walsh, USA CmbtEngr/7Div
Edward L Walsh, USMC C/1/7
Ryland J Walsh, USMC C/1/7
MAJ Ronald L Walsh, USMC L/4/11 & J/3/7
Byron J Walter, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
SSgt Conrad Walters, USMC I/3/1
John J Walters, USMC Wpns/3/7
Albert W Walton, USA B/7/3Div
Gene A Wapelhorst, USN USS StPaul
Glen E Wapp, USMC H&S/2/5
James Ward, USMC ANGLICO/2/7
Norman C Ward, USA 44Eng/XCorps
Maj Ralph P "Rip" Ward, USMC VMF-323
William H Warfield, USMC D/2/1
Edward A Wargo, USMC G/3/5
C Kenneth Warner, USMC H&S/1/1
Leslie Warner, USMC Wpns/3/7
William F Warner, USMC Wpns/2/7
Bernie R Warrender, USMC H&S/H/3/5
John R Washco, USMC C/1stTankBn
SSgt John T Washington, USMC A/1/7
Marvin L Wasson, USMC Antitank/1
Jack M Watso, USMC Band/HqBn
Calvin C Watson, USA D/772MP/XCorps
Charles H Watson, USMC C/1/5
Robert R Watson, USMC H&S/1/7
Alan L Watts, USMC H/3/5
Ted Watts, USMC 1stSigBn
Donald A Wayman, USN DD838/USS EGSmall
GySgt Alfred Weaver, USMC F/2/11
Claude F Weaver, USMC Wpns/2/7
Murray C Weaver Jr, USMC H&S/1stAmphTracBn
Ralph L Weaver, USMC Hq/1/1
Wilfred L Weaver, USMC AntiTank/1
William A Weaver, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Rufus Webb Jr, USMC Wpns/1/7
Wayne E Webb, USMC K/4/11
Victor L Weber, USN USS Bayfield APA33
Warren L "Pat" Webb, USMC E/2/5
Cpl John E Weber Jr, USMC G/3/5
Rodger E Webster, USMC H&S/1
Arthur E "Weedy" Wedemeyer Jr, USMC L/4/11
Jack L Wedemeyer, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Julius Weigh, USMC Hq/HqBn
Irwin J Weinberg, USMC D/2/5
John E Weinreich, USA Hq/31/7Div
Frank K Weir, USMC D/1stTankBn
Robert L Weishan, USMC B/1stMTBn
Charles E Weiss, USMC H&S/7
Vern Weisser, USMC B/1/11
SMaj Al Weitlauf, USMC
Alvin L Welch, USN USS TE Chandler DD717
Donald C Welch, USA 31/7Div
Jerry Welchert, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Donald E Welker, USA 57FA/7Div
George J Welker, USMC VMF-323
Paul G Weller, USMC Wpns/3/1
GySgt Donald L Wells, USMC C/1/5
Walter C Wells, USMC H&S/1stTankBn
Clarence L Welter, USMC I/3/7
Keith Wentzell, USMC 2/11
Lawrence L Wenz, USMC
Capt Robert J Werder, USMC 1stSigBn
Ronald W Wermuth, USMC I/3/11
H J "Fritz" Werner, USMC 4.2/1
MGySgt Howard M Wess, USMC VMF-312
SFC James C West, USA Hq/57FA/7Div
Kenneth D West, USMC 1stServBn
Robert L West, USMC D/1stMTBn
MSgt Brad A Westerdahl, USMC H&S/F/2/7
Pat N Westfall, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Robert L Westlund, USMC Hq/3/11
Stanley A Weston, USMC Serv/1stEngBn
Donald A Wetherbee, USMC Hq/HqBn
Joseph Whalen, USMC B/1stOrdBn
SSgt John R Wheelan, USMC B/1/7
Leonard J Whelan, USMC D/2/5
BGen Thomas J Whelan Jr, USA 185Eng/7Div
James R Whitcomb, USMC H/3/11
Frederick R White, RM 41IndCmdo
Sgt Harry L White, USMC L/4/11
John White, RM 41IndCmdo
LCol Jack D White, USMC H&S/1/1
James D White, USMC I/3/7
LCol Jean P White, USMC I/3/7
Capt Robert L Whited, USMC AntiTank/5
Bob Whitehead, USA 17/7Div
Bernard J Whitelock, USMC D/1stMTBn
Leonard H Whiteside, USMC F/2/7
S F "SY" Whittington, USMC H/3/7
Frank J Whorley, USMC C/1/7
Capt R F Wicker CHC, USN VC-33
William J Wickers, USMC H/3/7
Lavern Wiebe, USMC ANGLICO/H&S/2/5
Col Warren H Wiedhahn, USMC 4.2/5
Manuel Wiggins, USMC AntiTank/7
1Sgt George M Wiles, USMC Wpns/2/5
Marvin G Wiley, USA 17/7Div
Kemit A Wilhelm, USMC G/3/5
Elwyn E Wilken, USMC C/1/7
James G Wilkie, USMC Hq/1/7
Barney F Wilkins, USMC 1stTankBn
Charles E Wilkins, USMC H&S/7
James U Wilkins, USMC H&S/5
R Buddy Wilkins, USMC F/2/7
Roy E Wilkinson, USMC Hq/1stEngBn
Thomas N Willett, USMC L/4/11 & J/3/7
Capt Williams E Willett, USMC Hq/HqBn
Arthur R Williams, USMC H/3/7
Donald B Williams, USMC Wpns/2/7
Daniel C Williams, USA Hq/1/32/7Div
HMC Emory F Williams, USMC/USN B/1stMedBn
Francis C Williams, USMC/USN I/3/7
CWO-4 Fowler S Williams, USMC H&S/1/5
Maj George C Williams, USA 156Tanks/3Div
WO-1 George J Williams, USMC H&S/3/7
G Lloyd Williams Jr, USN VA-115/USSPhilSea
Dr John O Williams Jr MD, USMC H/3/5
John W Williams, USA I/3/31/7Div
Kenneth Williams, USMC A/1stAmphTracBn
Kenneth J T Williams, RM 41IndCmdo
Col Lynn F Williams, USMC VMF(N)513
Leland J Williams, USA 2/31/7Div
Robert E Williams, USMC H/3/5
Russell E Williams, USN USS LST914
SMaj Robert W Williams, USMC F/2/5
Van D Williams, USMC K/4/11
Capt W G"Bill" Williams, USMC Wpns/2/1
Col Harold P Williamson, USMC H/3/5
Stanley W Williamson, RAAF 77Sqdn
Curtis M Willis, USA Med/32/7Div
George Willis, USMC Wpns/3/1
Athur W Wilson, USA HvyMtr/31/7Div
Edwin L Wilson, USMC/USN I/3/7
Herbert T Wilson, USMC Recon/HqBn
Maj Howard W Wilson, USA Med/7/3Div
James C Wilson, USMC E/2/5
Joseph E Wilson Jr, USMC 4.2/7
Lannes E Wilson, USMC Wpns/1/7
Lonnie D Wilson, USA K/3/7/3Div
Morris S Wilson, USMC E/2/5
SSgt Ollie J Wilson, USA 96FA/XCorps
MSgt Pearl A Wilson, USMC Hq/7
Robert C Wilson, USMC Recon/HqBn
Robert J "Bob" Wilson, USMC Recon/HqBn
William E Wilson, USMC F/2/1
E "Pappy" Wimley, USMC 4.2/7
Laurence E Wimpee Jr, USMC F/2/5
Robert F Winders, USMC B/1stTankBn
James A Windham, USMC H&S/7
SSgt Mark B Winget, USMC B/1/7
Eugene E Winkler, USMC Wpns/2/7
Charles F Winn, USMC I/3/1
Ben Winser, USA Hq/7/3Div
Arnold A Winter, USMC E/2/5
Robert L Wintjen, USMC D/1stEngBn
Louis C Wirgau, USMC H/3/7
Sedric A Wirt, USA B/31/7Div
Joseph Wirthman, USMC MP/HqBn
Frank "Red" Wise, USA C/1/31/7Div
Perry G Wise, USMC A/1/7
Jack M Witter, USMC Wpns/1/1
Dean E Witty, USMC 1/11
Col Henry J Woessner, USMC S-3/7
James C Woit, USMC C/1stAmphTracBn
Dr Stanely I Wolf MD, USMC/USN H&S/2/7
Richard D Wolfcale, USMC H/3/1
Francis T Wolfe , USMC H&S/2/7
Lloyd G Wolfe, USMC Recon/HqBn
GySgt W T "Bill" Wolfe, USMC Hq/1
Bob Wolfenstein, USMC G/3/11 & G/3/7
Russell Wolff, USMC H&S/3/7
William Wolodarsky, USMC/USN I/3/7
John D Wood, USMC H&S/1/5
James P Wood, USMC Comm/3/5
Robert B Wood, USMC H&S/2/5
William C Wood, USMC 75mm/AntiTank/1
Maj Drury W Wood Jr, AUS USMC MGCIS1
James R Woodall, USMC B/1/1
Charles C "Chuck" Woodman, USMC F/2/11
George H Woodworth, USMC A/1/5
Clennie Dean Woody, USA D/32/7Div
SSgt A E Woolsey, USMC 1stMTBn
John H Wootten, USMC H&S/1/7
Robert R Wootten, USMC H/3/11
Allison F Worley, USMC 4.2/1
Joseph L Wosser Jr, USMC VMF-323
Rev Ernest H Wotring Jr, USA A/13Eng/7Div
Col R P Wray, USMC C/1/1
George M Wright, USN USS PhilippineSea CV47
Jack E Wright, USMC G/3/5
Marvin Wright, USMC C/1/5
Col William W Wright, USMC Hq/1/7
James H Wulfe, USMC Recon/HqBn
Roy D Wyatt, USMC 7thMTBn
William B Wyda, USMC H/3/1
Ronald E Wyman, USMC G/3/1

Robert Yadon, D91701, USMC D/1stTankBn
Chesley Q Yahtin Sr, USA 7thMed/17/7Div
Laurence Yampolsky, USMC D/2/7
Owen D Yancey, USMC E/2/11
HMC John Yaroslawski, USMC/USN 2/7
Edward L Yaskowiak, USA L/31/7Div
Ernest J Yates, USMC H&S/3/1
Vincent J "Igor" Yeasted, USMC A/1/7
SMaj Peter T Yersavich, USMC AntiTank/7
Daniel F Yesko, USMC F/2/7
Song-U Yi, ROK MP/HqBn
George P Yocklovich, USMC E/2/7
Philip A Yolinsky, USMC/USN B/1/5
Phil York, USMC B/1/1
Bob Dale Young, USMC H&S/2/7
Maj John L Young Jr, USMC D/1stTankBn
Robert A "Bob" Young, USMC RRP/1stSigBn
Robert D Young, USMC C/1/5
Robert L Young, USMC MAG-33/SMS-33
MGen Carl A Youngdale, USMC Hq/11
1Sgt V U Yruegas, USMC D/2/5

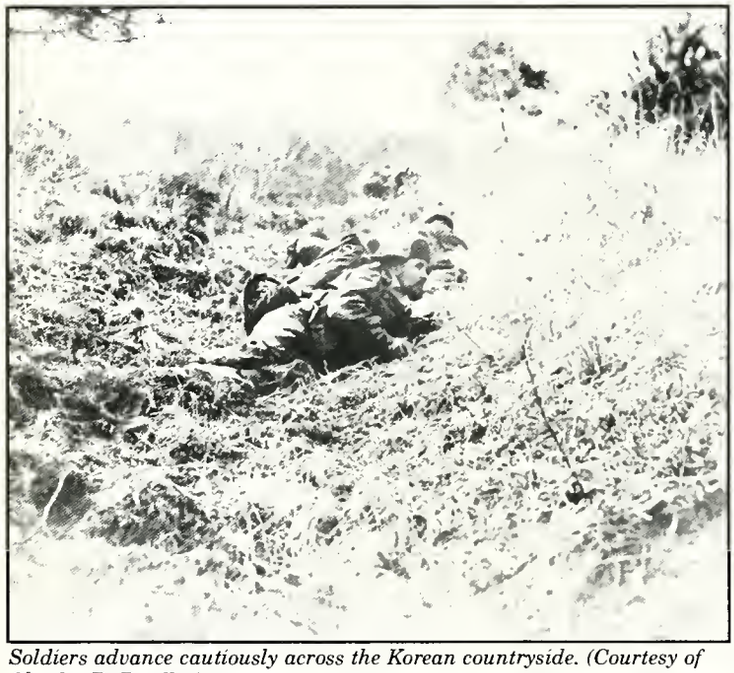
Carl E Zachary, USMC H/3/1
Eugene Zaeff, USMC D/2/11
Robert E Zagata, USMC B/1stTankBn
Russell Zaitz, USMC G/3/5
Nicholas Zak, USMC C/1/7
Robert H Zangl III, USMC Wpns/3/5
William E Zanley, USN USS Geo K MacKenzie DD836
Peter G Zantene, USA 58TrdwyBr/XCorps
Spyros Zaracostas, USMC C/1/5
LCol George E Zawsky, USMC H&S/7
Raymond J Zehnacker, USMC Wpns/2/1
Emil P Zelei, USMC E/2/7
George M Zellick, USMC I/3/5
Raymond L Zemaitis, USMC 4.5"RktBn/11
Carl Richard Zenger, USMC Hq/3/11
Tom Zeppelin, USMC Wpns/3/1
George A Zettler, USMC H&S/2/1
Alexander E Zibolski, USMC E/2/7
LCol George H Ziegler, USMC Recon/HqBn
Maj Russell P Ziegler, USMC VMF(N)542/MAG12
Robert F Zienkiewicz, USMC I/3/7
Harry Zimbler Sr, USMC/USN Hq/1stMedBn
Walter J Zipkas, USMC G/3/5
Al Zito, USMC A/1/5
Col John Zitzelberger, USA Med/31/7Div
Wilfred F Zoch, USMC I/3/1
Harold R Zook, USA A/48FA/7Div
Capt Rocco A Zullo, USMC G/3/1
Stephen C Zuraw , USMC Wpns/3/1
J L Zweigle, USMC Hq/1/11



Troops move out across the barren countryside.(Courtesy of Charles D. Bradley)



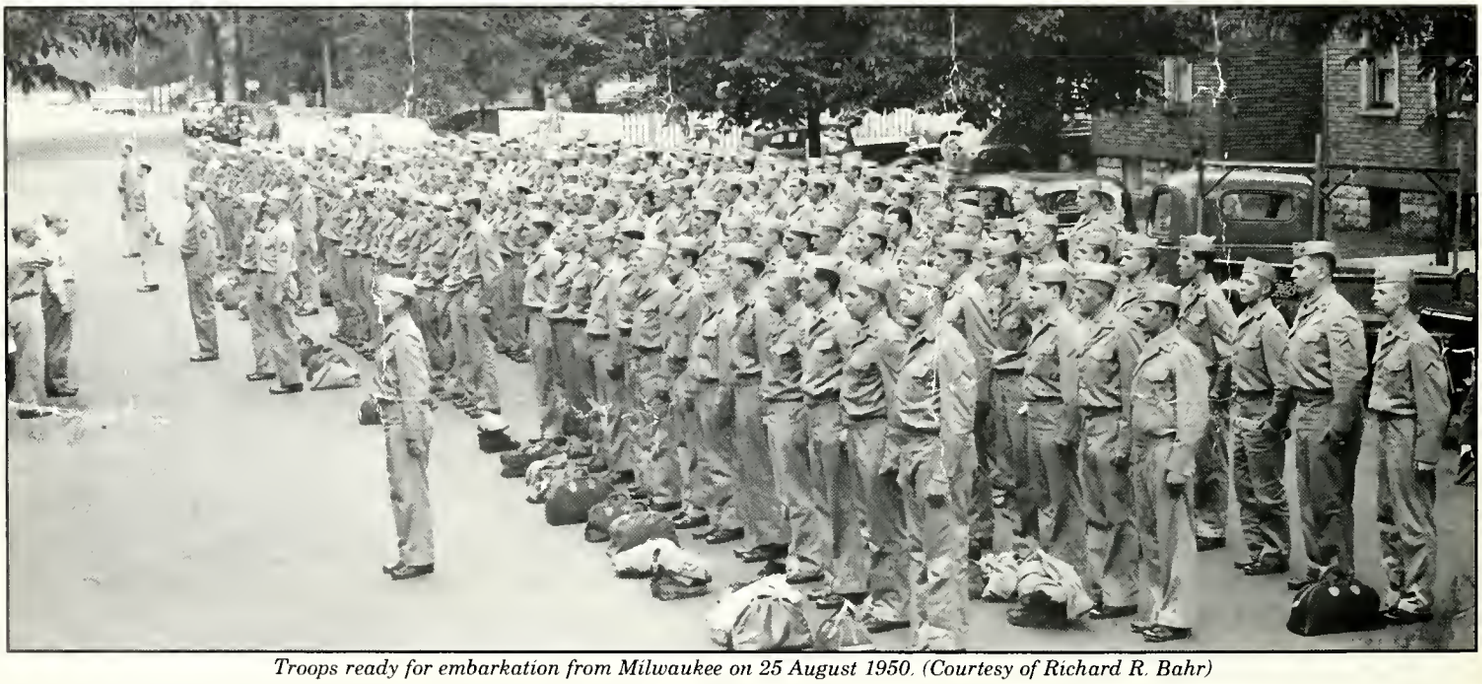
American troops cross low water somewhere in Korea. (Courtesy of Charles D. Bradley)



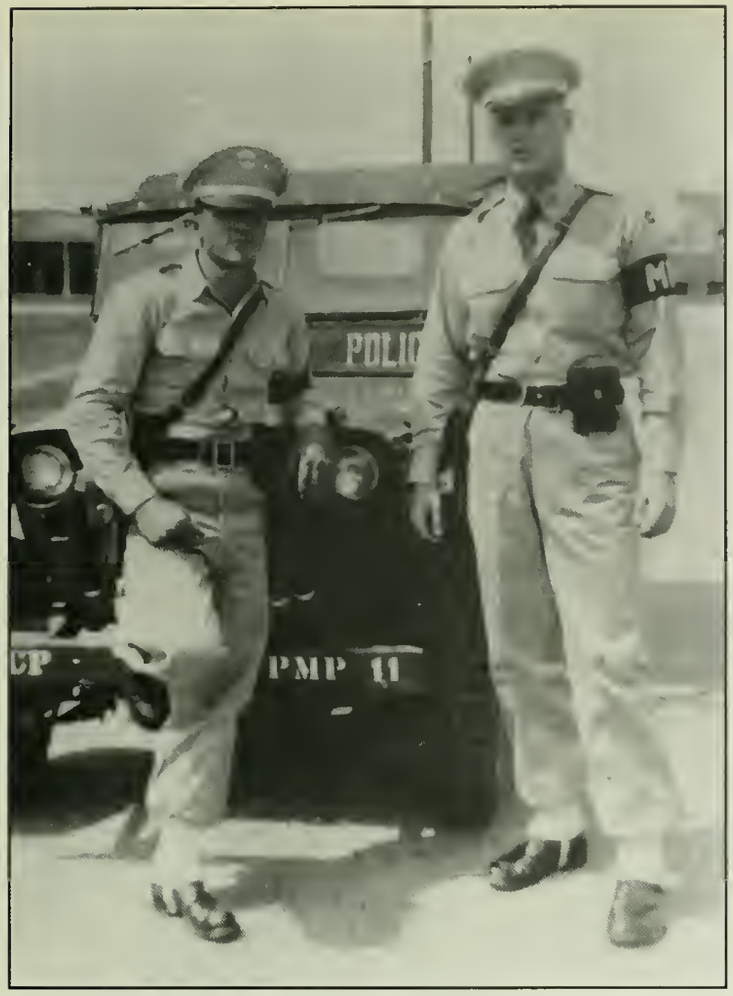
Soldiers advance cautiously across the Korean countryside. (Courtesy of Charles D. Bradley)



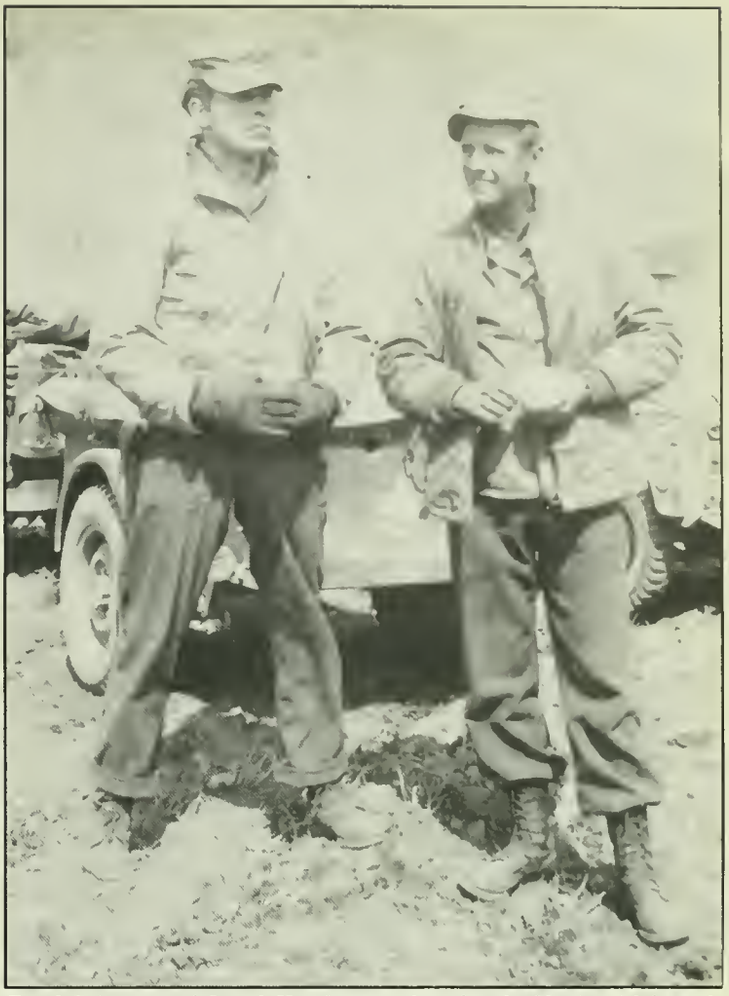
The men of the Chosin pass through an abandoned village. (Courtesy of Charles D. Bradley)



Troops ready for embarkation from Milwaukee on 25 August 1950. (Courtesy of Richard R. Bahr)



Camp Picket, Va. 1950. Oscar Mink and Bob Jernstrom



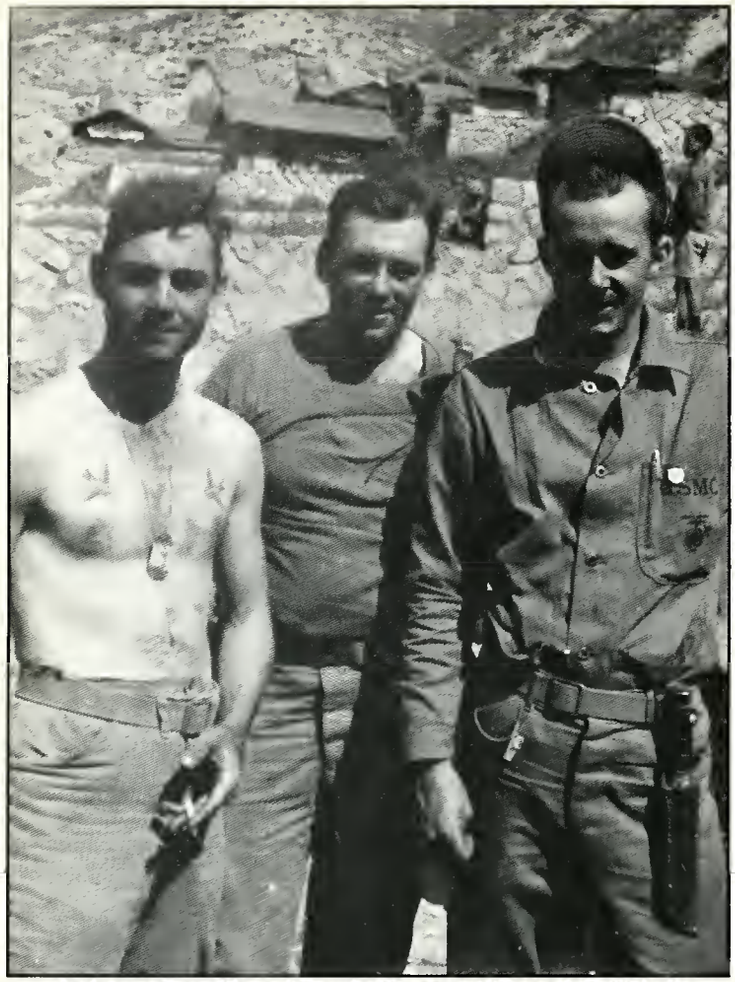
Frank Reitterer and Joseph Humberson relax after the Chosin withdrawal.



Left to right: Reynolds, Anderson, Schoeff and Becker on transport ship.



Standing: Jagiello, Schoeff. Kneeling: a Navy corspman and Reynolds.



Anderson, Reynolds and Frosely (Courtesy of Kenneth E. Stelzel)



Cpl. John R. Kissler, Sgt. Alfred Scocchera, Pfc. Walter W. Perry. Masan, Korea.



Left to right: Schoeff and Stelzel outside their tent. (Courtesy of Kenneth E. Stelzel)



C. Lee Viviano and James Lovall leaving Sappora (1950) on way to staging area for Inchon Landing.



L to R: standing: Sgt. R. Ertel, L. Proctor, G.V. Brindley; sitting: G.E. hacker, J.A. Dettmering, T.J. Paffenback. (Courtesy of Richard Ertel)



Camp Pendleton, CA 1949. L to R: P.M. Donaho, Swedenhelm, E. E. Evans, unknown, kneeling - Joe Ayala.



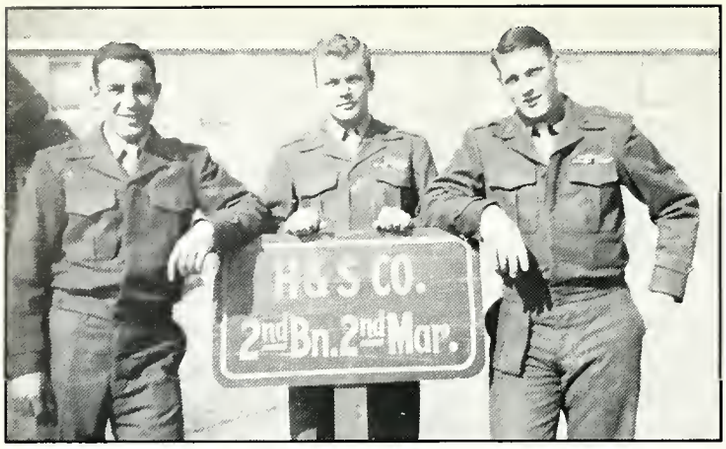
A. Hansen, G. Manter, J. Condon, Casavany. Inchon, Korea, Oct. 7, 1950. D Co. 1st Med Bn, 1st Mar Div FMF. (Courtesy of G. Manter)



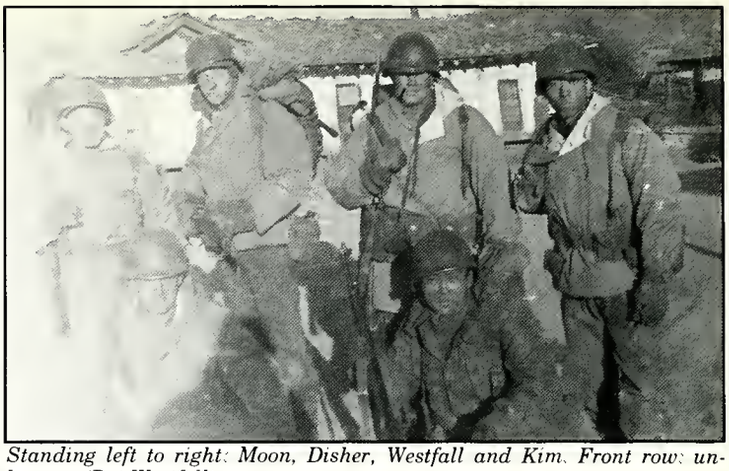
Troops relax outside of their tent area. Korea. 1950



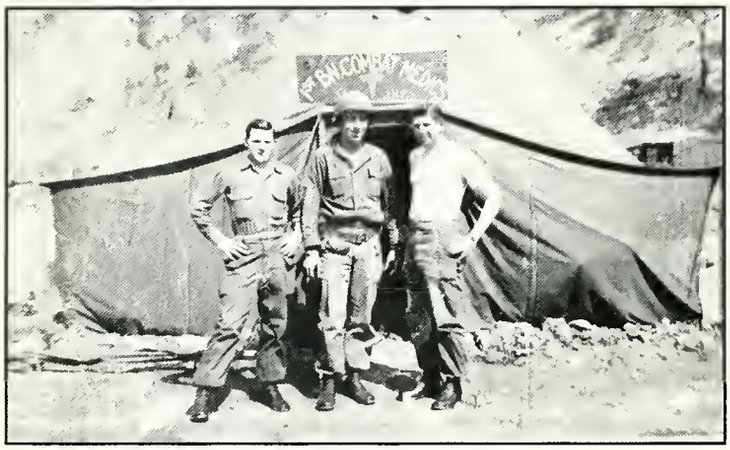
Camp LeJeune, N.C. 1949. (Courtesy of Jim Fagan)



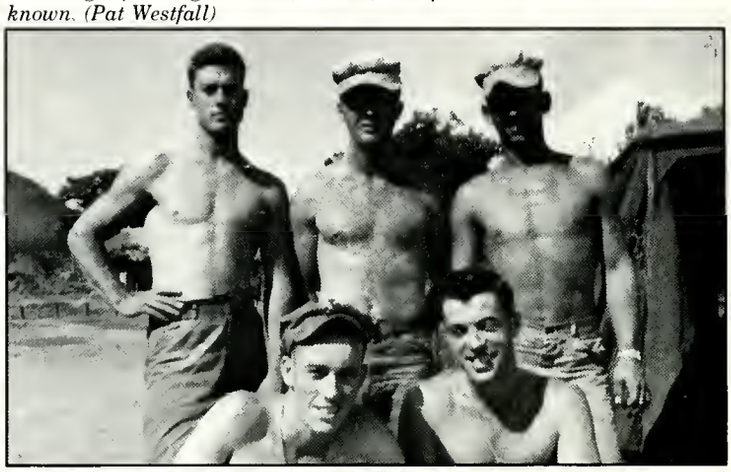
H & S Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines. (Joseph E. Smith)



Standing left to right: Moon, Disher, Westfall and Kim. Front row: unknown. (Pat Westfall)



1st Bn. Combat Medics aid station. (Lowell Kane)



Ammo Co. 1st Ord. Bn. Front: Charley "CB" Wooster and Jim Healey. Back row: M. Wilson, Bob Knetz and Cpl. Edwards (James Healey)



S/Sgt. Donald M. Griffith greets his mother as he returns from being a POW in Korea. September 22, 1953. (Donald M. Griffith)



The International Kore Veterans Memorial
San Pedro, alifornia




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